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Staging and Monitoring in Arabic and Non-Arabic Media Discourse.

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Dedication

To My Parents Omar & Sameera

To My Brother Mohammad

To All the Palestinian Prisoners Crouching behind the Walls of Darkness and Deprivation.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS:

I am grateful to my supervisor, Dr. Ruqayyah Herzallah, for her invaluable comments, patience and encouragement. All my thanks are due to Dr. Odeh Odeh who engraved in me a sense of patience, understanding, and determination. My heartfelt thanks are due to Dr. Nabil Alawi whose indispensable comments aided me in accomplishing this study. I am also grateful to Dr. Abdullah Hamad for his superb management of the ins and outs of my writing.

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Abstract

This study aims at finding out how Arab & Western Media writers reflect their own manipulative reportage. In plain terms, the purpose of this study is to objectively foresee the responses of the readers through studying the hidden perspectives in media discourse. In the course of analyzing the texts from a discoursal perspective, the researcher will highlight how Arab and Non-Arab media writers stage their language.

The analytical categories of the study include staging (thematic structures and linearization, passivization or activization, and lexical choice). Staging reveals how the writer's topic area is structured and how avoiding staging, especially in media discourse, receives no cooperation on part of the readers, i.e. there is a good likelihood that they aren't implicitly affected.

For the sake of analysis, three topics from six Arab, and six Non-Arab newspapers, are extracted. This data is analyzed in accordance with discourse analytical approaches (Brown and Yule, 1983; Beaugrande & Dressler, 1981). In this vein, one can understand how media is effectively manipulated in the Arab & Non-Arab Worlds. Other samples from expository news reports translated from Arabic into English are to be chosen to see how Arab translators render the texts into English since the study builds on the assumption that foreigners may read what Arabs write.

The study ends with the conclusion that Arab media discourse (according to the present analysis) addresses two views, one defending the Israelis, and the other favouring the Palestinians. The former is portrayed through implicit linearization, i.e. linearization of themes. The latter is supported through (inconsistent) lexical emotiveness. When the text is translated into English, there is a good chance that it would not reflect the Palestinian viewpoint. Arab media writers may unintentionally order the themes in a way reflecting the Israeli attitude. It is this (un)intentionality that should be taken at face value.

The study recommends that translators exert all their effort to transfer the actual viewpoint of the Arab public, and not that of the political parties or leaders. Arab writers, of the presented data, are required to pay attention to staging devices in media discourse especially when it comes to its indirect and hidden modes such as linearization.

Chapter One:

Introduction

1. Background

"Ideal mimesis involved fidelity

to the source language text" (Steiner, 1975, p. 42).

The above-given quotation says that perfect imitation of the source text presupposes the translator's faithfulness to the text. The translator should exert all effort to come up with the most accurate version, but do translators really imitate or monitor language? This study builds on a view asserting that all translation is unavoidably manipulative. In other words, simmering beneath any translational process are ideological, cultural, and political factors, paving the way for the translator to manipulate the language. The translator may twist the source language meaning to promote a politico-ideological agenda.

This is one of the serious pitfalls translators face. Lefevere (1992, p.13) suggests that "Translators are in the grip of powerful and mysterious forces that lead them to betray the source text. Distortions seem inherent in the translation process, as if translators could not avoid seeing the source text without distorting lenses". Such distortions are inherent in media translation.

Some journalists and TV stations (e.g.,: Morris (2000) and the German TV (December 20, 2001, Channel "Das Erste" on the show "Monitor"), accuse non-Arab media translators of allowing their personal viewpoints to creep in. The German TV has investigated the White House translation of Osama Bin Laden's "Confession" and revealed that it is not only inaccurate but lopsided, as well. The translation portrayed Bin Laden as directly responsible for the attacks. Morris (2001) quotes the translator,

Dr Murad Alami, when he comments on the White House version with substantial examples. Alami affirms that the phrase "in advance" in the statement "we calculated in advance the number of causalities from the enemy" is not found in the original Arab texts.

The White House version also states that "we asked them to go to America", but Dr. Murad Alami points out that the original version is in the passive voice: "they were requested to go".

What is at issue is not merely the translator's intrusion into the text. The study intends to focus on how the Arab media writers stage their texts and how effectively Arab and non-Arab writers stage, as a mode of managing, the language. As a text producer, the writer selects the appropriate lexical items and grammatical structures to serve a personal intention of imposing a viewpoint on the reader.

As for the translator, Newmark (1995) contends that a failure to perceive such an intention will have adverse effects on the processes of perception and rendition. The sticking point is how the translator could know how to objectively render the text without being aware of the nature of the viewpoint. In other words, being able to translate as faithfully as possible presupposes an awareness of the viewpoint presentation, consistency, effectivity or perspicuousness. The translator should know the predominant political trajectory in the text.

2. Statement of the problem

Managing and monitoring are two notions introduced by Beaugrande & Dressler (1981, p. 163). If writers say what fits their own intentions, they will be managing. If they merely say what is happening, they will be

monitoring. One mode of management is staging which includes linearization, lexicalization, thematization and passivization or activization. The study examines staging to clarify how Arab media writers may fail in staging the Intifada discourse. My study builds on the hypothesis that Arab media discourse leaves the readers with an anti-Palestinian perspective. Arab media writers merely fail in gaining the sympathy of the readers (i.e., ignorant, or deniers). I will analyze how both Arab and non-Arab writers stage (as a mode of managing), or fail in staging media discourse with special reference to news reports where staging is implicit.

Staging as introduced by Brown & Yule (1983) will be the key point in assessing how Arab and non-Arab writers stage, or fail in staging the language. Staging is defined as the process in which the copywriter organizes, linearizes and structures a text to fulfill a goal. The choices made can reflect various attitudes and viewpoints of the writer. Staging (Brown & Yule, 1983) is presented through titles; thematic structure and order of paragraphs; passivization; activization and lexical choice.

On the one hand, titles have a great effect on the way the events are seen from a particular angle of vision as we can see in the following title:

-"السلطة دانت العملية و إسرائيل حملتها المسؤولية" (*القدس*, الأحد, 18تموز, 2002).

This title directs the readers' attention to the point that the operation is a "terror" attack and it shouldn't be committed.

The thematic structure is helpful in constructing the topic area, the topic entities, and the main subject under discussion showing how the text is organized. The most salient topic entity will be given prominence and mentioned first. There has to be a topic area that is the main theme. Other

topic entities will either support or reject the topic area. The following example, taken from *Al-Ittihad* newspaper, clarifies how a particular mode of staging the thematic structures affects the meaning of the text to the extent that the Israelis may end up sympathized with:

"الطائرات الإسرائيلية تدمر مبنيين في غزة:

قذائف المقاومة تدمر منزلا في مستوطنة

الطائرات الإسرائيلية تدمر مبنيين في غزة.

استشهاد فلسطيني حاول طعن جندي" (الإتحاد, السبت, 14تموز, 2002).

A possible Translation could be:

- Israeli Planes Destroy Two Houses in Gaza.
- Resistance Mortar shells destroy a house in a settlement.
- Israeli Planes Destroy Two Houses in Gaza.
- A Palestinian Man fell as a Martyr as he tried to stab an Israeli soldier

Here the Israeli raid is shown to come as a result of firing the resistance mortar shells on Israeli settlements. Moreover, the way the consecutive items in the lead item are ordered clarifies how the paragraphs are going to be ordered and how paragraphing affects the mindsets of the readers.

Passivization is also a way of staging in both Arabic and non-Arabic. The writer makes use of the passive, as in "nine other militants were flown by a Spanish military airplane" (PIC: Palestine-info.info, May, 2000). This sentence is taken from the event with the title "Relatives of Deportees

Stage a Set-in"[1] from the Website of (Palestine-info.info, May 2000) to hide the doer.

Activization can also be evaluative as in:

"استشهاد فلسطيني حاول طعن جندي"(*الإتحاد*, السبت, 14تموز, 2002).

Activization here portrays the Palestinian man as a victimizer; therefore, he may end up unsympathized with.

Lexical choice is also a mode of staging as in using the terms "martyrdom operation" or alternatively "suicide bombing".

What is more intriguing is that when that version is translated into a non-Arabic language such as English, the target readership will tilt pro-Israelis.

Therefore, the study further investigates the transference of such staged discourse and sets guidelines for Arab producers or media writers who can use the results of this research to express the opinions and the aspirations of the Arab readers.

3. Purpose of the study

This study digs deep to find out how both Arab and non-Arab media writers stage the language to give voice to their viewpoint reporting through applying textlinguisitcs and discourse analysis premises to

[1] This news item is presented in a paper done by Adas (2002) on 'How to read -off 'my' viewpoint reporting'. The texts were not written in Arabic, yet, the copywriter of the PIC is a Palestinian and that of the other is an Israeli. The researcher follows discourse analysis approaches with special reference to staging (Brown & Yule, 1983). After analyzing the samples, the researcher found out that the non-Arab copywriter of (www.israelnewsnow.com) has come up with a text that is more evaluative than the PIC versions which were written in Arabic

managing and staging in specific. This will be accomplished by studying the various modes of staging in news reports from a discoursal perspective and mostly from the standpoint of staging in both Arabic and non-Arab texts. Moreover, the study aims at finding out who is more effective in shaping the views of the readers, Arab or non-Arab writers. The study is intended to see whether the viewpoint is consistent or not in both Arab and non-Arab media discourse. The study further investigates the transference of an ineffectively staged discourse into English.

4. Limitations of the study

The researcher uses samples from Arab and non-Arab newspapers such as *Al-Ittihad, Ash-sharq Al-Awsat, Al-Arab, Al-Qabas, Oman, Assafir, Newsweek, USA Today, Washington Post, Independent, etc.* The researcher restricts her analysis to these newspapers because they are the available Arab and non-Arab newspapers that address the three news items related to "Gaza Strike", "Tel-Aviv Attack" and "Hebrew Attack".

Moreover, the researcher does not analyze editorials or argumentative news texts since the perspectives are already explicit. Yet, when it comes to expository news reports, it is believed that the evaluative potentials are more hidden, vague and effective.

5. Significance of the study

The significance of the present study emerges from the fact that it is the first research that thoroughly investigates who effectively stages media discourse: Arab or non-Arab media writers? The study is deemed significant since it is the first study to apply the notion of staging to Arab

texts in particular. The study also discusses the role of the Arab translators in rendering their news reports to a language different from Arabic.

It is evident that little research has dug deep into how Arab and non-Arab writers stage the media discourse. Arab media writers use the structures that do not reflect a Palestinian viewpoint. This should clarify why Arabs may quite probably fail to convey a consistent point of view or even an effective text:

- "The son of the Palestinian Guerrilla (leader) was killed on a car bombing" (www.palestine-info.info).

The PIC (non-Arab version) uses passivization, which is essentially evaluative as it hides the doer of the action when it should be mentioned.

Finally, the findings and the recommendations may hopefully facilitate the task of those interested in the field of applied linguistics, in general, and translation, in particular, by introducing some guidelines that translators should be aware of, and may benefit from. The findings and recommendations may also furnish the grounds for further studies in the field of translation and applied linguistics.

5. Methodology

The procedure of the study is descriptive and analytic and can be summed up as follows: an adequate description of staging is presented in various samples taken from Arab and non-Arab newspapers. Discourse analytical approaches (Brown & Yule, 1985; Fowler, 1985; Martin, 1985; Beaugrande & Dressler, 1981) are of focus in measuring how consistent the viewpoint is. In other words, the text, as a whole and how it binds, will be

under intensive analysis so as to see how Arabs write, how they affect, if at all, and whether they succeed in reflecting their opinion in their media discourse.

To assess how Arab and non-Arab media writers manipulate the linguistic outcome to express their attitudes, and how translators could handle such manipulations, thirty sample texts are chosen from six non-Arab newspapers, and six Arab newspapers, with three topics from each. A contrastive study will clarify the characteristics of Arab journalistic style that might be at odds with the non-Arab one. Other extracts will be selected from Arabic and non-Arabic media texts to see how Arab and non-Arab translators should translate manipulated texts. This is an important point, as I will prove that media translators may at some points reorder, recorrect and reorganize so as to cater for the lack of effectivity or the inconsistency in using staging in media texts.

7. Organization of the study

This study is divided into five Chapters. The first Chapter is an introduction. It briefs the readers with the subject matter of the study. Chapter two reviews literature about the study. The third Chapter includes the analytical part of the study. In this Chapter, the researcher discusses the affectivity of staging as a mode of managing in media discourse. Moreover, the researcher tests and assesses how both Arab and non-Arab media writers reflect their public opinion, and how the latter affect through staging. The third Chapter, in particular, is dedicated to the analytical part whereby many samples are analyzed in both Arabic and non-Arab texts.

Chapter four lists the guidelines necessary for the translators in rendering the required and actually intended viewpoint. In this Chapter, the writer detects the problematic points for the translator since an ineffective version will distract the target readers' attention and their interpretation processes, as well. The target readers are most of the time deniers and ignorant of the current events surrounding the news items.

Chapter five includes the researcher's conclusions and recommendations. It encourages the translators to read between the lines while attempting to translate a fragment of discourse.

Chapter Two:

Review of Related Literature

2.1 Introduction:

This chapter is intended to review the various studies related to the notion of staging as a facet of managing in Arabic and non-Arabic media translation. Some of the studies are fruitful and related to translation and others are related to the field of discourse analysis. Therefore, this is divided into five sections, the first of which is an introduction. The second section discusses managing in general in non-Arab media discourse. In this section, some non-Arab media writers tackle semantic, syntactic and discoursal accounts of managing. Others discuss the discoursal account of managing which is divided into three sections. The first section, related to the discoursal account, tackles managing from the point of view of text linguistics. The second clarifies an important mode of managing, namely staging. The third section defines media reception research and its role in managing. The third section defines managing from the perspective of Arab researchers. The fourth section focuses on the literature related to the notion of managing in media translation. The fifth section defines managing in the present study. The sixth section is a summary of the whole chapter.

2.2 Managing in Non-Arab Media Studies:

Many non-Arab researchers have addressed the issue of managing in media texts. Among these are Trew (1979) and Bolinger (1980). These two researchers study syntactic and semantic managing, respectively. Researchers such as Brown & Yule (1983), Van Dijk (1985), and Fairclough (1995), discuss the discoursal perspective of managing.

2.2.1 Semantic & Syntactic Managing in Non-Arab Media Discourse:

Trew (1979) discusses how media discourse gets politicized. He studies how the material from a news agency is transformed into a news report, and how the same story goes under some changes and transformations. He chooses the incident "Police shootings in Zimbabwe" in *The Times*[2] He has come up with the conclusion that ideological values are implicit more in newspaper reports than in editorials. Employing the syntactic process of passivization makes it quite evident for Trew to come up with such a conclusion. To illustrate, he quotes the following headlines. The first is taken from a newspaper report and the second from an editorial[3]:

1) "Rioting Blacks Shot Dead by Police as ANC Leaders Meet".

Headline of the second report in an editorial:

2) "The Rioting and the Sad loss of life in Salisbury".

The headline of the first report portrays the police as the doer but the second does not. Yet, Fairclough (1995, p. 26) quotes Trew in saying that the term "police" is mentioned "in an informationally de-emphasized position in the middle of the headline (a technique which is called backgrounding), whereas the rioting of those shot is being foregrounded (being placed at the beginning)". This should clarify that the writer personalizes his/her discourse, hides the doer, and foregrounds the rioting of the blacks, and consequently justifies the police's killing of the blacks.

[2] Issued in The Times, 1975· For full text see Fairclough (1995, pp. 26, 29)
[3]An editorial is a piece of opinion (intended to affect) in which events are presented in an evaluative manner. A news report is a report of an expository type that is intended to inform with non-evaluative manner. The norm is that news reports are not tinged with perspectives

The writer seems objective as s/he mentions all characters involved, but s/he is implicitly manipulating.

In the second example, which is from an editorial, the writer abstracts and neglects the event of killing and shooting of the blacks and foregrounds that of rioting. The term "police", as the cause of the killing is omitted here. This mode is effective in shaping certain views, but, apparently, in Trew's terms, the writer's viewpoint is more explicit here.

Trew only intends to prove how different versions of the same event convey various ideological values. In the process of coming up with a different ideology, the writer employs grammatical and semantic processes, such as foregrounding and rewording, respectively. Trew illustrates the process of rewording by extracting examples from the aforementioned headlines: Choosing the term "loss of life" instead of "shot dead" has an effect on the way the two headlines are interpreted. In other words, both writers have staged the language, but one sentence is more effective in gaining the sympathy of the readers than the other due to the fact that the implicitness of style is effective.

The first headline manipulates through foregrounding, backgrounding, passivization and rewording. In the second report, the writer manages by employing foregrounding, eliding and rewording. Eliding the term "police" is not as effective and implicit as foregrounding it (Fairclough, 1995, pp 25-26).

When the writer manipulates any discourse fragment without disregarding any piece of information, this means that s/he has implicitly managed his/her text.

Writers should keep in mind that readers might be aware that the police are victimizers. Therefore, backgrounding the term "police" is more effective than eliding it.

Alternatively, many researchers may focus on the semantic level alone as a powerful force on readers. Among these is Bolinger (1980) who identifies three ways for coming up with semantically loaded language:

1) Euphemism: It means downplaying one's aggression as in using the term "pacification" instead of "bombing civilians".

2) Dysphemism: when one intends to exaggerate the bad qualities of his/her opponents, s/he is merely referring to dysphemism, as in opting for the term "terrorist".

3) Mystification which can be defined as the use of jargon to conceal certain activities, as in saying "assassination" instead of "termination with prejudice"; or using "defoliation" instead of "bombing of a countryside".

Bolinger intends to clarify how the semantics of the *powerful* is complex and condensed. Yet, semantics and syntax are but parts of the whole discoursal process of managing. Staging includes syntax and semantics combined with discourse production principles to be analyzed from a discoursal point of view. The latter is a point that gives staging its political perspective.

2.2.2 The Discoursal Account of Managing:

Most contemporary researchers focus on the discoursal traits of the notion of managing. Researchers such as Beaugrande & Dressler (1981);

Brown &Yule (1983); Van Dijk (1985), and Fairclough (1995) address managing in various ways.

Beaugrande and Dressler (1981) attach importance to textuality which is related to staging. Brown & Yule (1983) and Van Dijk (1985) focus on staging as a mode of representing the content of any text. Fairclough (1995) contends that media reception research (to be defined in section 2.2.2.3) is necessary in order to study the notion of empathy in media discourse.

2.2.2.1 Managing in Text Linguistics:

Beaugrande and Dressler (1981) find that managing is a way of fulfilling one's goals. When a writer intends to affect or gain the empathy of the readers, s/he exploits all the ways for such an end. In text linguistics, this is referred to as intentionality. Ordering sentences is one way of affecting the readers. For these researchers, a weak mode of writing would simply be describing where the writer does not manipulate the text as it should be. That mode of describing is called monitoring. In the process of monitoring, writers tend to state facts in an objective way. They simply write for the sake of informing.

What the present section is intended to thoroughly ponder on, as far as textuality is concerned, is to discuss the effectiveness and the appropriateness of the language used to the extent that it meets the intentions of the writer.

When it comes to managing, a text should be accepted since acceptability is defined by Beaugrande & Dressler (1981, p. 131) as "text receivers' attitudes in communication". In other words, a text does not

affect when the text is not accepted. In the same vein, Beaugrande & Dressler state that a text is not accepted when,

1) there is no topic concept.
2) the writer does not get to the point. In other words, there are more topics than is required.
3) the writer does not select, but s/he maps out all information and does not choose new information.
4) there is no specific plan or purpose.

Beaugrande and Dressler list the points that may thwart or support the writer's intentions, the most pivotal of which is constructing a consistent topic all through the text. By this, the readers' attention, while reading an effectively manipulated text, will be directed to one topic and their acceptance of the viewpoint or topic will be easily achieved. Providing supporting evidence is another mode of writing that affects readers. Moreover, the writer should be selective. In other words, s/he should only select the news events which affirms his/her intended viewpoint.

2.2.2.2 Managing Through Staging:

Researchers such as Brown & Yule (1983), and Van Dijk (1985) touch upon the premises of manipulating media discourse. Brown and Yule touch upon staging discourse. Van Dijk studies news structures.

Brown & Yule (1983) focus on the notion of staging and its bearing on the empathy perspective. They quote Grimes (1979) saying that staging

presupposes that "Every clause, sentence, paragraph and episode of discourse is organized around a particular element that is taken as the point of departure. It is as though the speaker presents what s/he wants to say from a particular perspective"(p. 287). Grimes means that the starting point in any text affects the meaning or interpretation of the text as a whole. For this, titling and linearizing are the most important steps in writing any news text.

In other words, the focal point is how the linear organization of discourse is manipulated to bring some items and events into greater prominence than others. Staging at the sentential and discoursal levels includes the following modes:

1-Thematization:

Thematization is one way of staging in discourse. As indicated by Perfetti & Goldman (1974), "By thematization we mean the discourse process by which a referent comes to be developed as the central subject of the discourse" (p. 71).

2- Titles:

The title is a possible expression of the topic of the whole text. The name of an individual can be a title. Anderson, et al (1977) state that "titles affect the meaning of what follows, delimit the interpretation of what follows and divide the text into smaller headings and paragraphs"(p. 372).

3- Thematic Structure (linearization of themes):

The thematic structure (Brown & Yule, 1983) reflects the writer's topic area. Furthermore, the thematic structure clarifies how paragraphs are

organized, how the topic area proceeds and ,therefore, shows how the writer moves from one event to another, from a claim to an evidence created through elaboration or suspense, from a cause to an effect, or vice versa. These points in particular have an effect on the camera angles of vision, i.e. public opinion.

The topic area of the writer focuses attention on one party, a theme that gives voice to special viewpoints. That party is given prominence through a main theme referred to by the noun phrase. Therefore, focusing attention on a theme, or other themes related to it, through repeating it a lot of times, allows us to set a predominant attitude. Other entities are referred to as topic entities since they constitute the theme of some and not all sentences. These topic entities should either support or thwart the main topic if the text is to be effective.

In his study, Van Dijk (1985) focuses on the thematic and schematic structures of news discourse and their effect on interpretation. In other words, he is concerned with the macro-structuring of the news discourse. This macro-structuring means analyzing news structures beyond the sentence level, such as thematic and schematic structures. Van Dijk relates themes to schemes since he believes that the two are inter-related. The headline as a thematic structure expresses the main topic- considered as a scheme-, or theme of the news item. Moreover, the schematic superstructure (discourse main topic) is said to organize the thematic structures (sub-topics). (Van Dijk, p. 70) claims that "News has what we call 'relevance structure', which indicates to the reader which information in the text is most important or prominent".

Van Dijk searches for the effects of the thematic structures on both the process of production and perception. He goes on to claim that "The organization of the news text is a top- to-down mapping of the underlying semantic macrostructures" (p. 77).

In other words, the highest levels of the thematic structures are formulated first, and then the lower levels come later.

In order to understand how the text should be interpreted, one should know how the text is to be produced. Van Dijk states that the process of producing news discourse goes on as follows:

1. collecting information,
2. deriving a thematic structure,
3. deciding on one theme out of the whole themes,
4. starting production (headline, lead, paragraphing), and
5. formulating main themes about main events are as the first sentence or paragraph.
6. also, the production principles that depend on the following:
    a) important events come first,
    b) details come after the event,
    c) evidence, causes, conditions are mentioned after the event and its consequences, and
    d) background information and context come last.

While producing any news text, the journalist is caught in between ideologies, knowledge, thematic structures, linearization and expressions of themes. Van Dijk calls these "relevance structures" of the actual news item.

4- Passivisation:

If the speaker has empathy with one party, s/he resorts to sentential staging such as passivization. Kuno & Kaburaki (1977, p. 627) have pointed out that "The variation in what we call camera angles has an effect on the syntax and the lexical choice". If the speaker is empathizing with one participant, s/he will not mention the latter if s/he is the doer of an illegal action as in the sentence:

3) "Zeivy was killed".

The writer by-passes the doer because of his/her sympathy with him/her. The writer chooses passivization as a way of backgrounding the doer of the action. Therefore, his/ her emphasis falls on the affected entity only.

What is important is the fact that activization might be evaluative if the doer is not sympathized with. According to the example above, if the writer does not sympathize with the doer, s/he would choose to start with the doer as in the sentence:

4) "A Palestinian militant killed Zeivy".

5- Lexical Choice:

Clements (1979, p. 287) indicates that "Staging is a dimension of prose structure which identifies the relative prominence given to various

segments of prose discourse". This definition includes rhetorical devices, such as lexical choice, repetition and markers of emphasis.

Chafe (1976, p. 54) contends that "The question of empathy arises because people are able to imagine themselves seeing the world through the eyes of others as well as from their own perspective". If you want to affect the readers, you need to use expressions that affect their mindsets; therefore, convince them of your own view. When a writer uses "seized": "أسرت"instead of "kidnapped": "إختطفت", s/he intends to implicitly tell us that the act of kidnapping is carried out by police, i.e. the act is legal.

2.2.2.3 Media Reception Research:

Other researchers such as Fairclough (1995) call for Media Reception Research. This means that research should focus on how texts are received by readers. In the meantime, he rejects any research that disregards the text which is part of the ideological overtones. He focuses on the term "readability of the text" where there are cues on which the writer should bend. He goes on to contend that "My view is that we need to analyze media language as discourse, and the linguistic analysis of media should be part of the discourse analysis of the media" (pp, 15-16).

Fairclough intends to focus on analyzing news from a discoursal point of view without neglecting the linguistic account since it is only one part of the other processes underneath the umbrella of discourse analysis.

The discourse practices for Fairclough (p. 16) "Consist of modes of production, ways of perception and ways of social distribution". As far as news discourse is of concern, he claims that the news discourse is

personalized, politicized, or saturated with perspectives. Fairclough meets with Fowler (1991) and Trew (1979) in that the linguistic options available to the writer embody ideological values. For example, the writer may opt for active voice instead of passive voice, e. g:

5) “Dealers are dumping the fish”.

6) “Fish is being dumped”.

Fairclough finds that “Systematic elision or backgrounding may motivate an ideology” (p. 26). For Fairclough, media discourse is power. Manipulations are covert and implicit and here lies the power of affecting and shaping the mindsets of the readers. There is an internal process whereby the writer linearizes, organizes and represents content from a particular perspective. There are thematic devices such as “foregrounding”, and “backgrounding” (defined in 2.2.1) that leave us with particular opinions toward the subject matter.

Fairclough further attaches importance to omissions made in the text: Fairclough goes on to conjoin grammar with ideology in media discourse. He finds that the involvement of the police in an incident might be “backgrounded” through passivization or intransitive verbs as in:

7) “fifteen die” instead of:

8) “police kill 15”

9) “window breaks” instead of:

10) “child breaks the window”.

However, what attracts attention is Fairclough's way of describing media discourse in that it is not confined to publishing information; there are principles of order in the presentation. Fairclough says that "Media discourse needs two twin focuses- on particular instances, particular texts and on the order of discourse" (p, 76).

The bottom line is that the way media discourse is organized and staged has a bearing on the interpretation of the text as a whole. Here Fairclough meets with Brown and Yule (1983) when they study staging.

2.3 The Arab Account of Managing:

Few Arab researchers have touched upon the notion of managing in discourse. Among the few are Al-Jurjani (ND); Al-Mubarak (1970), and Nasif (1995). All of these researchers agree that emotiveness is the most powerful mode of staging in Arab discourse.

Al-Jurjani (ND, p. 192) focuses on emotiveness in Arab texts and claims that due to emotiveness some sentences are more effective than others. He calls for considering the pragmatic values hidden in words:

"لا يكون لإحدى العبارتين ميزة على الأخرى حتى يكون لها في المعنى تأثير لا يكون لصاحبتها".

(One sentence can be more effective than another

if the former has an added value which the latter lacks.)

Al-Mubarak (1970, p. 309), talks about emotiveness, as a mode of staging in Arabic. He contends that Arabic gathers the most difficult words

to translate, namely emotive words. Words have an invisible strength about which non-native speakers are completely in the dark.

Lexical choice, as an element of staging, has an explicit effect on the perception of the discourse fragments. Yasin (1997) shows that Nasif (1995) studies the language of interpretation and communication. Nasif contends that analyzing expressions will give voice to multifarious illicit intentions and values. Nasif indicates that using certain emotive words is the key feature of subjective writing. This mode of writing emotively gives the text its additional power.

Therefore, emotiveness is seen as a powerful and effective way of writing. What is pivotal is the point that people have to be fully in the know of the perceptual senses of the words before attempting any act of rendition.

In conclusion, Arab writers have fallen short of analyzing the discoursal traits of managing through staging in Arab media discourse. This thesis is intended to fill this gap and show how Arabs stage and order language so as to affect readers.

2.4 Translators and the Art of Manipulation:

As far as managing and monitoring are of concern, many researchers have conducted a number of studies on managing and monitoring in translation. Hatim (1984) has carried out a study on three text types in both English and Arabic (argumentative, expository, and instructive). He has reached the conclusion that monitoring dominates in expository texts, and management in the argumentative type. However, he concludes that hybridization, (a term related to texts that convey both detachment and

involvement), is an inevitable fact. Hatim does not deal with staging as it affects the readability of texts.

In a later study, Hatim (1997) focuses on emotiveness, as a sign of managing, in expository news reports. He aims at investigating how different expository texts may reflect different levels of detachment or involvement. Hatim focuses on how management and monitoring determine the text's typological focus. He provides a thorough intra-linguistic contrastive analysis of evaluativeness in news reports.

Except for Hatim (1997), most of the researchers studying management focus on both monitoring and management in all types without any limited choice of text types. Hatim focuses on how one can objectively assess that this text is more evaluative than another through applying parameters of evaluativeness as set by Fowler, (1985) and Martin, (1985). Parameters of evaluativeness include sequencing (staging), nominalization, complex structure, and transitivity. Although his study shows how effective writing has a bearing on the interpretation of texts, Hatim's handling of managing is not comprehensive since he restricts his analysis to English texts only and does not analyze Arab texts. This is a shortcoming which the present study will mainly address.

As for ideologies in particular, it is axiomatic that some expressions may throw off the best translator because these expressions do not have equivalents in the target language. What is at issue is not merely transferring the item to the target language but also the way the item is given additional values and senses. Barko (1987), in Al Shamali (1992), lists many lexical items that differ from one language to another. English and Arabic have the term "martyrdom". Yet, Barko finds that the term is

interpreted in a different way in English: "For an Englishman, a martyr is a person put to death, or caused to suffer greatly for his religious beliefs" (pp. 149-150).

In Arabic, the term refers to a person who intentionally dies for a noble cause! S/he is told of the service s/he will perform for his/her fellows with his/her sacrifice. The Houri, or beautiful young women will welcome him in Heaven. S/he will intercede on behalf of 70 loved ones on Doomsday. (The term is interpreted in accordance with the Islamic perspective towards martyrs).

With respect to staging, Barko analyzes only part of its elements, namely lexical choice and does not resort to other implicit parts such as thematic structures and linearization.

Al-Shamali (1992) has embarked on studying managing in translation. His study is deemed outstanding since it directly discusses management in Arabic and English texts. His study is delimited to the study of certain ways of managing especially the semantic, syntactic and the cultural management. In his own terms, syntactic management is the transformation of the source structure in a manner favorable to the translator. Semantic managing means the lexical choices the translator opts for while intending to transfer an ideology. Cultural managing tackles how the cultural gaps are transformed. Furthermore, he has analyzed managing in all types of journalistic materials. He has come up with the conclusion that the translator can not but manage and come up with an inaccurate text. He gives us an example affirming his conviction that the translator can find him-/herself trapped in the hands of the ordinary target readers.

11) "An Israeli policeman has been stabbed in Eastern Jerusalem today. Security forces enclosed the area of the incident and arrested the perpetrator" (Israel radio).

12) "قام شاب عربي بطعن شرطي إسرائيلي في القدس الشرقية اليوم ثم لاذ بالفرار و قامت قوات الاحتلال الإسرائيلية بإغلاق منطقة الحادث حيث اعتقلت عددا من المواطنين العرب بتهمة الاشتباه بهم". (راديو الأردن)

Al-Shamali finds that the Arab translator chooses to manage when it comes to the lexical choice. For example, s/he translates "security forces" as "قوات الاحتلال الإسرائيلي". Furthermore, s/he renders the term "perpetrator" as "مواطنين عرب". In plain terms, the translator could not but be a "traitor" to the text.

Yet, the researcher's interest in the present study is not in how translators mistranslate due to empathy, but in how writers produce ineffective versions to the extent that translators stop in the middle of the process of translating due to a double perspective, directed to two types of readers (a denier, and an open-minded), lurking in between the media fragments. The present study clarifies that writers may produce ineffective versions by analyzing Arabic and non-Arabic media news reports. Therefore, my study explores how both Arab and non-Arab writers manipulate media discourse producing negative effects on readers' attitudes especially with matters of major importance to the Arab publicand Arab causes, in the final analysis.

Al-Shamali has come up with the conclusion that translating managed texts is the most difficult duty since it behooves the translator to

render, as accurately as possible, the source text's ideological overtone. That is a far reachable dream hardly can any translator fulfill.

The present study is also intended to show, not how translators, but how writers, in the first place, intend to stage but their staging is a failure. How the translator should handle such a failure is also under analysis.

Shunnaq (1992) analyzes two text types (argumentative and expository), intending to find out how much in common texts have according to monitoring and managing devices. His study is significant in that it urges translators to be discourse analysts before being translators. He resorts to structure analytic categories as the use of connectors, tense, nominalization, but concludes that nominalization depends on text types since nominalization is used evaluatively when the text is intended to affect. If the text is an editorial, Shunnaq finds that nominalization is used. But, when the text is an expository or news report, he finds that the writer does not employ nominalization. He also finds that management and monitoring depend on the text type in the sense that monitoring resides in expository texts, whereas management takes place in the argumentative type of texts. He finds that the writer is a spectator when it comes to news reports, and becomes involved if the text is an editorial.

In his study, Shunnaq analyzes texts related to *The Times, The Hansard*, the BBC in terms of additions, and (in) direct quotes. He finds that in a debate an indirect quote is used. In a report, he claims that a direct quote resides. Past tense and passivization seem to characterize the journalistic reports. Concerning omissions, Shunnaq finds that unnecessary details are omitted in news reports. In permutation, the writer could make some changes of the order of the words, still, the text is monitored and the

intended meaning is the same. Shunnaq defines permutations as signs of monitoring (objectivity) in discourse since the purpose is to give general information, as in the following examples from two newspapers:

The Times:

13) "Three British men were missing after being kidnapped".

The BBC reads the same content as follows:

14) "The kidnapped British victims in Lebanon".

These two examples (13, 14) show how permutation only provides us with the cognitive content only, i.e. that there are two British kidnapped people.

As for retentions, Shunnaq reaches the assumption that all the texts in *BBC, the Times, and the Hansard*, keep main terms identical as in: "CIA, and Fedayeen". He analyses headlines and finds that *The Times* employs short and normal headlines. As for paragraphing, he counts the number of paragraphs and finds that the number is the same in all of the texts.

In a newspaper, punctuation and paragraphing are significant, but in a radio station, phonology is the sole source for paragraphing. The parliamentary debate uses facts, names, and emotiveness to capture attention. On the other extreme, *The Times'* writer only informs and does not affect. Shunnaq concludes that in a news report, the producer monitors and the real concern is not about opinions but events.

In his intensive analysis, Shunnaq selects ten samples from *the Hansard* and *the Times* on a topic. He intends to answer two questions: Is the content presented in *The Hansard*, the same as that in *The Times*? The other question is: What are the key features used by *The Times* to monitor the situation?

The copywriter of the Times seems to be interested in general information, i.e. monitoring. *The Hansard* writer, on the other hand, is interested in the political consequences of the event, i.e. in managing. The interests of the readers of *The Times* differ from those of *The Hansard*. Shunnaq does not analyze Arab texts and how Arabs deal with their discourse.

Shunnaq sums up the differences between *The Times*, i.e. monitoring, and *The Hansard*, i.e. managing. *The Hansard* employs first person "I"; framing devices such as "I do not think, I understand"; first person possessive pronouns "my, our"; Present tense or future, quotations are normally used. Quite to the contrary of that, *The Times* uses the third person "he, they", framing devices such as "he said", third person possessives "their, his", past tense, indirect speech and no quotations are called for (1992, pp 40-55).

Shunnaq also analyses texts from *The Times* to delimit the framing devices for monitoring. He finds that *The Times* uses the persons' names preceded by their titles+ past tense as in " Dr. David Owen replied", or the third person+ past tense as in "she continued", or cataphoric words +subject+ past tense as in "Following his statement, Renton said", or the use of the names of the persons preceded by their titles+ title of the job+

past tense as in " Mrs. Thatcher, the Prime Minister, challenged", or the job title+ past tense as in " the Prime Minister replied".

To clarify how monitoring and management affect the process of translating, Shunnaq resorts to translating English texts to Arabic. He intends to find out whether translators involve themselves while translating English texts to Arabic. Shunnaq takes an item from *The Guardian* in English and an Arab translator is called, at an Arab radio station, to translate. It is found that the translator manages where s/he should have monitored and inserted words such as "claimed" instead of "said". Another extract is taken from *The Guardian* as an English translator from the BBC is asked to translate into Arabic. The results show that the English translator is aware of the notions of managing and monitoring in media texts. S/he is found to monitor when it is a must.

In a different research paper, Shunnaq (1994) analyses how radio news writers manage and monitor the language in English and Arabic radio stations such as the BBC, Monte Carlo, Voice of America, and Radio Israel. All the selected texts are written in Arabic reflecting the non-Arabic viewpoint.

Shunnaq merely selects sentences and analyzes their translatability to English. Shunnaq seems to focus his analysis on the sentential level. Unlike that of Shunnaq's, the present study analyzes media discourse from a discoursal perspective taking into consideration an analysis beyond the sentence level as presented by Brown and Yule (1983), and Van Dijk (1985) in section (2.2.2.2).

Shunnaq (2003) touches upon the issue of translating emotive words in Arab political discourse. When a translator renders the term "الأصولية" "fundamentalism", s/he should consider the difference in meaning the term may entail. The term "fundamentalism" has negative connotations in English in that its meaning harms its ideological sense. Shunnaq (2000, pp. 218) quotes Hatim (1997) in saying that emotiveness is part of the texture analytic categories as stated in the following quotation:

> "'The expression of emotiveness is closely bound up with semiotic categories such as text type, discourse and genre, as well as with the hierarchical organization of texts or the way they are put together. But, perhaps rather uniquely, emotiveness is the set of the relationship obtaining between ideological meaning and the lexico-grammar'" (Hatim, 1997, p. 108).

This should clarify how Shunnaq's account of managing is not that comprehensive since he touches upon emotiveness only as a mode of managing. The present study is intended to show how Arab and non-Arab writers stage in media analysis. The study will also provide guidelines for translators to handle (in) effectively staged media discourse and any problem that may arise due to the outcomes of the analysis.

2.5 Managing in this Study:

This study addresses managing from a discoursal perspective, taking into consideration the notion of staging with its various categories mentioned in section (2.2.2.2). The researcher will analyze Arabic and non-Arab texts in accordance with the premises of staging to see how Arab and non-Arab writers adhere to or apply the notion of staging in media

discourse. The aim is to assess whether Arab/ non-Arab writers apply the notion of staging in media discourse. The consequences will ultimately reflect whether Arab and non-Arab writers reflect their views when they write. The study investigates how staging is transferred to a language other than their mother tongue. This is to be analyzed with reference to media texts written in Arabic and translated into non-Arabic languages.

2.6 Summary:

This chapter has shed light on the previous studies conducted on managing in media discourse. These studies will be taken as bases for the present analyses. The literature review presented above has clarified that few interlingual studies have been conducted on staging as a facet of managing, and from a discoursal perspective. It is this very shortcoming that we present in the next chapter. The analytical chapter of the study heavily builds on the premises of Beaugrande & Dressler (1981); Brown &Yule (1983); Van Dijk (1985), and Fairclough (1995), presented in section (2.2.2).

Chapter Three

Textual Analysis

3.1 Introduction

The mass media has its own significant role in reflecting the political predominant attitude. Recently, media writers have been supposed to create a hidden voice that can affect but not persuade the readers. To wit, the term "persuasive" is not used in this study since persuasion needs the awareness of the readers to the presence of a persuader, i.e., a spin doctor. Quite to the contrary, the term "affect" entails that readers do not know that the text is manipulated. They are convinced of the point of view without being aware of it being as such. This is clarified in the present study when the researcher refers to lexicalization as an explicit mode of writing. Therefore, readers are more or less aware of the lexical choices and their connotations. Linearization is used as an implicit mode of staging whereby readers are not aware of the hidden views. It is according to this implicit mode of staging that the researcher considers the term "affect" and not "persuade". The power of media lies here since it is invisible. Since affecting readers is the key item in media discourse, this study will dig deep into analyzing both Arabic and non-Arabic modes of affecting through staging in newspapers.

To find out how Arab and non-Arab media writers stage, three topics from 6 Arab, 6 Non-Arab newspapers are selected and exposed to analysis in accordance with staging strategies presented by Beaugrande & Dressler (1981); Brown & Yule (1983), and Fairclough (1995). The topics are related to the Intifada discourse. The topics are extracted from different Arab and non-Arab newspapers. Each text is analyzed in terms of the strategies of staging so as to spell out the present writer's viewpoint.

On the whole, this chapter is divided into three sections, the first of which is the introduction (3.1). The second section addresses the analytical categories of staging (3.2). This section includes titles in (3.2.1); thematic structures in (3.2.2); lexical choice in (3.2.3), and passivization and activization in (3.2.4). The third section (3.3) addresses the readership focus. The fourth section (3.4) sums up the results of analyzing staging, as a mode of managing in both Arab and non-Arab newspapers.

3.2 The Analytical Categories of Staging:

As far as staging is the main analytical category, it is found that the Arab writers of the Arab newspaper are expected to tilt pro-Palestinians to affect the readers, but they do not. Quite to the contrary, some of their texts do not effectively represent the views of the Arab readers. Evidence is portrayed through the organization of the text in accordance with the following devices:

3.2.1 Titles:

Titling, (Brown &Yule, 1983; Van Dijk, 1985) has the effect of organizing and setting out what should follow. Therefore, any writer should be aware of the fact that setting up titles is the most difficult job since titles introduce the thematic structuring as indicated in section (2.2.2.2).

3.2.1.1 Analysis of the First Title" Gaza Air Strike" in Arab & Non-Arab Newspapers:

Table (1) Analysis of the First Title in Arab Newspapers.

العنوان: قصف غزة	الجريدة
الطائرات الإسرائيلية تدمر مبنيين في غزة: قذائف المقاومة تدمر منزلا في مستوطنة.	*الإتحاد*

	الطائرات الإسرائيلية تدمر مبنيين في غزة. استشهاد فلسطيني حاول طعن جندي.
الوحدة	أف - 16 والأباتشي تدمران مقرا للشرطة ومبنى سكني بغزة. قوات الاحتلال في حالة تأهب قصوى والسلطة تحول الملايين للخارج.
العرب	الطائرات الإسرائيلية تقصف غزة... وبن اليعازر في مصر لإقناع مبارك بالتخلي عن عرفات!
السفير	شهيدان ونجاة مسؤول في <<حماس>> من غارة جوية. عريقات يبحث التحضير للانتخابات مع خبراء دوليين.
شبكة محيط	مروحيات إسرائيلية تقصف عمارة سكنية في خان يونس.
PIC	في محاولة اغتيال فاشلة: طائرات العدو تقصف منزل أحد قادة كتائب القسام في خان يونس و تدمره.
الشرق الأوسط العربية	إسرائيل تستخدم الطائرات في محاولة اغتيال أحد قادة القسام في خان يونس و فلسطيني يقتل متعاونا أثناء محاكمته بتهم المساعدة.

Table (2) Analysis of the First Title in Non-Arab Newspapers.

Newspaper	Title (Gaza Air strike)
The Washington Post	Israeli Aircraft Destroys Suspected Bomb Factory in Gaza Strip.
TheJerusalem Post	Israeli air strike targets southern Gaza Strip, casualties reported.
Houston Chronicle	Witnesses: Hamas militant eludes Israeli air strike.
Newsday	Israeli Planes Strike Gaza Strip.
Daily record	Palestinians injured in Israeli air strike.
The Washington Post	Israeli aircraft fired missiles and destroyed a building in the southern Gaza Strip on Sunday, injuring about 10 Palestinians, witnesses and hospital officials said.
India Times	Israeli air strike targets Gaza Strip.
USA Today	Israeli air strike hits Gaza target.

The title affects what follows: what follows the title may either thwart its content through giving evidence or may support it by giving substantial examples. From the very outset, the Arab versions elicit a way of staging that favors Israelis in the sense that "the air-strike" has come

after the incident of "Palestinians fired mortar shells destroy a house in a settlement". This way of staging leaves the readers with the conclusion that the Israeli assault is justified. An example on this appears in *Al-Ittihad* (Sunday, July 7, 2002):

الطائرات الإسرائيلية تدمر مبنيين في غزة:

قذائف المقاومة تدمر منزلا في مستوطن.
الطائرات الإسرائيلية تدمر مبنيين في غزة.
استشهاد فلسطيني حاول طعن جندي(جريدة *الإتحاد*, الأحد, 14تموز, 2002).

The non-Arab versions, presented above (Table 2), on the other hand, state in the title that the building under attack is a bomb factory: In other words, the writer of *Al-Ittihad* resorts to rewording the term "building" to "suspected bomb factory". The effectiveness of the versions written in non-Arab texts lies in using lexical choices such as selecting the term "injury" instead of "wound" when choosing the latter, that is, "wound", indicates that the wound is serious.

The term "rewording" is defined by Trew (1979) in section (2.2.1). Trew indicates how one title can be more effective than another due to choosing a specific term in a process called rewording. By rewording and other processes such as backgrounding and foregrounding, the writer could come up with an effective media text. In *The Washington Post*, the writer rewords the term "building" to "suspected bomb factory" in the following title:

- "Israeli Aircraft Destroys Suspected Bomb Factory in Gaza Strip" (*The Washington Post*, Sunday, July 7, 2002).

It will be proved in other sections how other titles written by Arab writers are not supportive to voice a Palestinian opinion. Non-Arab writers

succeed in justifying the Israeli assault mentioned in the title through the order of themes which is to be presented in section (3.2.2).

3.2.1.2 Second Headline in Arab & Non-Arab Newspapers:

Another example related to an incident of "A military operation in Tel-Aviv", clarifies how Arabs may not be aware of the notion of staging the titles. Other reasons for this lack of awareness or disregard will be presented in the following table:

Table (3) Analysis of the Second Headline in Arab Newspapers.

العنوان	اسم الجريدة
سبعة قتلى وعشرات الجرحى في عملية استشهادية في تل أبيب. طائرات العدو تشن سلسلة غارات على قطاع غزة.	*أخبـــار الخليج*
بوش يجدّد حملته على عرفات .. والرباعية باشرت خطة <<إصلاحه>>. استشهاديان ينفذان معاً عمليتين في تل أبيب. خمسة قتلى و40 جريحاً معظمهم غير إسرائيليين.	*السفير*
السلطة دانت العملية و إسرائيل حملتها مسؤوليتها. مقتل 3 إسرائيليين و إصابة أكثر من 40 في عملية تفجيرية في تل أبيب.	*القدس*
حالة استنفار في إسرائيل.	*عمان*
6 قتلى و37 جريحا بعملية تل أبيب.	*القبس*
عمليـــة استشـــهادية فـــي تـــل أبيـــب تقتـــل 5 إســـرائيليين وتجـــرح ثلاثـــين. قتل ستة إسرائيليين وأصيب ثلاثون بجروح في عملية استشهادية نفذها فلسطينيان في تل أبيب مساء أمس، وقد أعلنت حركة (الجهاد) الإسلامي مسؤوليتها عن العملية.	*صحيفة الأنوار*
واشنطن تشير لتقدم بمباحثات الرباعية. ست و ثلاثون قتيلا وجريحا إسرائيليا بعملية في تل أبيب.	*الوطن*

According to *Akhbar Al-khalij*, in Table (3) above, we find that the Arab writer's option to start with two headlines, one related to the event and the other to the consequence, leaves us with the opinion that the strikes are but natural retaliations to the Palestinian assault. The writer seems objective but s/he is staging when s/he should not, since the absorbed attitude is anti-Palestinian. This way of staging has its strong effect on the mindset of the readers, whether they are ignorant of or alert to the current

conditions. Readers may interpret the second item "Gaza Strike" as a natural retaliation to the first "Tel-Aviv Attack". To illustrate, consider the following analysis of a headline related to *Akhbar Al-Khalij* in Table (3) above:

- سبعة قتلى وعشرات الجرحى في عملية استشهادية في تل أبيب.

- طائرات العدو تشن سلسلة غارات على قطاع غزة (*أخبار الخليج*, الخميس, 18 تموز, 2002).

There is a good likelihood that readers, whether ignorant or all-knowers of the conditions in Palestine, could interpret the second event as a natural reaction to the Palestinian assault. The writer could by-pass the second title or deal with it in a different news item if s/he is to reflect and transfer the Palestinian opinion.

Al-Quds newspaper, in Table (3) above, elicits an anti-Palestinian perspective through staging. The writer may unintentionally stage the themes to the extent that the Arab public opinion is not effectively defended. The writer starts with denouncing the operation, then, the title is presented as the example, in Table (3) above shows:

-"السلطة دانت العملية و إسرائيل حملتها مسؤوليتها"

-"مقتل 3 إسرائيليين و إصابة أكثر من 40 في عملية تفجيرية في تل أبيب"(*القدس*, الخميس, 18 تموز, 2002).

This mode of thematic structuring, which is intensively discussed in other sections, allows us to think that the Arab writer is objective, i.e., s/he is monitoring. Yet, s/he manages the lexis as in choosing the term "martyrdom operation" in *Al-Anwar*, Table (3) above. The lexis is being managed but the notion of linearizing the thematic structures is not used

here because staging is not employed to reflect the Palestinians' feelings and aspirations where it is expected to. Palestinians end up unsympathized with. They are portrayed as terrorists who initiate the killing. The Arab copywriter does not try to justify from the outset that these operations are just a step towards retaliating for the death of so many Palestinian innocent citizens.

It is found that the non-Arab writer predicts the responses of the readers and tries to stage in accordance with a view contending that the Israelis are victimized. The view in the Arab texts is ineffective and misleading since the copywriter does not linearize as effectively as the non-Arab writers. When it comes to other facets of staging such as the lexical choice, Arab writers vote for one party, i.e. Palestinians, and sometimes for two parties as it will be clarified in section (3.2.3). Yet, which way is more effective? It is through linearizing the thematic structures that the texts become more effective.

Van Dijk (1985) affirms that the first sentence of media texts should convey the main theme as a thematic or schematic structure. Therefore, if we analyze the item of *Al-Watan* we find that the Arab writer focuses attention on two topics, one related to the negotiation process, and another to the operation. The topic related to "Tel-Aviv Bombing" is mentioned as the second one in order. The writer is backgrounding the incident so as to present that the negotiation process is to be affected by the current operation in Tel-Aviv.

The bombing thwarts peace and negotiation processes. That ordering conveys a viewpoint voting for Israelis. The Arab media writer could have written two separate news items in order to by-pass any event

that may disrupt or misrepresent the public opinion. Why could the Arab writer not mention the causes of the "Tel-Aviv Attack" just as what non-Arab writers do when they write about the Israeli atrocities? What is worth mentioning is the fact that Arabs use emotive words in the titles as in using "عملية استشهادية", but when it comes to imposing a viewpoint, an anti-Palestinian perspective is called forth. Arab writers explicitly support Palestinians and implicitly call for an anti-Palestinian view. The failure in linearization and thematization, is due to the fact that Arab agencies and newspapers depend in their reporting on non-Arab sources. Arab writers do not pay attention to linearization because of the lack of principles of discourse since discourse analysis is still a new branch in which few Arab researchers have ventured. Therefore, their disregard of staging might be unintentional.

The non-Arab versions read as follows:

Table (4) Analysis of the Second Headline in Non-Arab Newspapers.

The Newspaper	The Title
Haaretz	TA Attack Puts Spotlight on Foreign Workers.
India Times	Five killed in Suicide Attack in Tel Aviv.
Newsday	Deadly Suicide Duo. Pair of Bombers Claims Three Bystanders' Lives in Tel Aviv.
Newsday	Israel Suspends Plans to Ease Crackdown. 24 Hour Curfew on Palestinians Remains in Effect.
USA Today	3 Killed in Tel Aviv Bombing.
Jerusalem post	3 Killed in Tel Aviv Double Suicide Bombing.
Independent	Tel Aviv Suicide Attacks Kill Five.

It is evident that the non-Arab writer manages, from the very outset, to focus the attention of his/her readers on, "three bystanders killed in the

operation"; on "suspending the plans"; on "imposing curfews" after the operation, and on "foreign workers", as well. The thematic structures under emphasis give voice to one viewpoint affirming that the Israeli people wanted peace but "Palestinian violence" has compelled the Israelis to impose curfews and suspend plans with Palestinians.

We, as readers will predict that the following parts of the news item (as in the title of *The Washington Post*), will mention events related to the consequences of the operation since the titles allow us to predict what the following paragraphs will be about. The other paragraphs, later on, support this perspective.

3.2.1.3 Third Headline in Arab & Non-Arab Newspapers:

A third news item, related to "An Operation in Hebrew University" is selected in both Arabic and Non-Arabic:

Table (5): Analysis of the Third News Headline in Arab Newspapers.

الجريدة	العنوان
الأنوار	سبعة قتلى وسبعون جريحا بانفجار داخل الجامعة العبرية بالقدس.
جريدة *الوطن*	اكتشفت ورشة إنتاج قنابل بمبنى للتشريعي. إسرائيل تعتقل 50 فلسطينيا إثر عملية الجامعة العبرية.
جريدة *الأيام*	كتائب القسام تتبناها. مقتل سبعة أشخاص و إصابة 86 آخرين في انفجار عبوة داخل مطعم في الجامعة العبرية.
جريدة *الشرق الأوسط*	كتائب القسام» تتبنى تفجير» الجامعة العبرية. 7قتلى و68 جريحا والسلطة تدين العملية. وبوش يؤكد أنه لن يتراجع أمام الإرهاب.
جريدة *القدس*	إدانة فلسطينية و دولية للعملية و إسرائيل أعطت الضوء الأخضر للرد عليها. سبعة قتلى و 88جريحا في انفجار قنبلة في الجامعة العبرية.
أخبار الخليج	هجوم فدائي جريء في القدس.

It could be probable that Arab media writers start with the event, as the following example from *Akhbar Al-Khalij*, so as to win and please the public opinion. It could be the case that in Arabic, Arab writers employ a type of staging intended to have the item as breaking news.

- هجوم فدائي جريء في القدس (*أخبار الخليج*, الخميس, 1 أب 2002).

Since the title restricts the interpretation of what follows, the Arab writer may be able to elicit in the title what comes later. In this particular example, the Arab writer literally speaks of a condemnation of the operation in *Al-Quds*. Another theme, in the same title, is presented, indicating that Israel has been given the rein to react immediately after a Palestinian and an international denunciation of the operation. After these two themes, the writer talks about the main event. This mode of ordering has an effect on the minds of the readers. Most probably, they are going to sympathize with the Israelis.

By the same token, *Ash-sharq Al-Awsat* condemns the operation and quotes Bush in his usual statements related to fighting the so called "terrorism". The writer of the text seems to be more prone to objectivity than implicit subjectivity.

Al-Watan writer betrays the Arab perspective in the sense that the copywriter focuses on producing bombs in the Palestinian Legislative Council building. After that, the Arab writer goes on to say that 50 Palestinians are arrested after the Hebrew University operation. Mentioning the consequence of the event without resorting to the causes does not serve Palestinians. This mode of staging calls for an anti-Palestinian viewpoint

that justifies the act of arrest and affirms that Palestinians are terrorists when "producing bombs" has been the lead item.

The theme of producing bombs in the Legislative Council should be dealt with in a separate section if the writer intends to fairly manipulate the news item. Arab public opinion is misrepresented in these news reports. The operation could be ordered after reference to Israeli atrocities against the Palestinian nation.

A consistent Israeli viewpoint is prevalent in the non-Arab newspapers as in the following titles:

Table (6) Analysis of the Third Headline in Non-Arab Newspapers.

The Newspaper	**The Title**
USA Today	1. Americans, Other Foreigners among Victims of Bombing.
The Washington Post	2. Americans Killed in Jerusalem Bombing. Bombing at University Leaves 7 Dead, More Than 60 Hurt.
The Washington Post	3. Americans Killed in Jerusalem Bombing. Bombing at University Leaves 7 Dead, More Than 60 Hurt.
Virtual Jerusalem	4. 5 of 7 Killed in Jerusalem Univ. Attack were U.S. Citizens.
The Independent	5. University Suicide Bomb Kills Six.
Haaretz	6. IDF Readies Response to J'lem Bomb.
The Washington Post	7. Bush 'Furious' Over MidEast Deaths.

It is very clear that all the non-Arab versions vote for one party, i.e., Israel. This is made clear through focusing on the topic entities or the thematic structures, (Brown& Yule, 1983; Van Dijk, 1985), such as

"american victims"; "IDF retaliation"; "foreigners"; "US citizens". All of the titles reflect a viewpoint that condemns the operation and evokes empathy with the Israelis. Since the titles restrict the interpretation of what follows, it becomes clear from the beginning that what follows will support and add to such a viewpoint. Every chunk of information in the following paragraphs of the news item reveals the same viewpoint. See, for example, how that the non-Arab writer of *Haaretz* presents the following title:

- "IDF readies response to J'lem bomb"(Haaretz, Thursday, August 1, 2002).

It is clear here that non-Arab writers support their non-Arab public by breaking the news about the Israeli retaliation in that they literally mention that the event is a response. They do not mention the consequences of the response as it is going to be mentioned in section (3.2.2).

3.2.2 The Thematic Structure:

It is stated that the thematic structure should have a clear picture of the writer's topic area (Brown & Yule, 1983). What constitutes the writer's focus or main topic will be considered as the topic area. The sub-topics will be termed as topic entities since they presuppose sub-themes that are found in some but not all of the sentences of the discourse.

The thematic structure should clarify how the writer moves from one topic to another and how the topic area proceeds. The topic entities should support (provide causes, evidence), negate or reject (by providing the consequent responses to the event as in "Tel-Aviv Attack"), the main claim in the title (see section 2.2.2.2). This kind of support can be drawn through giving evidence or more elaboration on the topic to the extent that the

writer creates an element of suspense. In other words, every chunk in the text will be under work, either supporting this or that party. Furthermore, the theme that comes first has an effect on the interpretation of the following one. In other words, the way the content is ordered has an effect on the way it is interpreted.

These topics, whether main or subordinate, should consistently support one view. In other words, the topics are linearized in an order that elicits a systematic view all through the whole text. Moreover, the writer's topic area should be clear so as not to distract readers (Beaugrande & Dressler, 1981).

How Arab and non-Arab writers make use of staging as a mode of managing to come up with an effective version is the focus of this section. I intend to check whether Arab media writers succeed in giving voice to the opinions of Arabs.

It is found that Arab writers (in the present data) use the norms of staging mentioned above in an inconsistent mode. They follow two trajectories, either focusing on one topic, and (un)intentionally sympathizing with the Israelis, or focusing attention on more than one topic area to the extent that a version of many items is presented. How to objectively prove this is the focus of the following analysis:

3.2.2.1 Thematic Structures and Linearization of the First Item (Gaza Strike) in Arabic:

***1. Al-Ittihad* (Sunday, July 14, 2002) Stages the Incident of "Striking Gaza" as follows:**

Table (7) Thematization Analysis of "Gaza Strike" in *Al-Ittihad.*

Topic entity1-Cause	قذائف المقاومة تدمر منزلا في مستوطنة.
Topic area-Consequence	الطائرات الإسرائيلية تدمر مبنيين في غزة.
T.E 2-consequence	استشهاد فلسطيني حاول طعن جندي.
T. E 3 related to topic area	المروحيات والطيران الحربي الإسرائيلي قصفا ظهر أمس بالصواريخ مبنى سكنيا ومبنى مدنيا آخر كانت الشرطة الفلسطينية تستخدمه أحيانا. المبنى السكني تعود ملكيته إلى احد أعضاء كتائب عز الدين القسام الذي قتل خلال عملية عسكرية.
Topic	تم القصف أثناء عقد محكمة أمن الدولة جلستها الأولى للنظر في قضية العميل احمد الصبا بي.
T.E 4	حاول المتهم الهرب من داخل النظارة التي حجز بها إلا أن أحد أقارب القتلى أرداه قتيلا.
T.E 5 Consequence	توغلت فجرا القوات الإسرائيلية في خان يونس.
T.E 6-cause	زعم مصدر عسكري إسرائيلي أمس أن الجيش أحبط مساء السبت محاولة تنفيذ هجوم انتحاري في إسرائيل بإلقائه القبض على فلسطيني مسلح بكلاشنيكوف قرب قرية عنين.
T.E 7-consequence	وقد فرض الجيش والشرطة الإسرائيلية حالة التأهب تخوفا من محاولات أخرى لتنفيذ هجمات.
T.E 8-cause	ومن جهة أخرى أطلق فلسطينيون ليل السبت - الأحد ست قذائف هاون على مجمع مستوطنات في غزة.
T.E 9-consequence	وأعادت قوات الاحتلال فرض حظر التجول على نابلس لعدة ساعات وجنين ومخيمه.
T.E 10-consequence	ويرافق حظر التجول عمليات مداهمة مستمرة للمنازل وإطلاق النيران على كل من يحاول الخروج من منزله وتحطيم السيارات المتوقفة.
T.E 11-consequence	دمرت قوات الاحتلال فجر أمس مزرعة للدواجن تقع في منطقة الحكر.
T.E 12-consequence	وأوضح الأهالي أن القوات الإسرائيلية دفنت الدواجن وهي حية تحت التراب واقتلعت كذلك 300 شجرة.
T.E 13-consequence	وقالت مصادر أمنية إسرائيلية أمس انه قد تم اعتقال 45 عاملا فلسطينيا يعملون داخل أراضي الخط الأخضر أراضي 1948 بصورة قانونية.

I find it necessary to indicate that the news items are to be analyzed in terms of the order of the sentences and the effect of that order on the attitudinal meaning of the sentences. The abbreviation (T.E) refers to topic entity.

From the outset, the Palestinian writer orders the events in favor of the Israelis and not the Palestinians. According to the actual (occurrence in real life situation) order of events, "thwarting the military operation Saturday evening" and "firing the mortar shells" come after the Israelis' demolishing of a farm, burying domestic animals alive, and arresting 45 Palestinians. These events, presented as thematic structures or topic entities, should be stated before the title and before stating that a Palestinian tried to blow himself up or before the firing of the mortar shells if the writer is to be pro-Palestinian. The later incidents of "firing mortars" and "attempting to carry out an operation" could have come as consequences to the Israeli military assaults on the Palestinians and their domestic animals. Quite to the contrary, the Israeli assaults on the Palestinians are staged after "the Palestinians fired mortar shells", and after "a Palestinian man tired to stab an Israeli soldier".

I find that the writer makes use of staging the thematic structures for the good of the Israelis. This is clear from the first paragraph since the writer says in the sentence extracted from *Al-Ittihad* (Sunday, July 14, 2002):

- "وأعلنت قوات الاحتلال عن استشهاد فلسطيني برصاصها أمس عندما حاول طعن جندي كان على متن سيارة جيب في مخيم بلاطة." (*الإتحاد*, الأحد, 14تموز, 2002).

This sentence as a topic entity works as a cause for the Israeli strike on Gaza. The Palestinian man is presented as a person who has initiated the attack in the Arab version. Since media discourse is characterized by being manipulative, it is important for the writer to exclude the underlined thematic structure since some non-Arab newspapers avoid this cognitive

content even if it is part of the event. *Houston Chronicle* mentions this event as follows:

"A 19-year-old Palestinian man was shot by Israeli troops when they entered the Balata camp" (Houston Chronicle, Sunday, July 14, 2002).

There must be a cause for the Palestinian's attempt to stab the soldier. The writer does not dig deep into the causes of the event. Keeping this sentence without justification indicates that the killing of the Palestinian citizens is legally justified and we, as Palestinians end up unsympathized with. It seems here that the writer resorts to thematic structures that justify the killing. This is an instance of an editorializing whereby the writer chooses a topic and gives a cause for killing Palestinians.

The writer stages the themes for topic entity 8 "firing mortar shells" in Table (7) before the other topic entities from 9, and13. The topic of "Israelis' imposing of curfews" is stated after that of "firing mortars". This has an effect on the way one interprets the incident of imposing curfews as a consequence, or a reaction, to that of firing mortars.

The Israeli assaults on the Palestinians come as reactions to the Palestinian actions, thus supporting and legitimizing the Israeli atrocities. The Arab writer needn't focus on the effects of the Palestinian actions or on the causes of the strike; rather, s/he could have given prominence to the causes of their attempt to stab an Israeli soldier and fire mortar shells, if s/he is to manipulate to gain sympathy for the Palestinian victims. This clarifies that the Arab writers order the texts in a way that favors the Israeli

point of view. Another example which supports this line of analysis is the following:

2. *Al- Wihda* **(Sunday, July 14, 2002) focuses on the causes of the strike reflecting an Israeli standpoint. This stems from the way the text is staged, as in the following extracts from the incident:**

Table (8) Thematization Analysis of "Gaza Strike" in *Al- Wihda.*

Topic area T.E 1 T.E 2	• أف ـ 16 والأباتشي تدمران مقرا للشرطة ومبنى سكني بغزة. • قوات الاحتلال في حالة تأهب قصوى. • السلطة تحول الملايين للخارج.
Topic entities related to topic area T.E1 Qassam brigades member T.E2 Empty building	وقال مراسل الجزيرة في قطاع غزة إن مقاتلة من طراز أف 16 أمريكية الصنع ألقت صاروخا على مبنى سكني من ثلاثة طوابق مجاور لمبنى الشرطة مما أدى إلى انهياره بالكامل. وأضاف أن المبنى تملكه عائلة فلسطينية وتقطنه أسرة أحد كوادر كتائب عز الدين القسام الجناح العسكري لحركة المقاومة الإسلامية (حماس) استشهد قبل شهرين. وأشار إلى أن المبنى كان خاليا من السكان وقت القصف.
Topic entity3-cause	ويأتي القصف وسط ادعاء صهيوني بأن ناشطين فلسطينيين أطلقوا خمس قذائف هاون على مستعمرة كفار داروم دون أن تسفر عن إصابة أحد. وسارعت قوات الاحتلال إلى شن غارة عسكريةعلى غزة.
Topic entity 4	وجد أن فلسطينيا متهما "بالتعاون" مع إسرائيل قد قتل برصاص فلسطينيين أثناء عملية الإخلاء من محكمة أمن الدولة.
Topic entity5-consequence	في هذه الأثناء وضعت تل أبيب قواتها في حالة تأهب قصوى بعد أن تلقت معلومات تقول إن عمليات فدائية فلسطينية يجري الإعداد لها.
Topic entity6-cause	وكانت قوات الاحتلال قد اعتقلت فلسطينيا فجر أمس زاعمة أنه كان في طريقه لتنفيذ عملية فدائية داخل الخط الأخضر. وقد اعتقل الشاب جهاد قبلان وهو من نشطاء حركة الجهاد الإسلامي بعد أن أطلق النار على سيارات جيب عسكرية.
Topic entity7-consequence	من جانب آخر أفادت تقارير صحفية أن السلطة الفلسطينية حولت عشرات الملايين من الدولارات إلى الخارج لمواجهة احتمال احتلال صهيوني طويل.

The way events are ordered is quite objective since the writer mentions the strike as the main theme, but s/he escalates the events by mentioning T.E 1+2. These two topics are interpreted as consequences to the main topic area. Yet, when it comes to the thematic structures, the writer manipulates the language.

The topic entities such as "firing mortar shells", "fedayee operation", "the Palestinian's attempt to blow himself", "a Hamas leader", "empty building" in the sense that no casualties are recorded, all work through thematization, as topic entities for a topic area "the strike", to support the strike.

3. *Assafir* (Sunday, July 14, 2002):

Again, in *Assafir*, staging supports the Israelis since the writer gives the supporting excuse after every Israeli atrocity. Moreover, the writer mentions the strike and the attempt to kill the Hamas leader as topic entities that merely deter the Palestinian elections:

Table (9) Thematization Analysis of "Gaza Strike" in *Assafir*.

Topic entity-causes suspending elections Topic area	شهيدان ونجاة مسئول في <<حماس>> من غارة جوية. عريقات يبحث التحضير للانتخابات مع خبراء دوليين.
Topic area	بحث وزير الحكم المحلي الفلسطيني صائب عريقات مع وفد من الخبراء الدوليين في موضوع الانتخابات الفلسطينية المزمع إجراؤها في الاول من كانون الثاني المقبل.
T.E 1	قصفت طائرات إسرائيلية مبنى في غزة.
T.E 2	قام مسلحون بإطلاق الرصاص على المتهم عبد الحي صبابة وأردوه خشية فراره وهروبه من يد العدالة.
T.E 3-cause	ذلك قالت إسرائيل أن <<قواتها أسرت فلسطينيا كان في طريقه لتنفيذ هجوم انتحاري وان جيشها يجب أن يبقى في الأراضي الفلسطينية التي أعاد احتلالها لمنع مثل هذه الهجمات.

T.E 4-cause	قتل فلسطيني أمس حين حاول طعن جندي إسرائيلي كان على متن سيارة جيب في مخيم بلاطة شمالي نابلس، حسبما أفادت مصادر طبية فلسطينية وشهود.
T.E 5-consequence	من جهة أخرى قال مصدر عسكري أن الجيش الإسرائيلي أعاد ليل السبت الأحد فرض حظر التجول في سبع مدن فلسطينية.
T.E 6-cause	وفي قطاع غزة قال الجيش أن نشطين أطلقوا خمس قذائف هاون على مستوطنة دون إصابة احد.
T.E 7-consequence	توغل في غزة.
T.E 8-cause	سقط فلسطيني برصاص قوات الاحتلال قرب مستوطنة.
T.E 9-consequence	توغل في طولكرم.

The text as a whole moves from causes to consequences. Topic entities 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, and 8 work as causes for suspending the elections. Furthermore, structuring T.E 4 after T.E 3 indicates that the Palestinians are the initiators. Staging T.E 6 before T.E 7 justifies the Israeli infiltration into Gaza. Moreover, linearizing T.E 8 before T.E 9 legitimizes the Israeli storming into Tulkarem. When we refer to the text, we find that the topic of elections has occupied most of the textual material since the writer states that some leaders find that the process of "killing" and "firing mortars" helps in suspending the elections. Therefore, "the strike on Gaza" is seen as one of the topic entities, exactly like "suicide attacks", "firing mortars", and "thwarting the peace process".

This mode of staging only justifies the killing of the Palestinians to the extent that the other readers, i.e., the foreigners (when the text is intended to be translated) won't sympathize with Arabs. The first sentence constitutes the topic area of the text which is "elections". The other sentences work as topic entities, instances or pieces of evidence strangling the process of elections. The way these topic entities are staged or ordered reveals a view that justifies the killing of the two Palestinians since one of them is killed as he attempted to stab a soldier, the other killed nearby a

settlement while a curfew was imposed on the seven Palestinian cities. In other words, the implication here is that the citizen should not have been there.

4. Al-Arab **(Sunday, July 14, 2002)**:

Table (10) Thematization Analysis of "Gaza Strike" in *Al-Arab*.

Topic area	الطائرات الإسرائيلية تقصف غزة. وبن اليعازر في مصر لإقناع مبارك بالتخلي عن عرفات!
T.E 1	هاجمت طائرتان حربيتان من طراز (أف 16) وثلاث طائرات هليوكوبتر حربية هاجمت منزل مسؤول بارز في حركة حماس ومبان للشرطة الفلسطينية.
T.E 2-cause	وفى وقت سابق قالت إسرائيل أن قواتها أسرت فلسطينيا كان في طريقه لتنفيذ هجوم بتفجير نفسه وان جيشها يجب أن يبقى في الأراضي الفلسطينية التي أعاد احتلالها لمنع مثل هذه الهجمات.
T.E3-consequence	وأعادت إسرائيل احتلال سبع مدن بالضفة الغربية قبل ثلاثة أسابيع.
T.E4-consequence	. وواجهت جهود تخفيف القيود الأمنية والاقتصادية على الفلسطينيين عقبة أمس حين أرجأت إسرائيل لأجل غير مسمى اجتماعا بين فريق اسرائيلى بقيادة وزير الخارجية شمعون بيريز ووزراء فلسطينيين.
T.E5-consequence	ووصل رئيس الكنيست (البرلمان) الإسرائيلي افراهام بورج إلى القاهرة في زيارة يجرى خلالها مباحثات مع المسئولين المصريين في إطار جهود إسرائيلية لإقناع المجتمع الدولي والعالم العربي خاصة بضرورة استبعاد الرئيس الفلسطيني ياسر عرفات.
T.E6-consequence	وأكد مصدر اسرائيلي رفيع لـ (سي. أن. ان) أن لقاء بن اليعازر بمبارك يأتي ضمن الجهود الإسرائيلية الرامية لإقناع المجتمع الدولي، والعالم العربي خاصة، على أهمية التخلي عن ياسر عرفات.
T.E7-consequence	وكان الرئيس الامريكى جورج بوش طالب في كلمة ألقاها في 24 يونيو — حزيران بقيادة فلسطينية جديدة "لا يشينها الإرهاب".

The first sentence contains the word "هاجمت" which comes as a reaction to the fragment which states that "a Palestinian was on his way to carry out an attack", which is in Arabic "لتنفيذ هجوم". By employing sentential staging, the writer indicates that the stricken places are related to "a Hamas leader's home" and to "a police quarter", two topic entities that justify the strike. In other words, the attack punitively targets military leaders. The writer further stages the thematic structures for the topic

entities 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 after topic entity 2. This order characterizes the Israeli actions as consequences to the Palestinian attacks.

5. Ash-Sharq Al-Awsat **(Sunday, July 14, 2002) stages as follows:**

Table (11) Thematization Analysis of "Gaza Strike" in *Ash-Sharq Al-Awsat.*

T.E1-curfew T.E2-suicide bombing Topic area-Strike on Gaza T.E3-Qassam brigades T.E4-bomb factory	في الوقت الذي أعادت فيه قوات الاحتلال الإسرائيلي حظر التجول على جميع المدن الفلسطينية المحتلة في الضفة الغربية، و تحدثت فيه عن اعتقال من أسمته بانتحاري فلسطيني قرب الخط الأخضر، استخدمت أمس ولأول مرة منذ بضعة أشهر، مقاتلات من طراز اف 16 وطائرات هليكوبتر من طراز أباتشي، في قصف عمارة سكنية في خان يونس جنوب قاع غزة، زعمت بأن كتائب عز الدين القسام، الجناح العسكري لحركة حماس، تستخدمها كمختبر لتحضير المتفجرات.
T.E 5-cause	ويأتي العدوان الإسرائيلي الجديد بعد حوالي 12 ساعة على تعرض مستوطنة وسط قطاع غزة إلى قصف بخمس قذائف هاون.
T.E 6-consequence	وقتلت قوات الاحتلال الشاب الفلسطيني غازي أبو عبية (20 سنة) في مخيم بلاطة في مدينة نابلس، في شمال الضفة الغربية.
Topic	في الوقت نفسه، قتل فلسطيني فلسطينياً آخر يحاكم بتهمة التعامل مع سلطات الاحتلال و ساعد في اغتيال عدد من نشطاء حماس و الجهاد الإسلامي. .يذكر أن كتائب القسام اختطفته حسب المركز الفلسطيني من منطقة بئر قشطة في رفح بعد اربعة أيام على اغتيال نشطائها.وقالت حماس في بيان توضيحي عن جهازها الأمني (مجد) بعد الملابسات التي وقعت بعد مظاهرات نظمها أنصارها طالبوا يها بإعدام الصبابي.
T.E 7	زعمت إسرائيل بأن قوات الاحتلال أسرت فلسطينياً كان في طريقه لتنفيذ عملية فدائية.
T.E 8-consequence	إسرائيل في حالة تأهب.
T.E 9-consequence	الجيش سيخفف من الضغوط بقدر استتباب الأمن.

The topic area of the writer lies in "the strike on Gaza" since it is mentioned in the title and the lead item. The structuring of the topic entities in the lead item as T.E 1, 2 affects the way readers build stands. The strike on Gaza, as is structured, comes after "arresting a suicide bomber". After presenting the strike on Gaza, the writer presents topic entities such as

“Qassam brigades”, “bomb factory”. I do not propose that the topics including “Qassam brigades”, “bomb factory” should not be presented; rather, I find referring to the consequences of the strike a better or effective mode of structuring. Therefore, all of the topic entities are interpreted as causes to the consequence, i.e., the strike. The causes are mentioned before the consequences. The writer orders the events in such a way by which the acts of the Israelis may be interpreted as reactions to Palestinian initiation of violence. What affirms this is the portrayal of Hamas as a group asking for the execution of a spy. Therefore, the insertion of the second topic which is "killing the spy" does not show a good picture of the Palestinians; rather, it reflects the view that Hamas has killed the spy, i.e., Hamas calls for “terrorism”. In conclusion, the Arab texts have no special reference to one topic area (readers are distracted since the text is a mixture of so many news items, such as the insertion of the news item related to the execution of a spy, arresting a Palestinian "suicide" bomber, imposing curfews) since the focus is not directed to one theme. The writer focuses on more than one theme to the detriment of the communicative focus. The Arab writer should have made separate news items so as to receive the required structuring to come up with the right viewpoint.

3.2.2.2 Thematic Structures of "Gaza Strike" in Non-Arab Newspapers:

The non-Arab writer manipulates the language for the advantage of the Israelis and not for that of the Palestinians. It seems that the mode of structuring the text stems from only one theme by focusing on only one topic area which is “destroying a bomb factory in the Gaza strip”. All of the other topic entities serve to legitimize the strike since the other sentences

indicate that the Gaza strip has been very calm in relation to the West Bank and that suicidal attacks from Gaza are a new event on the screen. Therefore, "the strike on Gaza" is pre-emptive and punitive. Israelis intend to prove that the strike on Gaza is done so as to punish those responsible for the incidents before committing further attacks.

1. Newsday **(Sunday, July 14, 2002) & the Thematic Structures**:

Table (12) Thematization Analysis of "Gaza Strike" in *Newsday*.

Israeli aircraft fired on a building in Gaza.	Topic area
The building was empty.	Topic entity1
The reason for the attack was not clear.	Topic entity2
A member of Hamas had lived there. A relative to the member called Yusef has been living there. He left only moments before the strike and wasn't harmed.	Topic entity3-cause
The air strike followed mortar attacks.	Topic entity4-cause
Gaza Strip has been relatively quiet compared to the West Bank.	Topic entity5
More than 70 suicide attacks have come from West Bank.	Topic entity6-cause
Palestinian militants have carried out periodic shootings against Israeli settlers in Gaza.	Topic entity7-event-cause

The topic area is clear and the writer does not digress in gathering all information from here and there; rather, Ibrahim Barzak, the writer of the text, selects the required information for producing one consistent attitude by developing the same theme which works on the mentality of the readers, whoever they are.

The *Newsday* writer directs his text to a reader who supports the Israeli point of view in the sense that he indirectly manages the language. To clarify more, he structures the text starting with the incident of the

strike, then gives justifications (Beaugrande & Dressler, 1981, and Van Dijk, 1985). The strike is considered as a consequence to the successive acts of terror against the Israelis. In other words, his text moves from a consequence to a cause. This is a marked mode of editorializing in the discourse of the effective propaganda. Most of the non-Arab newspapers follow this mode of structuring. They start with the incident and give the pieces of evidence supporting "Gaza Strike" when the act is against the Palestinians. The following examples, from non-Arab newspapers reporting the incident of the strike on Gaza, support this analysis:

2. *USA Today* (Sunday, July 14, 2002) Structures the Themes of the Incident as follows:

Table (13) Thematization Analysis of "Gaza Strike" in *USA Today*.

Israeli air strike hits Gaza target. Israel deployed military aircraft over the southern Gaza Strip.	topic area
A Palestinian man on trial for allegedly collaborating with Israel was shot and killed.	topic1
Israeli troops killed a 24-year-old Palestinian who had tried to stab soldiers in their jeep. The building was a suspected bomb factory.	Topic entity1 Cause
A member of the militant Hamas movement, Ahmed Abdel Wahab, had lived in the building.	Topic entity2-cause
The air strike followed Palestinian mortar attacks Saturday night and Sunday morning.	Topic entity3-cause
All the more than 70 suicide bombings against Israel in the past two years have come from the West Bank. Palestinian militants have carried out periodic shooting and mortar attacks against Jewish settlers.	Topic entity4-cause
Member of Hamas shot man on trial.	Topic entity1 to topic 1
A 24 year old man killed after he tried to kill an Israeli soldier.	Topic entity5-cause
The army said the troops fired after the man threw a	Topic entity6-

petrol bomb.	causeT.E5
The incident occurred after curfews were imposed.	Topic entity7-event to T.E5
The Israeli officials postponed a meeting with the Palestinians.	Topic entity8 consequence
Gissin calls for a different PA.	Topic entity9-consequence
USA won't deal with Arafat.	Topic entity10-consequence
Sharon cabinet to prevent Arabs from buying lands in Jewish areas. Sharon still supports allowing religious groups to have their own communities.	Topic entity11-consequence

The text, as any other text, is structured from an event to cause. The non-Arab writer mentions the causes of the strike immediately after it. The building is considered as "a suspected bomb factory". Then, the non-Arab writer presents "the killing of a Palestinian who tried to stab an Israeli soldier". After that, T.E 3, 4, 5, and 6 are mentioned before 8,9,10, and 11.

3. *The Washington Post* and *India Times* (Sunday, July 14, 2002) Stage the Incident in the Same Manner:

Table (14) Thematization Analysis of "Gaza Strike" in *The Washington Post* and *India Times*.

Israel deployed military aircraft over the southern Gaza Strip.	Topic area
A Palestinian man on trial for allegedly collaborating with Israel was shot and killed.	Topic entity1
Israeli troops killed a 24-year-old Palestinian who had tried to stab soldiers in their jeep.	T.E2-cause
The building was a suspected bomb factory. A member of the militant Hamas movement, Ahmed Abdel Wahab, had lived in the building.	T.E3-cause 2 T.E4-cause3
The air strike followed Palestinian mortar attacks Saturday night and Sunday morning.	T.E5-cause4
All the more than 70 suicide bombings against Israel in	T.E6

the past two years have come from the West Bank.	
Palestinian militants have carried out periodic shooting and mortar attacks against Jewish settlers.	T.E7-cause5

The writer mentions T.E 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 after the incident without stating the consequences of the event of "Gaza Strike". Van Dijk (1985) states, in section (2.2.2.2), following media production principles that consequences come after the incident, but the non-Arab writer violates this principle because he starts with the incidents that serve his intention. Following Brown & Yule (1983, p146), violating the natural order is sometimes intentional to serve a goal, and the goal of the non-Arab writer is to come up with a text that favors the Israelis.

4. *Houston Chronicle* (Sunday, July 14, 2002) Structures the Thematic Structures as follows:

Table (15) Thematization Analysis of "Gaza Strike" in *Houston Chronicle*.

Hamas militant eludes Israeli air strike	Topic area
GAZA - An Israeli F-16 warplane attacked the home of a senior Palestinian militant in the Gaza Strip.	Topic entity1- cause 1
The target was an explosives factory belonging to a wanted Hamas militant.	Topic entity 2-cause 2
Hamas has carried out dozens of suicide attacks in Israel.	Topic entity 3-cause 3
A 19-year-old Palestinian man was shot by Israeli troops when they entered the Balata camp.	Topic entity 4-consequence
Israel said it had seized a Palestinian on his way out of the West Bank to commit a suicide bombing and that its soldiers must remain in Palestinian-administered areas of the territory reoccupied to prevent such attacks.	Topic entity 5-cause 4
The incident late on Saturday put central Israel on a high state of alert.	Topic entity 6-consequence
A reminder of violence still simmering despite a near-total Israeli military closure of the West Bank and curfew imposed on hundreds of thousands of Palestinian residents.	Topic entity 7-consequence

Israel reoccupied seven West Bank cities three-and-a-half weeks ago after two suicide bombings in as many days killed 26 Israelis, the latest in scores of such attacks during the Palestinian uprising for independence.	Topic entity 8-consequence

It seems clear that the writer lists the reasons and causes that call for the air strike on Gaza. The texts are structured from the incident to the causes of the incident presented through topic entities such as "bomb factory", "suicide attacks", "mortar shells", "attempting to stab a soldier", "Hamas's carrying out of a suicide bombing inside Israel". This last incident or topic entity is intended to elicit the fact that the Hamas leaders are terrorists. This also justifies the Israeli attempt to strike the home of the Hamas leader.

It seems that the non-Arab writers try to give accumulative evidence supporting their claims without referring to any other irrelevant news items that may distract the readers. The evidence is presented through topic entities selected out of many thematic structures in the sense that the writer chooses thematic structures that are causes justifying the strike from an Israeli point of view.

This reminds us of Pratkanis & Aronson (1991, pp. 250-251) who claim that "All effective propaganda must be limited to very few points". In other words, writers should select the appropriate information so as to try to affect the readers.

By the same token, the writers of all the non-Arab newspapers stage their texts in a consistent way that gives voice to one viewpoint. Their mode of staging the important themes and topic entities clarifies how manipulative they are. Selecting certain themes, as well as ordering, has

been the key feature characterizing the Non-Arab writers' mode of staging media texts, i.e., digging deep into the same theme.

3.2.2.3 Thematic Analysis of Second Item 'Tel Aviv Attack' in Arabic:

1. *Oman* (Thursday, August 1, 2002) Stages the Content of the Incident as follows:

Table (16) Thematic Analysis of "Tel-Aviv Attack" in *Oman*.

Title: Event	حالة استنفار في إسرائيل.
T.E 1consequence	نشرت الشرطة الإسرائيلية قوات إضافية في مدينة تل أبيب اليوم واتخذت إجراءات أمنية في أعقاب العملية.
T.E 2Cconsequence	ودعا وزير الأمن الداخلي الاسرائيلي إلى العمل على انهيار السلطة الفلسطينية.
T.E 3consequence	الشرطة الإسرائيلية اعتقلت سبعة فلسطينيين في معظم أنحاء الضفة الغربية.
T.E 4consequence	اعتقلت سبعة فلسطينيين في معظم أنحاء الضفة الغربية الليلة الماضية.
T.E 5consequence	كما اعتقلت فلسطينيان آخران.
T.E 6consequence	وادعت أنها عثرت على وسائل قتالية ومتفجرات لديهما.

It is clear that the writer does not select entities related to the causes of the operation; rather, s/he lists consequences which are linearized after the operation. The writer speaks for an Israeli point of view. This shows how Arab writers may not voice for their own perspectives. Arabs misuse staging or linearization (according to this data). The fault is in the way Arab media writers use the modes of staging. Eventually, Arab writers are not alert to the implicit modes of staging as thematization and linearzation. This lack of alert made them unintentionally or forcefully use linearization for the good of the Israelis.

2. ***Al-Quds* (Thursday, August 1, 2002) & the Thematic Structure:**

Table (17) Thematic Analysis of 'Tel-Aviv Attack' in *Al-Quds*.

T.E 1 – event	السلطة دانت العملية و إسرائيل حملتها المسؤولية. مقتل 3 اسرائيلين بعملية تفجيرية في تل أبيب.
T.E 2-event	قتل ثلاثة اسرائيلين. هرعت إلى المكان سيارات الإسعاف.المنطقة مكتظة بالعمال الأجانب.
T.E3	أعلنت الجهاد الإسلامي مسؤوليتها.
T.E 4-consequence	السلطة تدينها و إسرائيل حملتها المسؤولية.
T.E 5-consequence	حذر جيسين السلطة الفلسطينية.
T.E 6-consequence	نقلت الجزيرة عن أحمد عبد الرحمن إدانته للهجوم و قوله أن عمليات التفجير الانتحارية ضد المدنيين من شأنها فحسب أن تزيد حياة الفلسطينيين سوءا.

It is found that when Arabs tend to stage, they (un)consciously victimize themselves. Arab writers have succeeded in proving their guilt while denouncing the operation before even presenting the operation as a topic area. This gives voice to an anti-Palestinian perspective. As far as linearization is of concern, the text is structured from an event to a consequence while the writer could have listed the causes leading to the operation which is never stated. We discuss here the mode of staging that should reveal an Arabic point of view since we are dealing with versions written in Arabic. The writer of *AL-Qabas* follows the same mode of event-consequence interpretation due to the mode of linearization which s/he has chosen as in the following:

3. Al-Qabas (Thursday, August 1, 2002) & Thematic Structure:

Table (18) Thematic Analysis of 'Tel-Aviv Attack' in *Al-Qabas.*

Event- topic 1	ست و عشرون قتلى و 27 جرحى بعملية تل أبيب.
Event–topic entities	استقرت حصيلة العملية عن مصرع 6 أشخاص. أوضح متحدث أن انفجارا أو اثنين نفذاهما استشهاديان.
T.E 2-event	أعلنت الجهاد الإسلامي مسؤوليتها.
T.E 3-Consequence	شنت الشرطة الإسرائيلية حملة مطاردة.
T.E 4-Consequence	و في رام الله أعلنت مصادر أمنية أن 3 فلسطينيين بينهم طفل استشهدوا في انفجار عنيف.

The incident is simply monitored and mentioned in an objective way. The sequential events are mentioned one after the other. The only evaluative potential reached at, after reading the last sentence of the text could show that the "killing of three Palestinians" is a natural response to the bombing. The writer uses the emotive term "طفل". This use does not serve the Arabs at all since it is mentioned after the bombing, and interpreted as a reaction to the terrorist attack that killed 26 Israeli citizens. Even if the child is innocent and the writer has been emotive here, this incident is ordered after the Tel-Aviv bombing and interpreted according to discourse analysis as a natural reaction to the bombing. T.E 4 could be written as a separate news item.

4. *Al-Watan* (Thursday, August 1, 2002) & the Thematic Structure Analysis:

Table (19) Thematic Analysis of 'Tel-Aviv Attack' in *Al-Watan*.

Consequence topic area topic entity1	واشنطن تشير لتقدم بمباحثات الرباعية. 36قتيلا وجريحا إسرائيليا بعملية في تل أبيب.
Event-topic entity2	قتل ستة إسرائيليين وأصيب 30 آخرون بعملية قالت الشرطة الإسرائيلية أن «انتحاريين فلسطينيين» نفذاها في شارع نيفي شانان.
Event-topic entity3	وكان جندي إسرائيلي قتل في وقت سابق أمس.
Consequence-topic entity4	قتل ثلاثة فلسطينيين وأصيب 9 آخرون في انفجار صاروخ إسرائيلي في مخيم الامعري القريب من مدينة رام الله.
Event-related topic area	وجاءت هذه الأحداث عقب اجتماع عقدته اللجنة الرباعية الخاصة بالشرق الأوسط في نيويورك حيث أعلن الرئيس جورج بوش أن الاجتماع حقق تقدما وانتقد بحدة. وأشار بوش إلى الأهمية «الحاسمة» لإصلاح السلطة الفلسطينية وعرفات.
Event-related to topic area	وقال ابوردينة بعد أن أعلن عنان ووزراء روسيا والاتحاد الأوروبي أنهم مازالوا يعترفون بعرفات «انه بيان مشجع ومتوازن».

Arab writers of *Al-Qabas* and *Al-Watan* organize their texts from an event to a consequence. Structuring the incident of killing three Palestinians after the operation leaves the losses of lives unsympathized with, since this incident is considered as a natural consequence and retaliation against the deaths of the Israelis in the operation.

The writer of *Al-Watan* further stages the operation after the negotiations for peace. Therefore, the operation is a topic entity which causes the suspension of the process of negotiations.

5. *Assafir* (Thursday, August 1, 2002) & Thematic Structure:

Table (20) Thematic Analysis of 'Tel Aviv Attack' in *Assafir*.

Topic Area Topic Entity 1-event	بوش يجدّد حملته على عرفات.. والرباعية باشرت خطة <<إصلاحه>>. استشهاديان ينفذان معاً عمليتين في تل أبيب. خمسة قتلى و40 جريحاً معظمهم غير إسرائيليين.
T.E 2-Event – event	نفذ استشهاديان من حركة الجهاد الإسلامي، وفي وقت واحد ومكان واحد في قلب تل أبيب، تفجيرين أسفرا عن مقتل خمسة إسرائيليين وجرح ثلاثين آخرين، وشكلا تحديا جديدا لإسرائيل. وقال مسئولون إسرائيليون أن غالبية القتلى والجرحى من العمال الأجانب من آسيا وشرق أوروبا.
T.E 3-Event – event	وهي تأتي بعد يوم واحد على عملية فدائية متقنة نفذت قرب مستوطنة عمانوئيل في الضفة وأسفرت عن مقتل سبعة إسرائيليين وجرح ثلاثين آخرين.
T.E 4-consequence	حمّل المتحدث باسم رئيس الوزراء الإسرائيلي رعنان غيسين السلطة الفلسطينية المسؤولية عن العملية، نقلت قناة الجزيرة القطرية عن أمين عام مجلس الوزراء الفلسطيني احمد عبد الرحمن إدانته للهجوم وقوله أن العمليات الانتحارية ضد المدنيين من شأنها فحسب أن تزيد حياة الفلسطينيين سوءا.
T.E 5-consequence	أطلقت اللجنة الرباعية حول الشرق الأوسط عملية الإصلاحات في السلطة الفلسطينية.
T.E 6-consequence	وقالت مصادر طبية فلسطينية أن فلسطينيين على الأقل قتلا وجرح تسعة آخرون احدهم بحالة خطرة في انفجار ضخم في مخيم الامعري جنوبي رام الله.
T.E 7-consequence	كما أفاد مصدر امني وشهود فلسطينيون أن طائرة حربية إسرائيلية أطلقت صاروخا على الأقل باتجاه مبنى فلسطيني في مخيم النصيرات وسط قطاع غزة مما أدى إلى سقوط جريح على الأقل وأضرار جسيمة في المنازل المجاورة.

T.E 7- consequence	ورأت إسرائيل أن اجتماع الرباعية هو<<قمة للخاسرين>>. جدد الرئيس الاميركي جورج بوش دعوته لتغيير القيادة الفلسطينية.

The topic area of the text here lies in the plan of reforming the Palestinian Authority. The writer stages the incident of the operation as a topic entity that suspends and affects the process of negotiation. Moreover, this justifies the intention to reform the Authority. The operation in Tel-Aviv should have received more elaboration in a separate news item.

6. *Akhbar Al-Khalij* (Thursday, August 1, 2002) & Thematic Structuring:

Table (21) Thematic Analysis of 'Tel Aviv Attack' in *Akhbar Al-Khalij*.

Topic area-cause T.E1-consequence	سبعة قتلى وعشرات الجرحى في عملية استشهادية في تل أبيب. طائرات العدو تشن سلسلة غارات على قطاع غزة.
T.E 2-cause	قتل سبعة أشخاص وجرح ثلاثون في عملية استشهادية وقعت مساء أمس.
T.E 3-consequence	ومن جانب آخر، أعلنت مصادر أمنية فلسطينية أن ثلاثة فلسطينيين بينهم طفل استشهدوا في انفجار عنيف هز مخيم الامعري للاجئين الفلسطينيين في رام الله مساء أمس من دون أن يعرف مصدره.
T.E 4-consequence	وهاجمت الطائرات الحربية الإسرائيلية من طراز أف/16 مخيم المغازي للاجئين الفلسطينيين في غزة مساء أمس. وأصيب فلسطينيان جراء القصف الإسرائيلي الهمجي على محيط مخيم المغازي وسط قطاع غزة.
T.E 5-consequence	وكانت طائرات إسرائيلية من طراز أف/16 قد قصفت محلا مدنيا.
T.E 6-cosequence	وأفاد مصدر أمني وشهود فلسطينيون أمس أن طائرة حربية إسرائيلية أطلقت صاروخا على الأقل تجاه بناية فلسطينية في مخيم النصيرات للاجئين الفلسطينيين وسط قطاع غزة". وأعلنت مصادر في حركة المقاومة الإسلامية (حماس) أن الجيش الإسرائيلي اعتقل أمس في رام الله في الضفة الغربية المسئول السياسي في الحركة في الخليل جنوب الأراضي الفلسطينية محمود النتشه.

The writer of *Akhbar Al-khalij* starts with the topic area and linearizes a topic entity related to the strike on Gaza immediately after the event. This mode of staging justifies the Israeli atrocity as a natural reaction to the operation. Ordering T.E 2 before T.E 3 interprets T.E 3 as a consequence to the operation. It is perspicuous that some of the Arab

writers do not manipulate the language for the good of the Palestinian perspective when it comes to staging.

3.2.2.4 Thematic Analysis of "Tel Aviv Attack" in Non-Arab Newspapers:

1. *India Times* (Thursday, August 1, 2002):

Table (22) Thematic Analysis of "Tel Aviv Attack" in *India Times*.

Five killed in suicide attack in Tel Aviv.	Topic area
Two suicide bombers blew themselves up.	T.E 1-cause
The attack took place on Wednesday night in the old central bus station area in Tel Aviv where many foreign workers live.	T.E 2-cause
The attack came a day after three Palestinian gunmen ambushed a bus at a Jewish settlement near Nablus killing eight people and wounding fifteen.	T.E 3-cause
David Baker, an official in Prime Minister's office placed the blame for the attack squarely on the Palestinian Authority saying the Authority was doing nothing to stop the attacks.	T.E 4-consequence
Israel is to freeze new measures to free up trade and industry restrictions on Palestinians in the wake of the attack.	T.E 5-consequence
The Palestinian authority denounced the latest attack.	T.E 6-consequence
The attack was the deadliest one against since Israeli troops pushed into Palestinian-ruled territories across the West Bank after two suicide bombings in Jerusalem killed 26 Israelis last month.	T.E 7-consequence
Thirty two people were injured in a suicide bomb explosion in the same area of Tel Aviv on January 25 earlier this year.	T.E8-backgrounding

The writer stages the discourse from an event to consequence. Therefore, s/he justifies any Israeli atrocity against the Palestinians. Another incident as a different operation (T.E 3) is inserted to justify the subsequent Israeli actions of freezing the measures to free up trade and

industry restrictions. The writer starts with the incident and then orders other topic entities related to general consequences. This is the marked mode of structuring whereby managing is indirect. Moreover, the writer resorts to a multi-directional reference to various topics interpreted as consequences to the operation in Tel-Aviv.

2. *Newsday* (Thursday, August 1, 2002) & the Thematic Structures:

Table (23) Thematic Analysis of "Tel-Aviv Attack" in *Newsday*.

Deadly Suicide Duo. Pair of bombers claim three bystanders' lives in Tel Aviv.	Topic area
Two Palestinian suicide bombers detonated a pair of explosives in the middle of a crowded café.	T.E 1-cause
Two of the victims were foreign workers; the third was Israeli, local media said.	T.E 2-cause
The suicide bombings, the first in Tel Aviv since March, were fresh evidence that Israel's reoccupation of Palestinian-controlled West Bank cities has not fully protected Israelis.	T.E 3-cause
Just 30 hours earlier, a trio of Palestinian gunmen had killed eight in an ambush of a commuter bus outside the Israeli settlement of Emmanuel in the West Bank.	T.E 4-cause
"One guy was kneeling on the ground vomiting blood. I could not believe what I was seeing".	T.E 5-cause
The militant Islamic Jihad claimed responsibility for the attacks, which the Palestinian Authority condemned.	T.E 6-cause
The two days of attacks came as Israel prepared to ease curfews in Palestinian cities, although the carnage strengthened calls by hawkish ministers to keep military pressure on the Palestinian population. Israeli Defense Minister Benjamin Ben-Eliezer ordered a freeze on measures to ease conditions for Palestinians, a statement from his office said last night.	T.E 7–consequence
Palestinians had set off a bomb, stopping an armored bus, and then opened fire on the passengers. Among the dead were an 8-month-old baby, her father and grandmother. A woman on the bus who was eight months pregnant lost her baby after being shot seven times in the abdomen and leg.	T.E 8-cause T.E 9-cause

The bombings coincided with a meeting in New York of Secretary of State Colin Powell and representatives of Russia, the European Union and the United Nations. It convened Tuesday to discuss how to resolve the 22 months of Israeli-Palestinian bloodshed.	T.E 10-consequence
Arafat was considering appointing a prime minister to take over daily affairs, a way of responding to U.S. demands that he be replaced.	T.E 11-consequence

Joshua Mitnick, the writer, stages the text leaving the readers with an anti-Palestinian perspective. The writer starts with the incident, then he goes on to list the causes and consequences. The writer emotively resorts to topic entities related to "foreign workers"; "Palestinian gunmen killing Israeli citizens"; "pregnant woman among victims"; "Israel's easing curfews"; "8 month old baby among victims", and "freezing measures of easing conditions for Palestinians".

Van Dijk (1985) in section (2.2.2.2) shows how producing any media text goes under a process of pre-ordering events in the sense that the writer starts with the event and its consequences. Then he lists the reasons, conditions or causes supporting or negating its content.

This mode of ordering is the norm, but when the writer starts with the event-consequence only and leaves out any reason or condition for the event, he is staging. In plain terms, the writer of *Newsday* does not state the reasons or conditions of the bombing; rather, he keeps on mentioning the consequences, and inserts information that denounces the bombing as in inserting other bombings in T.E 8, 9. It is found that the writer succeeds in writing effectively to reflect a non-Arab viewpoint.

3. *The Washington Post* (Thursday, August 1, 2002) & the Thematic Structures:

Table (24) Thematic Analysis of "Tel-Aviv Attack" in *The Washington Post.*

Israel Suspends Plans to Ease Crackdown. 24 Hour Curfew on Palestinians Remains in Effect.	Topic entity1-consequence Topic entity2-result
Israel on Thursday suspended plans to ease a military crackdown in the West Bank after a double suicide bombing killed three people in Tel Aviv.	Topic entity3-cause
The almost simultaneous Palestinian attacks on Wednesday night followed a bus ambush that killed seven Israelis in the West Bank.	Topic entity4-cause
Plans to relax restrictions imposed on Palestinian civilians after the army reoccupied seven West Bank cities had now been frozen.	Topic entity5-consequence
After suicide bombings killed 26 people in Jerusalem on June 18-19.	Topic entity6-cause
The army swept into all but one of the West Bank's main Palestinian cities with the stated aim of keeping bombers out of Israel.	Topic entity7-consequence
Israel had been extending the hours that the curfew was lifted in some areas that were seen as relatively calm.	Topic entity8-event
The plans for talks with moderate Palestinians remained on hold after the new bloodshed.	Topic entity9-consequence
Israel again blamed the Palestinian Authority for the attacks.	Topic entity10-consequence
Two foreign workers were among the three people killed by the bombers.	Topic entity11-cause
Demands were raised for deep reforms to the Palestinian Authority.	Topic entity12-consequence
Palestinian militant group Islamic Jihad had claimed responsibility for the Tel Aviv blasts.	Topic entity13-event
The army said it had arrested a leader of Islamic Jihad in a raid early on Thursday.	Topic entity14-consequence

The option to start with the consequences of the incident has a marked effect on the mindset of the readers. This mode prepares the readers to presuppose that something terrible as a bombing has taken place. Afterwards, the writer mentions the causes and the entailed consequences.

In other words, the writer is taking sides and supporting Israelis through structuring the events.

4. *USA Today* (Thursday, August 1, 2002) & the Thematic Structure:

Table (25) Thematic Analysis of "Tel-Aviv Attack" in *USA Today*.

3 killed in Tel Aviv bombing.	Topic area
At least three people were killed and more than 40 wounded late Wednesday in a double suicide-bomb attack in the heart of Tel Aviv.	Topic entity1-cause
The bombing took place at the city's old bus station, where hundreds of foreign workers congregate every evening.	Topic entity2-cause
The occupation is intended to stop such attacks.	Topic entity3-consequence
Until Tuesday, when gunmen fired on a bus in the West Bank and killed eight people, there had been no successful attacks on Israeli civilians since June 19.	Topic entity4-cause
The next step may be to expel Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat.	Topic entity5-consequence
Israel tightens its curfew in the seven West Bank cities it controls.	Topic entity6-consequence
Enter Gaza and impose similar controls on the strip of land where Palestinian extremists have taken refuge.	Topic entity7-consequence
Earlier, Israeli helicopters destroyed what officials said was a bomb factory of the Hamas militant group in a Gaza refugee camp.	Topic entity8-consequence
The violence came as Arafat considered appointing a prime minister to take over daily affairs.	Topic entity9-consequence

This article has been written by Mathew Kalman and Gregg Zoroya. *USA Today* and *The Jerusalem Post* present order events in the same way, from cause to consequence). In Table 25 above, T.E 5 is mentioned after T.E 4. Topic entity 5 is interpreted following staging principles as a consequence to T.E 4.

5. *Jerusalem Post* (Thursday, August 1, 2002) & the Thematic Structure:

Table (26) Thematic Analysis of "Tel Aviv Attack" in *Jerusalem Post.*

3 killed in Tel Aviv double suicide bombing.	Topic Area-event
At least three people were killed in a double suicide bombing in the heart of Tel Aviv, just a day after the murderous attack that killed eight.	Topic entity1-cause
The extremist Islamic Jihad organization claimed responsibility for the attack.	Topic entity2-cause
There have been some 20 terror attacks since the outbreak of the so-called Al Aksa intifada.	
The area is patronized by foreign workers.	Topic entity3-cause (descriptive)
IDF troops thwarted what appears to have been an attempt by two Palestinian terrorists to infiltrate Israel near Kibbutz Nir Eliahu.	Topic entity4-cause
In the attack on a bus near Emmanuel on Tuesday afternoon, seven people were killed; although a premature baby whose mother was badly hurt in the attack and underwent an emergency cesarean section died afterwards, raising the fatality toll to eight.	Topic entity5-cause
An IDF officer was killed.	Topic entity6-cause
The proper response to the attack would be to "destroy the Palestinian Authority."	Topic entity7conseque nce
Gissin said. "The fact that this attack targeted foreign workers further proves that the Palestinian leadership is so infected by corruption and terrorism that they have no compunction on who they kill."	Topic entity8-consequence
It's difficult to ease restrictions.	Topic entity9-consequence
US understands Israel must remain in the territories in order to fight terror.	Topic entity10-consequence

In Table 26, the Israeli writer's choice to stage T.E 6 before T.E 7 has a strong impact on the evaluative stands readers may come out with. Topic entity 7 is interpreted as a natural consequence to T.E 6.

6. *The Independent* (Wednesday, July 31, 2002) & the Thematic Structures:

Table (27) Thematic Analysis of "Tel Aviv Attack" in *The Independent.*

Tel Aviv suicide attacks kill five. City attack shatters the illusion of security. Two dead after gun battle near Israeli bus attack site.	Topic area Topic entity1 Topic entity2 Topic entity3
At least five people including two bombers were killed.	Topic entity4-cause
Islamic Jihad later claimed responsibility for the bombings.	Topic entity5-cause
The bombers struck in a part of the city where many foreign workers live.	Topic entity6-cause
The attack came only a day after an ambush on a bus left eight settlers dead.	Topic entity7-cause
Minutes after the suicide attack, two Palestinians were reported killed in an explosion in the Al-Amari refugee camp in Ramallah.	Topic entity8-another event interpreted as a consequence
Earlier in the day an Israeli officer and a Palestinian man were killed in a fierce gunfight as troops hunted three attackers who ambushed the bus, killing eight Israelis.	Topic entity9-cause
In Gaza yesterday, an Israeli warplane bombed a metal factory at the Mughazi refugee camp, which the military said was used to manufacture mortar shells and rockets for Hamas.	Topic entity10-cause-cause to cause

It is clear that most of the tables above resort to topic entities that clarify the causes leading to Israeli atrocities against the Palestinians. If we consider topic entities 9, and10 Table (27), we find that topic entity 10, i.e.,

"bombing a metal factory", could be interpreted as a cause to the operation, but it comes as a natural response to topic 9, i.e., "killing an Israeli officer". Moreover, the non-Arab writer states in T.E. 10 that the cause to "the bombing of the factory in Gaza" is "which the military said was used to manufacture mortar shells and rockets for Hamas".

Furthermore, the topic entity 8 Table (27) is interpreted as a consequence to previous causes with reference to staging the thematic structures.

3.2.2.5 Thematic and Linearization Analysis of 'Hebrew Attack' in Arabic:

1. *Al-Watan* (Thursday, July 18, 2002) & the Thematic Structures:

Table (28) Thematic Analysis of "Tel Aviv Attack" in *Al-Watan*.

Topic area Topic entity 1- consequence to cause	اكتشفت ورشة إنتاج قنابل بمبنى للتشريعي. إسرائيل تعتقل 50 فلسطينيا إثر عملية الجامعة العبرية.
Topic entity 2- consequence to cause	أكد الرئيس الأمريكي جورج بوش أمس الأربعاء أنه لن يتراجع أمام الإرهاب منددا بعملية التفجير الأخيرة في الجامعة العبرية في القدس.
Topic entity 3- consequence- cause	وتبنتها كتائب «عز الدين القسام» الجناح العسكري لحركة حماس مؤكدة أنها تأتي للانتقام من سياسة شارون الإجرامية بحق الفلسطينيين.
Topic entity 4- consequence	وبعد أن قدم بوش تعازيه إلى عائلات الضحايا اعتبر أن هذا العمل «من فعل قتلة يكرهون فكرة السلام وقادرون على تصدير حقدهم إلى كل مكان تقريبا وحتى الجامعات». وقال «يجب أن يبذلوا كل ما في وسعهم لمنع منظمات مثل حماس من قتل أبرياء.
Topic entity 5- consequence	وبدورها نددت السلطة الفلسطينية بالعملية التفجيرية ودعت مجددا إلى عدم التعرض إلى المدنيين وعدم تنفيذ عمليات داخل إسرائيل. اعتقلت الشرطة الإسرائيلية أكثر من 50 فلسطينيا منهم اثنتا عشرة امرأة في ضواحي الجامعة العبرية.
Topic entity 6- consequence	من جانب آخر أعلن الجيش الإسرائيلي أمس أنه اكتشف ودمر ورشة لإنتاج القنابل في مبنى تابع للمجلس التشريعي الفلسطيني.

Topic entity 7-consequence	وقال متحدث باسم الجيش إن الجنود عثروا في المكان على 300 كيلوغرام من المتفجرات و150 كيلوغراما من المخصبات المستخدمة في إنتاج القنابل اليدوية الصنع و30 غالونا من الأحماض. وأضاف أن الجيش دمر الورشة والمواد المضبوطة مما ألحق دمارا جزئيا بالمبنى التابع للمجلس التشريعي.

The writer's topic area lies in the discovery of a bomb factory in the Legislative Council building. The operation is deemed as a topic entity just like any other one, thwarting the peace process. Annexing the incident of the operation along with the bomb factory has its strong effect on the interpretation of what follows. The writer, unintentionally, justifies the attack on the bomb factory in the legislative council; therefore, s/he structures the text from an event to consequence whereby the attack on the Palestinian factory is deemed as a consequence. The writer does not mention specific causes of the attack on the University; rather, s/he states that it is just revenge due to Sharon's policy. The Arab writer could state that the attack comes as a revenge for the killing of Salah Shehada and 9 Palestinian kids in an Israeli raid on Gaza. Arab writers are responsible for reflecting their readers' opinion and not attempting to be objective as in inserting T.E 2, 3, 4, and 5. If the writers are to monitor, why are T.E 6, and 7 inserted? These topic entities are not related to the incident at all and should be dealt with in a separate section if the writer intends to be objective. Staging is employed here because ordering the text in an implicit way, starting with the topic area mentioned in the Table (28), gives the text an added value that allows readers to sympathize with the Israelis. The Arab writer supports Israelis when it comes to staging. The multi-directionality of topics does not support the Palestinian viewpoint, and rather it supports the Israelis'. For this, the researcher concludes that, till

this step in analysis, the Arab writer, according to this data, does not reflect the aspirations of the Palestinians.

Following the premises of Van Dijk (1985), we can conclude that, if the news writers produce a text, they should start with the event and its consequences, and then, insert the causes or conditions of the event. Some Arab writers do not insert the causes of the event and when they do, they by-pass any effective evidence (write general causes as in T.E 3). Arab writers (according to the samples) only stick to the consequences of the event. Linearizing the text, in the way presented in Table (28), interprets it as a pro-Israeli text.

2. *Al-Quds* (Thursday, July 18, 2002) & the Thematic Structures:

Table (29) Thematic Analysis of "Hebrew Attack" in *Al-Quds*.

T.E 1consequence T.E 2consequence Topic area-event	إدانة فلسطينية و دولية للعملية. إسرائيل أعطت الضوء الأخضر للرد عليها. 7 قتلى و 88جريحا بانفجار عبوة بالجامعة العبرية.
T.E 3consequence-sub-topic	قتلى أجانب في العملية.
T.E 4consequence	حملة اعتقالات.
T.E 5-event-cause	(وصف للجرحى).
T.E 6-cause	حماس تقول أنها ردا على الغارة.
T.E 7consequence	إعطاء إسرائيل الضوء الأخضر للرد عليها.
T.E 8 consequence	تحميل عرفات المسؤولية.
T.E 9 reaction to T.E6	قال بيريس: أن العملية ليست ردا على مقتل شحاذة مشيرا إلى مقتل عدد من الأبرياء وان حماس ستستمر بذلك في المستقبل.
T.E 10 consequence	وقف الاتصالات مع فلسطين ودعت لطرد عرفات.
T.E 11consequence	طالبت إسرائيل بعدم المس بالمدنيين الإسرائيليين وعدم المس بالفلسطينيين المدنيين كردا على العملية.
T.E 12 consequence	استنكار فلسطيني. قالت القيادة: أنها عملية إرهابية.

Van Dijk (1985) proposes that the norm in producing texts contends that the text moves from an event to a consequence. A directionality of themes opposing this is moving or starting with the consequence then

mentioning the event. This becomes marked. From the outset, the writer inserts the denunciation and the consequences of the operation. The option to move from the consequence-event leaves the readers with a viewpoint that legalizes the Israeli atrocities.

The writer states in T.E 6 that the operation is a reaction to the assassination of a Hamas militant. However, the topic entities 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12 immediately following T.E 6 thwart its content in the sense that the content of what follows embodies a viewpoint that is against the Palestinian carrying out of bombings. All of the topic entities voice for denouncing the operation.

3. Al-Ayyam **(Thursday, July 18, 2002) & the Thematic Structures:**

Table (30) Thematic Analysis of "Hebrew Attack" in *Al-Ayyam*.

T.E 1 Topic area	كتائب القسام تتبناها. مقتل 7 في انفجار في الجامعة العبرية.
T.E 2-event	ثاني انفجار في إسرائيل.
T.E3-event-cause	الانفجار هو انتقام لمقتل شحاذة+11طفلا.
T.E4-event	طلبة أجانب في الجامعة.
T.E5-event	أمريكية و فرنسي بين القتلى و كان هناك الكثير من الطلاب الذين يؤدون الامتحانات النهائية.
T.E6-event	أعلنت كتائب القسام مسؤوليتها.
T.E7-another event	هذا الانفجار هو الثاني فقد فجر فدائي نفسه في مطعم للأطعمة السريعة.

Staging here plays a significant role in constructing the viewpoints since the Arab writer employs unmanaged staging that reflects the Israeli point of view. The writer stages the incidents and seems to describe the successive reactions. Actually, staging T.E 3; T.E4, and T.E 5 is done in an order that allows readers to feel sorry for the deaths of the foreigners. Readers most probably will come up with the conclusion that the victims

are innocent people who should not be targeted at all. In spite of the fact that T.E 3 is a legal justification, the writer intends to inform us that the act is indirectly related to terrorism especially when s/he states that it is the second bombing. In other words, the act is not retaliation but a terror act. This appears in T.E 2, and 7. Starting with T.E 2 after the lead items, is incompatible with the principles proposed by Van Dijk (1985) in section (2.2.2.2), when the norm confirms that background information comes at the end of the news text. If the writer violates the natural order, then, the text becomes evaluative (Brown & Yule, 1983). This mode of interpretation shows how non-Arab media writers are manipulators by following the marked modes of ordering events.

4. Ash-Sharq Al-Awsat (Thursday, July 18, 2002) & the Thematic Structures:

Table (31) Thematic Analysis of "Hebrew Attack" in *Ash-Sharq Al-Awsat*.

Topic area T.E 1 T.E2-consequence T.E3-consequence	»كتائب القسام» تتبنى تفجير الجامعة العبرية. سبعة قتلى و68 جريحا والسلطة تدين العملية. وبوش يؤكد أنه لن يتراجع أمام الإرهاب.
T.E4-event	قتل 7 أشخاص وأصيب 86 آخرون معظمهم من الطلاب في انفجار عبوة ناسفة.
T.E5-event-cause	وتبنت كتائب القسام الجناح العسكري لحركة حماس التفجير الذي اعتقد في البداية انه عملية انتحارية ثم أكدت الشرطة انه بفعل عبوة، وقالت حماس إنها بداية رد على اغتيال صلاح شحاذة قائد كتائب القسام.
T.E6-event	وتاكد موت أمير كية في الانفجار. وذكرت أنباء صحافية روسية أن طلبة روسا أصيبوا في الانفجار حيث كان هناك وفد طلابي من جامعة الدولة في موسكو موجودا في مكان الانفجار.
T.E7-consequence	كما أكد الرئيس الاميركي جورج بوش أمس انه لن يتراجع أمام الإرهاب منددا بعملية التفجير.
T.E8-consequence	وألغى القس جيسي جاكسون زعيم الحقوق المدنية الاميركي لقاء كان مقررا مع الشيخ احمد ياسين مؤسس حركة «حماس» بعد أن تبنت الحركة التفجير.

The writer states T.E 2 and T.E 3 as consequences of the operation. Staging T.E 6, 7, and 8 after T.E 5 shows that the bombing is condemned. The Arab writer mentions the details of the event and the consequences. The Arab writer by-passes mentioning 11 Palestinian kids, the thing which is the actual cause of the operation.

***5. Akhbar Al-Khalij* (Thursday, July 18, 2002) & the Thematic Structures:**

Table (32) Thematic Analysis of "Hebrew Attack" in *Akhbar Al-Khalij*.

Topic area	هجوم فدائي جريء في القدس.
T.E1	وقع انفجار في مطعم بالجامعة العبرية بالقدس المحتلة أمس مما أدى إلى مقتل سبعة أشخاص.
T.E2	وأعلنت حركة المقاومة الإسلامية (حماس) مسئوليتها عن الهجوم الذي أدانته السلطة الفلسطينية. وقال الرئيس الفلسطيني ياسر عرفات إننا سنستمر في بذل جميع الجهود لوقف العنف وإطلاق النار والعمليات ضد المدنيين.
T.E3	عدد من المصابين في الجامعة.
T.E4-consquence	إن القيادة الفلسطينية تلقت بالصدمة والاستنكار العملية ـــ التي أسمتها بالإرهابية ـــ التي وقعت في الجامعة العبرية في القدس. واعتبر البيان هذه العملية بأنها خروج على المعايير الإنسانية والأخلاقية.
T.E5-consquence	ودعا البيان كافة القوى مجددا إلى عدم التعرض للمدنيين الإسرائيليين وعدم القيام بأي عمل عنيف داخل إسرائيل لأنه لا يخدم المصلحة الوطنية الفلسطينية.
T.E6-event considered as punitive	وجاء هذا الانفجار بعد قليل من اتخاذ مجلس الوزراء الأمني الإسرائيلي المصغر قرارا بإبعاد أقارب أحد الاستشهاد يين من الضفة الغربية وقطاع غزة.
T.E7-consquence	نقلت الصحيفة عن المسئول في كتائب الأقصى القول إن منظمته لا ترى نفسها ملتزمة بالاتفاقات المعقودة مع جهات من السلطة الفلسطينية وأنه سيستمر هو ورجاله بالتخطيط لعمليات ضد أهداف إسرائيلية.
T.E8-consquence	إذا لم يكن هناك انسحاب من المدن الفلسطينية وفقط عندئذ سنقوم بوقف العمليات التفجيرية.
T.E9-topic-consquence	وقالت الصحيفة إن أبو مجاهد أكد صحة تقارير إسرائيلية بأنه تم اعتقال فدائية فلسطينية أمس الأول وأعضاء آخرين كانوا معها وذلك في منطقة رام الله.

The writer stages the text from an event-consequence. The consequences such as T.E 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 show the terrible effects that befall the Palestinians. The bombing in itself is a violent act that will have adverse effects on the Palestinians. The writer reflects the opinion of the

leaders but he does not reflect the opinion of the general public, that is, of the Palestinians. Moreover, the writer stages from event to consequence, a contradictory mode with the principles of Van Dijk (1985), section (2.2.2.2). He does not state the causes of the event even after the consequences.

6. Al-Anwar **(Thursday, July 18, 2002):**

Table (33) Thematic Analysis of "Hebrew Attack" in *Al-Anwar*.

Topic area	سبعة قتلى وسبعون جريحا بانفجار داخل الجامعة العبرية بالقدس.
T.E 1	وقد تبنت (كتائب عز الدين القسام) - الجناح العسكري لحركة (حماس) المسؤولية عنها.
T.E2	وقالت (أنها تأتي ردا على الغارة الجوية على غزة) والتي قتل فيها قائد كتائب القسام.
T.E3	وقالت مصادر عسكرية إسرائيلية أن الانفجار وقع في (كافتيريا) كلية الحقوق في الجامعة العبرية.
T.E4	وفي وقت لاحق قال مسئولون إسرائيليون أن ستة من اصل القتلى هم من الأجانب وبينهم اميركية وفرنسي المولد.
T.E5	وقال مسئول في وزارة الصحة الإسرائيلية أن عملية التعرف على الجثث (ستأخذ وقتا لأن الطلاب هم من الخارج وأفراد عائلاتهم ليسوا هنا لمقارنة الحمض الريبي النووي).
T.E6-consequence	واتهمت إسرائيل الرئيس الفلسطيني عرفات بالمسؤولية عن الهجمات.
T.E7-consequence	وكانت القيادة الفلسطينية استنكرت تفجير العبوة، ودعت مجددا إلى (عدم التعرض للمدنيين الإسرائيليين وعدم تنفيذ عمليات داخل إسرائيل).
T.E8-consequence	وأضافت أن القيادة الفلسطينية قد تلقت بالصدمة والاستنكار العملية الإرهابية التي وقعت في الجامعة العبرية في القدس اليوم الأربعاء.
T.E9-consequence	تم اعتقال أكثر من 50 فلسطينيا منهم اثنتا عشرة امرأة من ضواحي الجامعة العبرية.
T.E10-consequence	ندد البيت الأبيض بالعملية.

The operation, as a topic entity, is considered as an excuse legitimizing the Israeli assaults on Palestinians. The option to start with the event and annex topic entities related to Israel's detention of Palestinians (T.E 9), adds to the fact that staging affects the interpretation of what

follows. In plain terms, the incident of deporting Palestinian militants becomes legitimate and punitive, as well.

The writer stages the topic entities 3, 4, and 5 Table (33) above, in a way that leaves us with an opinion that denounces the operation whatever the cause is (T.E2). The writer states that the operation is a reaction to the killing of a Hamas leader. But, this is not given any prominence. It is in fact lost in comparison with the proliferation of consequences. Afterwards, the writer creates, in an element of narrative suspense, a view that portrays the victims as innocent since the cafeteria under attack gathers Arab, American and French citizens. The operation is, after all, a reaction carried out in the wrong place targeting innocent citizens.

3.2.2.6 "Hebrew Attack" and the Thematic Analysis in Non-Arab Newspapers:

1. *The Washington Post* (Thursday, July 18, 2002) & the Thematic Structures:

Table (34) Thematic Analysis of "Hebrew Attack" in *The Washington Post.*

Bush 'Furious' Over Mideast Deaths.	Topic area
President Bush, meeting said he was "furious" over the deaths of Americans.	Topic entity1
He wants to track down those responsible for the bombing at Hebrew University in Jerusalem.	Topic entity2-consequence
Five U.S. citizens were confirmed dead in the attack, which the Hamas military wing, Izzedine al-Qassam Brigades, said was intended to avenge the July 22 killing of its leader, Salah Shehada.	Topic entity3-cause
Bush said "Israel must defend herself."	Topic entity4-consequence
I'm furious about innocent life lost.	Topic entity5-consequence
Bush said the first step establishing a Palestinian force	Topic entity6-

that would ensure security.	consequence
Bush has said he will no longer deal with Arafat.	Topic entity7-consequence
Bush said there must be steps taken that ensure that money directed to the Palestinians is not diverted for terrorism or graft.	Topic entity8-consequence

Glenn Kessler writes the text using staging principles. Since the topic area revolves around the anger of Bush over the deaths of American citizens, most of the topic entities are related to Bush and reflect consistency which the Arab writers lack. In other words, the newspaper voices for an anti-Palestinian perspective. As any other non-Arab newspaper, the topic entities are structured in an event-consequence structure whereby the Israeli atrocities are justified. The writer selects events that will denounce and portray the innocent picture of the Israelis. Kessler succeeds in doing so by linearizing the text from an event to consequence and not from an event to cause.

2. The Independent **(Thursday, July 18, 2002):**

Table (35) Thematic Analysis of "Hebrew Attack" in *The Independent.*

University suicide bomb kills six.	Topic Area
A bomb exploded in a crowded cafeteria at Jerusalem's Hebrew University at lunchtime, killing at least seven people and injuring more than 70.	Topic entity1-event
The broad-based student body, which includes Jews, Arabs and foreign students, were taking exams.	Topic entity2-event
Alastair Goldrein, 19, from Liverpool said the cafeteria was a place where Jewish, Arab and foreign students mixed freely.	Topic entity3-event
The blast was at the university's Mount Scopus Campus, a Jewish enclave surrounded by Palestinian neighborhoods.	Topic entity4-event
Militant Islamic group Hamas said it was responsible for the explosion.	Topic entity5-event.responsibility outlaid after a

	consequence.
Today's blast came a day after a Palestinian suicide bomber blew himself at a fast–food stand in Jerusalem, killing himself and wounding several Israelis.	Topic entity6-event

The writer of *The Independent*, Justin Huggler, seems to narrate; yet, she is staging her discourse into topic entities all of which are related to the event. Huggler elaborates in describing the place implicitly intending to denounce the operation. The writer does not order the causes or the consequences; rather, he arouses the readers' empathy with the victims by employing lexical choices such as using the terms "crowded cafeteria"; "Arab and foreign students". The writer also out lays the responsibility after the consequences of the event. When the event is a strike on Gaza, the writer lists the causes and abstracts the consequences.

***3. USA Today* (Thursday, July 18, 2002):**

Table (36) Thematic Analysis of "Hebrew Attack" in *USA Today*.

Americans, other foreigners among victims of bombing.	Topic area
Israeli troops and police strengthened their presence in Israel and some West Bank areas Thursday after a bomb detonated by a cell phone exploded in a university cafeteria in Jerusalem, killing seven people — five of them Americans.	T.E 1-event+conseque nce
The militant group Hamas took responsibility for the blast Wednesday, saying it was revenge for an Israeli attack last week in Gaza that killed the leader of its military wing and 14 others.	T.E2-cause embedded in a topic entity
The blast shattered the cafeteria, a popular gathering spot for Jewish, Arab and foreign students.	T.E3-event
Five Americans were killed.	T.E4-event
80 wounded included four Americans, three South Koreans, as well as Israeli Jews and Arabs.	T.E5-event
Police detained a number of Arab university employees on suspicion of having aided the bomber.	T.E6-consequence

In the West Bank town of Nablus, Israeli troops who had remained on the edge of town moved into the city center.	T.E7-consequence
An Israeli man, his hands and feet bound, was found dead with a gunshot wound to the head in his factory office near the Palestinian town of Tulkarem. The man had been killed by Palestinians taking advantage of the lifted curfew in Tulkarem on Thursday.	T.E 8-event
Two Palestinian universities — Al Quds, and Bethlehem University — sent their condolences to the families of victims of Wednesday's bombing.	T.E 9-consequence. Transitional hatred (Bush-Arafat/ Palestinians).
Yasser Arafat's Palestinian Authority said that it "absolutely condemns the attack against Hebrew University."	T.E 10-condemnation reflecting harmony bet. Arab and Non-Arab media writers.
President Bush condemned the attack. The 22-month Palestinian-Israeli conflict has seen more than 70 Palestinian suicide bombings, killing more than 250 bystanders.	T.E 11-event
Expelling relatives of bombers from the West Bank to Gaza and destroying their houses.	T.E 12-consequence
The Israeli military destroyed the family house of Hazem Yusuf, who carried out a suicide bombing attack on Tuesday. Military sources said the destruction was a <u>deterrent measure</u>.	T.E 13-consequence embedded in a cause. Excuse or cause
Demolishing the home of an Islamic Jihad activist.	T.E 14-consequence
Palestinians celebrated in the streets over the cafeteria attack, calling for more "martyrdom operations," as they term suicide bombings.	T.E 15-consequence
Four students of the Univ. held up signs saying "This failure was not in security," and "Assassination and terror attack."	T.E 16-consequence

Non-Arab writers insert topic entities related to the nationality of the victims in T.E 2, 3, 4, 5 (Table 36) immediately after and before T.E 1. The recurrence of "Arab" is functional here since the writer intends to focus attention on the foreign victims.

The non-Arab writer resorts to the consequences of the event from the perspective of both Israelis and Palestinians. The writer may seem objective. The Israeli point of view is presented through an immediate reaction of detaining, moving into Nablus, condemning the operation, demolishing homes, and expelling militants. The writer indicates that this operation is not the only act of "violence" since an Israeli soldier has been lately killed near Tulkarem (T.E 8, Table 36).

As far as the Palestinian perspective is of focus, two viewpoints are elicited, one condemning the operation, to the ill-fate of the Palestinians, presented through the Palestinian authority and Palestinian Universities in T.E. 9,10, and 16 (Table 36), and another portraying Palestinians as terrorists who celebrate such a crime and call for more operations in T.E 15, (Table 36).

What is implicitly presented is the justification of the Israeli atrocities in that the writer orders the events in (T.E 12, 13, and 14, Table 36) after the Palestinians' condemnation of the operation in T.E9 and10 (Table 36).

The writer states one cause for the bombing in T.E 2, Table 36. Other facets of staging are used such as lexical choice which helps in thwarting the cause of the bombing. Joining ordering and lexical choice is a good way of managing discourse since the writer selects the terms:

"assassination= termination with prejudice", "military wing" and "others" used instead of "kids", and "strike on Gaza". Lexical choice, as a facet of staging, will be dealt with in section (3.2.3).

4. *The Independent* (Thursday, July 18, 2002):

Table (37) Thematic Analysis of "Hebrew Attack" in *The Independent*.

Murder on the campus. American students among 7 dead, 70 injured in bombing at university.	Topic area T.E 1- event description
They were searching for body parts when we reached the students' cafeteria.	T.E 2- event
Plates with half-eaten meals still on them lay amid the broken glass around our feet.	T.E 3- event
They spent the rest of the day sponging the students' blood off the floor.	T.E 4- event
At least seven people died - including, it was believed last night, three or more Americans.	T.E 5- event
These were not Jewish settlers living in the occupied territories, or soldiers on the front line. They were young, unarmed civilians.	T.E 6- event
Amid the wreckage was half a Hebrew-English dictionary, torn apart by the blast. Beside it, a photocopied Hebrew text where someone had jotted a few notes in English handwriting.	T.E 7- event
Many of the others in the café were Palestinians since this is one of the few places left where Israelis and Palestinians mix.	T.E 8- event
The militant Islamist Hamas organization claimed responsibility, said Al-Jazeera television, and the attack was revenge for Israel's air strike on Gaza.	T.E 9- cause
"Why is somebody targeting students sitting down to their lunch?" Mr. Goldrein said. "We're talking about 19 to 25-year-olds, Jews, Arabs, Muslims, Christians, left-wingers, right-wingers.	T.E 10- event
"The restaurant was full of Arabs. I eat with Arabs every day. I carried out one girl who was obviously of Arab extraction. She was badly wounded. God grant that she lives. I really mean that; God grant it."	T.E 11- event

Nobody in that café was an obstacle to a Palestinian state.	T.E 12-sub topic
Nobody believes yesterday's bombing is the end of a new wave of violence by Palestinian militant groups in reaction to the Gaza air strike. A Hamas statement reportedly read: "It's a part of a series of responses that will take a long time and teach all Israelis".	T.E 13-reaction to cause (T.E 9)
Israel ordered the relative of an alleged Palestinian militant to be deported to the Gaza Strip yesterday. It is the first time Israel has gone ahead with a deportation.	T.E 14-consequence

What is customary in writing a news report is to mention the event and its consequences. Other paragraphs, in any text in general, include the conditions, evidence, and causes (Van Dijk, 1985).

It seems clear that the non-Arab writers choose to start with the event and then the consequences, in order to reflect an Israeli attitude. The writer of *The Independent* may seem neutral. However, s/he starts with the event then mentions the cause in T.E 9. But the cause comes late in the presentation of the news items.

The writer focuses attention on the themes related to the foreign citizens. Furthermore, s/he deeply digs into describing the event and the shattered bodies. The secondary topic entities (2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, and 12) are not major events but meant to arouse the empathy of the readers.

The writer mentions T.E 13 as a reaction to T.E 9 thwarting its content and this is effective for the benefit of the Israelis since the topic entity either supports or thwarts the content of the previous one.

The non-Arab writer mentions a consequence in a manner that readers may find punitive and fair, as well (T.E 14).

The non-Arab writer pretended being objective when s/he intruded in an element of suspense or description through elaborating on the descriptive details (Brown & Yule, 1983), leaving it for the readers to judge who the victimizer is. There is only one topic entity describing the operation as a retaliation and about ten entities related to innocent victims and the descriptive details that may arouse the readers sympathy namely, T.E 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, and 12 (Table 37). Staging with the help of lexicalization (look at the underlined sentences in Table 37) plays a role in abstracting the claim that the operation is retaliation. The non-Arab writer has drunk deep into describing the scene of the incident along with the help of lexical choice that presented Palestinians as committing successive acts of violence (T.E 13).

5. ***Virtual Jerusalem*** **(Thursday, July 18, 2002):**

Table (38) Thematic Analysis of "Hebrew Attack" in *Virtual Jerusalem*.

5 of 7 killed in Jerusalem Univ. attack were U.S. citizens.	Topic area
The latest warnings of an attack come less than 24 hours after a bomb exploded in the main cafeteria at the Hebrew University, killing seven people and wounding 97.	Topic area
Five of the seven killed held American citizenship.	T.E 1-event
Three of the Americans killed were identified.	T.E 2-event
The victim with French citizenship was identified as David Gritz, 24.	T.E 3-event
Dan Kurtzer demanded immediate action by the Palestinians and Arab states to end 22 months of violence that threatens to spin out of control.	T.E 4-consequence
Kurtzer also said that the White House would discuss with Israel the possibility of expelling those responsible for the attack.	T.E 5-consequence
Ben-Eliezer approved a rapid IDF retaliation against Hamas targets on Wednesday evening.	T.E 6-consequence
The Islamic fundamentalist movement claimed responsibility for the attack, saying it was retaliation for Israel's assassination of the Hamas military leader Salah	T.E 7-cause

Shehadeh in Gaza last week.	
In Arafat's Ramallah headquarters an alert was declared amid fears that Israel would exploit the bombing to expel the Palestinian leader to Gaza or out of the country.	T.E 8-consequenc e

The non-Arab writer structures the text from an event-to-consequence. The topic entities related to the events cognitively focus on the foreign victims. Lexical choice aids in mounting this point as in T.E.3.5. The writer states one cause for the bombing in T.E7, Table 38. Other modes of staging are used such as lexical choice which helps in thwarting the cause of the bombing. A consequence is mentioned after the described events.

***6. Haaretz Daily* (Thursday, July 18, 2002):**

Table (39) Thematic Analysis of "Hebrew Attack" in *Haaretz Daily*.

IDF readies response to J'lem bomb. Defense Minister Benjamin Ben-Eliezer has approved a rapid IDF retaliation against Hamas targets, for yesterday's cafeteria bombing at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem.	Topic area-consequence
Ben-Eliezer has approved a rapid IDF retaliation against Hamas targets.	T.E 1-consequence
The bombing left seven people dead and 97 wounded.	T.E 2-consequence
The Islamic fundamentalist movement claimed responsibility, saying the attack was retaliation for Israel's assassination of the Hamas military leader Salah Shehadeh.	T.E 3
Three bodies had been identified - those of two Israelis and one American citizen - and the other four were believed to be foreigners, probably students.	T.E 4-consequence
Yasser Arafat condemned the bombing, as did world leaders, including U.S. President.	T.E 5-consequence
In Arafat's Ramallah headquarters an alert was declared amid fears that Israel would exploit the bombing to expel Arafat to Gaza.	T.E 6-consequence
The Hamas statement said the bombing was "a first response" for the assassination of Salah Shehadeh.	T.E 7
Abdel Aziz Rantisi called on the PA and the Arab world to "give the Hamas five years to fight the Zionists".	T.E 8-consequence

As for government-announced plans to expel terrorist relatives, Rantisi said, "if they remove us, we will remove them from life."	T.E 9- consequence

The text order goes on from a (reaction-action through repeating a theme (T.E1)- description of event- Hamas responsible- event description- Arafat's condemnation- Arafat's worried of an Israeli reaction- Hamas says it is the first reaction- Israel's plans to expel relatives of Hamas- Rantisi quoted threatening Israel).

The option to start with topic entities related to consequences of the event has a marked effect on the interpretation and justification of what follows. The natural order presupposes an event-consequence structuring. When the natural order is reversed, an added value comes into force for the benefit of one party and the disadvantage of the other.

Ordering also helps in portraying the Palestinian group of Hamas as supporting terrorism in T.E 3,7,8,9. The Jewish/Israeli writer also orders T.E 5, 6 before T.E 7, 8, and 9 in order to show that the Palestinian authority is against the act and by this way any Israeli reaction against Palestinians will be justified to the world.

3.2.2.7 Conclusion & Summary of the Thematic Structure Analysis:

It is found that non-Arab writers manage their discourse and reflect consistent views by staging. Their staging is loaded with implicit objectives. Non-Arab writers stage the media discourse to give voice to an anti-Palestinian perspective. To fulfill such a goal, they structure the themes starting with an event (when the victimizer is an Arab), to-consequence (where Israeli occupation forces are the agents). If the victimizer is an Israeli, non-Arab writers conform to an event (where

Israelis are the doers) to-cause (where Palestinians are doers of previous actions). Non-Arab writers follow two modes in writing media texts. At one point, they follow the rules proposed by Van Dijk (1985), and at another, they reverse the principle of media production which says, according to Van Dijk (1985), that causes come after the consequences of the event. The non-Arab writers do not abide by this norm when it comes to incidents where Palestinians carry out a bombing attack. Moreover, non-Arab writers, according to the present data, do not present the consequences of the event when it is about a "Strike on Gaza". This structuring does not follow the rule proposed by Van Dijk (1985) section (2.2.2.2). The natural order is reversed and the structuring becomes marked (Brown & Yule, 1983) to fulfill the goal of non-Arab writers, i.e., to the advantage of the Israelis.

At some points, the non-Arab writers choose to elaborate on the event and create, in an element of suspense or descriptive narration, as many themes as possible, related to the event as in “Hebrew attack”, section 3.2.2.6 (Table 36), so as to exaggerate and play on readers' emotions. Admittedly, the writer may seem objective since s/he mentions the causes to the event, but the writer thwarts the cause by presenting another element of descriptive details where lexis and ordering are combined to affect as effectively as possible. Arab media writers, on the other hand, do not resort to the descriptive details when the "Strike on Gaza" killed 11 Palestinian kids. No scene of an Israeli crime has been described in detail the way non-Arab writers have, Table (37). Arabs are only satisfied with clichés and main events.

The Arab writer does not sympathize with the Arabs; on the contrary, s/he structures his/her texts in an event-consequence when the initiator is a Palestinian, but if it is an Israeli, the text is presented in an event-cause structuring. The Palestinian assaults are mentioned in terms of topic entities that play a role in causing the "Strike on Gaza". The Arab writer, after all, is unwilling to stage the text, or ignorantly fails to do so.

3.2.2.8 Digging Deep into the Failure:

The Arab writers' attempt to reflect their own opinion is not as successful as that of the non-Arabs. This is due to several factors, the most probable of which is that there is a good likelihood that Arabs count on non-Arab sources when they write the news items. This factor is affirmed by the following points:

The mode of linearization Arabs follow is a reflection of the mode the non-Arabs follow. While this mode of linearization is for the benefit of the Israelis, the same mode is antagonistic to the Arab public opinion al least. This affirms that Arabs depend on non-Arab sources when they write media texts. There is a good probability that Arab media writers have resorted to non-Arab sources. Dr. Asa'd Abu Khalil, a political scientist at California University, accuses Arab media writers of their loyalty to and fondness of, the American perspective. Abu Khalil says in a TV show on Al-Jazeera net "*The Opposite Direction*" that "The fault is that we lack internally national sources in writing our issues" (Qasem, 2004, January28). There is an inherent harmony between Arab and non-Arab writers that readers are unaware of, as Abu-Khalil claims.

Dr. Mustafa Al-bakri, the director of *Al-usbu'* (The Week) newspaper of Cairo, says, "There is a systematic American involvement in the Arab media discourse, urging some Arab media writers to adopt the American discourse. The term "resistance" is changed to "terrorism"". This quotation may also clarify the inconsistent lexical choices Arab media writers resort to.

However, Al-Jazeera channel has been considered as a channel that votes for a Palestinian opinion. Yet, Al-Jazeera conveys individual differences. This has made America accuse the staff of telling lies. The presenters Mohamad Qureshan, Khadija bin Qinna, and Abed Assamad Naser are criticized of tilting pro-Palestinians. Whereas Layla Al-Shayeb and Jamal Rayyan are supposed to vote for an anti-Palestinian opinion. This shows the inconsistent bases adopted while presenting news reports.

The second factor, and less probable one, is that Arab media writers may want to unfold the "Good News" about the casualties in the Israeli side as a revenge for the atrocities and the massacres the Israelis commit against Palestinians. Because of this, the Arabic media texts start with the Palestinian reaction to the previous Israeli acts of violence as in the following example:

-قذائف المقاومة تدمر منزلا في مستوطنة.
-الطائرات الإسرائيلية تدمر مبنيين في غزة.
-استشهاد فلسطيني حاول طعن جندي(الإتحاد, الأحد, 14تموز, 2002).

Yet, the previous Israeli atrocities could have been mentioned to affirm that Palestinians are not initiators of violence. The Arab media writers should bear in mind that the text might be translated to a foreigner

who is ignorant of the ongoing incidents in reality. In order to present an effective text that is highly evaluative, the writer may address a denier (someone who disagrees with your perspectives) or an ignorant (Hatim, 1997, p 48).

Arab media writers still need to mention in detail the causes of firing mortar shells on the Israeli settlement. This should take us back to the first factor which entails that Arab media writers are preoccupied with the consequences of the event when the Palestinian is the doer, and the "previous" causes or acts of Palestinian violence when the Israeli is the doer.

Most of the Arabs (91%) surfing the net of Al-Jazeera say that Arab media agencies serve the American plans and perspectives. Only 8.9 % of the People say that they do not think so. This clarifies how America intends to brain-wash the Arab opinion by interfering in the Arab media discourse, a fact that few Arab writers are not aware of.

3.2.3 Lexical Choice:

What we linguistically give voice to affects the interpretation of what follows. Lexical choice is one way of affecting the attitudinal stands of readers. Wierzbicka (1989) contends that "... wherever there is a choice there is also a difference in the pragmatic value" (758). In other words, the pragmatic value differs when one uses the term "kidnapped", for example, instead of "seized".

What is at focus is the ability of the writer to convey a consistent choice of lexis leaving his/her readers with one perspective supporting his/her intentions. As far as media discourse is of concern, sometimes

media writers choose subjective words, but the question which comes up is the following: Are their choices consistent? In other terms, does s/he effectively manipulate the lexis to reflect his/her public opinion all through the text? The answers to such questions are to be discussed through contrasting how Arab and non-Arab writers manipulate the lexis.

When writers, in general, intend to impose and enhance a viewpoint, they make use of the three processes of semantic managing: dysphemism; mystification, and euphemism (Bolinger, 1980, p. 132). Dysphemism is the process whereby writers exaggerate the bad qualities of their opponents. Using the term "terrorist" is an instance of such a process. Yet, some terms can be used to conceal certain activities as in using the term "assassination" instead of "termination with prejudice". This process is called mystification. Euphemism, as defined by Bolinger, refers to downplaying one's aggression as in saying "pacification" instead of "bombing civilians". How both Arab and non-Arab media writers make use of these processes to reflect their readers' opinion and come up with one consistent viewpoint will be the focus of the following section.

3.2.3.1 The Analysis of the Semantic Choice in the Arab Texts:

The following will clarify the way Arab writers use lexis as a way of affecting the readers. The table shows how incidents such as "Gaza strike"; " Tel-Aviv attack"; "Hebrew University attack" are saturated with ideological overtones through lexis. These three incidents are taken from different Arab and non-Arab newspapers. The following analysis is taken from the very same newspapers which were exposed to the staging analysis. The full texts are presented in the appendices.

Table (40): Newspapers' Lexical Choices of the Events of "Gaza Strike", "Tel-Aviv Attack" and "Hebrew University Bombing in Israel"

Mystification	Euphemism
الوحدة(قصف غزة): اغتيال. **القدس(عملية الجامعة)**:اغتيال. **الأيام(الجامعة)**: انفجار عبوة. **السفير**(غزة): أسرت.	**الإتحاد(قصف غزة)**:الجيش الإسرائيلي، القوات الإسرائيلية. **العرب(عملية تل أبيب)**: عملية فدائية. **السفير(تل أبيب)**: عملية فدائية. **أخبار الخليج(تل أبيب)**: عملية استشهادية. **ألشرق الأوسط**(الجامعة):فدائي. **أخبار الخليج(الجامعة)**:هجوم فدائي, الإستشهاديين, فدائية فلسطينية, ضوء اخضر للرد, العمليات التفجيرية.

Table (41): Emotive Words and Dysphemism in Arab Newspapers:

Emotive words	Dysphemism
الوطن(عملية الجامعة العبرية): أبرياء, مدنيين. **القدس**(الجامعة): أمريكية، طلبة روس. **الأيام(الجامعة)**: قتلى أجانب، أبرياء، مدنيين, 9 أطفال, دماء الأطفال, أشلاء الشهداء. **الشرق الأوسط**(الجامعة): طلبة أجانب، أمريكية، فرنسي. **أخبار الخليج**(الجامعة): خروج على معايير الإنسانية، مدنيين اسرائيلين، حصار خانق. **الأنوار** (الجامعة): قتلى أجانب، أمريكية، فرنسي المولد، الطلاب	**الإتحاد(قصف غزة)**: قوات الاحتلال، دمرت قوات الاحتلال. **الوحدة(غزة)**: مروحيات ومقاتلات صهيونية, بالمبنى العسكري, ادعاء صهيوني, احتلال صهيوني. **السفير**(غزة):قوات الاحتلال. **الشرق الأوسط**(غزة): قوات الاحتلال ألإسرائيلي, قوات الاحتلال, اعتقال من أسمته بانتحاري فلسطيني، مختبر لتحضير المتفجرات. **عمان**(تل أبيب): قوات الاحتلال الإسرائيلية, وسائل قتالية و متفجرات. **القدس**(عملية تل أبيب): عمليات تفجير انتحارية ضد مدنيين. **الوطن**(تل أبيب): انتحاريين فلسطينيين نفذاها. **السفير**(تل أبيب): العمليات الانتحارية ضد المدنيين. **أخبار الخليج**(تل أبيب) طائرات العدو, وادى القصف الاحتلالي. الهمجي, القصف الإسرائيلي الهمجي, القصف ألاحتلالي. **الوطن**(الجامعة): ورشة إنتاج قنابل، متفجرات، مخصبات لقنابل يدوية, ورشة إنتاج قنابل، الإرهاب، عملية التفجير، سياسة شارون الإجرامية.

القدس(الجامعة): الإرهاب، عملية انتحارية, الإرهاب. **الأيام**(الجامعة): إدانة فلسطينية، استنكار فلسطيني، عملية إرهابية, عصابة المجرم شارون, الإسرائيليين يهاجمون المدنيين, مجزرة غزة. **الشرق الأوسط** (الجامعة): الإرهاب, عملية انتحارية, للقتلة, لمحاربة إرهابهم. **أخبار الخليج**(الجامعة):" عنف، استنكار العملية التي أسمتها السلطة بالإرهابية، عمل عنيف, والعمليات ضد المدنيين, ثمن جرائم قادتهم, الصهاينة, المجرم شارون, التي أسمتها بالإرهابية, ضد أقارب المتشددين, الاحتلال. **الأنوار**(الجامعة):استنكار العملية الإرهابية, عمل إرهابي مروع.	من الخارج، مدنيين. **الإتحاد**(غزة):بناية سكنية, من إجراءات قمعية, مزرعة للدواجن. **الوحدة** (غزة): مبنى سكني, فلسطينيين. **الشرق الأوسط**(غزة): مذبحة حقيقية للمدنيين, عمارة سكنية. **أخبار الخليج** (تل أبيب)(:فلسطينيين بينهم طفل استشهدوا, وامرأة متقدمة في السن, قد قصفت محلا مدنيا.

In Table (40), which is an analysis of the texts presented in the appendices, it is found that more than 50 terms are unintentionally found out to support Israelis. The researcher has counted the number of the emotive terms in Table (40). Some of the words are used emotively to support the Palestinian perspective but this support is inconsistent. Most of the texts have already been tinged with a double perspective.

Dysphemism, as a semantic process, overshadows most of the Arab texts. The Arab writers have recorded the highest level in the semantic process of dysphemism, thirty one cases of which are anti-Palestinian. These terms are the following:

"بالمبنى العسكري (*الوحدة*, **غزة**), (اعتقال من أسمته بانتحاري فلسطيني، مختبر لتحضير المتفجرات (*الشرق الأوسط*, **غزة**), وسائل قتالية و متفجرات (*عمان*, تل أبيب), عمليات تفجير انتحارية ضد مدنيين (*القدس*, **عملية تل أبيب**), انتحاريين فلسطينيين نفذاها (*الوطن*, تل أبيب), العمليات الانتحارية ضد المدنيين (*السفير*, تل أبيب), ورشة إنتاج قنابل، متفجرات، مخصبات لقنابل يدوية, ورشة إنتاج قنابل، الإرهاب، عملية التفجير, الإرهاب (*الوطن*, الجامعة)، عملية

انتحارية, الإرهاب (*القدس*, الجامعة), إدانة فلسطينية، استنكار فلسطيني، عملية إرهابية (*الأيام*, الجامعة), الإرهاب, عملية انتحارية, للقتلة, لمحاربة إرهابهم (*الشرق الأوسط*, الجامعة), عنف، استنكار العملية التي أسمتها السلطة بالإرهابية، عمل عنيف, والعمليات ضد المدنيين, التي أسمتها بالإرهابية, ضد أقارب المتشددين, استنكار العملية الإرهابية, عمل إرهابي مروع (*أخبار الخليج*, الجامعة)".

Twenty cases of dysphemism are pro-Palestinian as in:

"قوات الاحتلال (*الاتحاد*, **قصف غزة**), مروحيات ومقاتلات صهيونية, ادعاء صهيوني, احتلال صهيوني (*الوحدة*, **غزة**), قوات الاحتلال (*السفير*, غزة), قوات الاحتلال (*الشرق الأوسط*, **غزة**), قوات الاحتلال الإسرائيلية (*عمان*, تل أبيب), طائرات العدو, وأدى القصف الاحتلالي الهمجي, القصف الإسرائيلي الهمجي, القصف الاحتلالي (*أخبار الخليج*, تل أبيب), سياسة شارون الإجرامية (*الوطن*, الجامعة), عصابة المجرم شارون, الإسرائيليين يهاجمون المدنيين, مجزرة غزة (*الأيام*, الجامعة), جرائم قادتهم, الصهاينة, المجرم شارون, الاحتلال, دمرت قوات الاحتلال (*أخبار الخليج*, الجامعة)".

Admittedly, the Arab writer should be more careful in dealing with lexical choice. At one point, s/he chooses terms that tilt pro-Israelis as in Table (40) e.g., "عملية انتحارية" ; at another, s/he, in the same text of *Assafir*/ Tel-Aviv Attack, opts for a term such as "عملية فدائية". An example supporting the inconsistency in lexical choice is that related to *Ash-sharq Al-Awsat* in reference to the Hebrew attack, whereby the Arab writer chooses two contradictory and inconsistent terms. These terms are "فدائي, "عملية انتحارية". The Arab writer does not follow one political trajectory; rather, s/he focuses attention on two perspectives. This mode deludes the readers and distorts the viewpoint.

Beaugrande and Dressler (1981) state that the unacceptability of the text takes place due to the failure of the writer to transfer the intended

perspective. Readers do not accept the text, i.e., they do not respond to it the way the writer intends, because the latter does not focus on one topic or opinion. It is found that the Arab writer does not only misuse staging in thematization, but also s/he presents inconsistent perspectives through lexis. Yet, some of the newspapers such as *Al-Arab* do not betray the Arab perspective when it comes to lexical choice. This should affirm the presence of a dichotomy in dealing with lexical choices between Arab newspapers. The inconsistent use of lexis in the other newspapers is related to the indirect non-Arab involvement presented in section (3.2.2.8). If Arab writers were to be consistent in lexical choice, would this way be enough and convincing?

It is found that the Arab writer chooses terms that should have been bypassed such as the terms:

-(*الشرق الأوسط*, غزة: مختبر لتحضير المتفجرات).

-(*عمان*, تل أبيب: وسائل قتالية و متفجرات).

-(*الوطن*, الجامعة: ورشة إنتاج قنابل، متفجرات، مخصبات لقنابل يدوية).

These terms are used in reference to Palestinian tools of violence. Arab media writers consider the Palestinian opponents when they write the news reports. The way the writer uses lexis is an example of dysphemism which describes Palestinians as initiators of violence. This mode of wording would but negatively distort the Palestinian public opinion.

The Arab writer's option to insert emotive terms that reflect unintentional sympathy with the Israelis, as mentioned in the table above, such as "civilians"; "innocents", "foreign citizens either French or

American" referring to Israeli victims of the Hebrew attack, shall harm the viewpoint of the Arab public. These examples appear in the Arab newspapers presenting the incident of "Hebrew University Attack", such as *AL-Ayyam, Al-Quds, Ash-sharq Al-Awsat, Akhbar Al-Khalij, Al-Watan and al-Anwar.* Some of the Arab newspapers mention that there are kids among the victims of "Gaza attack" such as *Al-Ayyam*, but most of the Arab newspapers do not refer to the killing of 9 kids as a cause of the "Hebrew University Attack". Since the Arab writer could refer to a previous context as stated by Van Dijk (1985), why could the Arab writer not refer to the incident of killing Salah Shehada and mention that 9 kids were cold-bloodedly killed? Why could the Arab writers not dig deep into the theme of killing the kids and describe the bloody massacre in detail to show that the killing of the Hebrew victims is not as violent as killing 9 or even 11 kids? The Arab media writer, according to the data, abstracts those terms related to the Palestinian kids killed in the other explosion in Gaza. There is total absence of any mention of "kids".

This confirms that there is an engraved harmony between Arab and non-Arab media writers when resources of information and modes of writing are of concern.

All the lexical choices, in Table (41) under emotive words, are directed to describing the incident. The writer seems to narrate, but when s/he inserts terms such as "إرهاب، عملية انتحارية", s/he does not get rid of the responsibility of being subjective.

Moreover, when another incident occurs such as "the killing of three Palestinians", the Arab writer chooses, under mystification, the general term "انفجار عبوة" in *Al-Ayyam*, or the term "اغتيال" in *Al-Wihda* and *AL-*

Quds papers Table (40). Terms, suspecting the Israelis as the initiators are avoided. No mystification is used to describe a Palestinian attack; rather, dysphemism overshadows most of the Arab texts when the Palestinians are the doers of the action. Moreover, in the Arabic text of *Assafir* mystification is used the way non-Arab writers use it. The term "السفير (غزة): أسرت" is used here instead of "kidnapped" so as to affirm that the act of kidnapping is legal.

The Arab writers of (*Al-Quds*, Tel Aviv Attack; *Al-Quds*, Hebrew; *Al-Watan*, Tel-Aviv; *Al-Watan*, Hebrew; *Al-Anwar*, Tel-Aviv; *Al-Anwar*, Hebrew) could succeed in their lexical choices if they were consistent. A double perspective is reflected supporting Israelis and Palestinians by (*Assafir*, Gaza Strike; *Assafir*, Tel-Aviv; *Al-Ittihad*, Gaza; *Akhbar Al-Khalij*, Hebrew; *Al-Wihda*, Gaza; *Asharq Al-Awsat*, Gaza; *Oman*, Tel-Aviv; *Al-Ayyam*, Hebrew; *Asharq Alawsat*, Hebrew).

The only Arab newspapers reflecting the Arab viewpoint in lexis are (*Akhbar Al-Khalij*, Tel-Aviv and *Al-Arab*, Tel-Aviv). Yet, *Akhbar Al-Kahlij*, related to Hebrew attack, reflects an inconsistent view as far as lexis is concerned. The instances of lexical choice are sporadic and scattered but the most predominant characteristics of the texts as a whole confirm that most of the newspapers either support two views or call for an anti-Palestinian one. In general, it could be concluded that some of the newspapers support the Israeli perspective but not all of them.

It is also found that the way the text is ordered has an effect on the way the lexical choice is interpreted. There is a process of combination between ordering and lexicalization. Staging the text affects the choice of

emotiveness, dysphemism or mystification. The following examples clarify the point:

- الطائرات الإسرائيلية تدمر مبنيين في غزة:

- قذائف المقاومة تدمر منزلا في مستوطنة
- الطائرات الإسرائيلية تدمر مبنيين في غزة.
- استشهاد فلسطيني حاول طعن جندي(*الإتحاد*, الأحد, 14تموز, 2002).

When the event is related to the strike on Gaza, the Arab writer opts for the term "الطائرات الإسرائيلية" when a term such as "طائرات الاحتلال " or "مقاتلات العدو" الإسرائيلي is to be used. Using dysphemism or mystification such as "الطائرات الإسرائيلية" after the firing of the mortar shells does not make any difference since the second sentence "الطائرات الإسرائيلية تدمر مبنيين في غزة" is second in order and interpreted by staging as a natural reaction to the previous "atrocity" committed by the Palestinians.

If the Arab writer writes about thwarting an operation, s/he uses the terms:

"الجيش الإسرائيلي، القوات الإسرائيلية" (*الإتحاد* - قصف غزة).

These terms should be changed into: "قوات الاحتلال".

When the event is a consequence to the Palestinians' firing of mortar shells, the Arab writer chooses the term"قوات الاحتلال " twice. Arab writers should use the semantic process of dysphemism when the act is against Palestinians such as "قوات الاحتلال" instead of "الطائرات الإسرائيلية" of the event of "Gaza Strike". The following examples are extracted from Table (7) section (3.2.2.1):

Table (42) Staging and Lexical Choice.

T.E 8-cause	ومن جهة أخرى أطلق فلسطينيون ليل السبت - الأحد ست قذائف هاون على مجمع مستوطنات في غزة.
T.E 9-consequence	وأعادت قوات الاحتلال فرض حظر التجول على نابلس لعدة ساعات وجنين ومخيمه.
T.E 10-consequence	ويرافق حظر التجول عمليات مداهمة مستمرة للمنازل وإطلاق النيران على كل من يحاول الخروج من منزله وتحطيم السيارات المتوقفة.
T.E 11-consequence	دمرت قوات الاحتلال فجر أمس مزرعة للدواجن تقع في منطقة الحكر.

Using dysphemism "قوات الاحتلال" is not as effective as using it when the action is not a consequence. Readers understand that T.E 9, 10, and11 are consequences to the Palestinian "aggressive" action as stated by the newspaper. Therefore, whether the term is used anti- or Pro-Israeli, the order of the text overrides lexical choice since the action committed by the Israeli occupation forces is a natural consequence. This also adds to the conclusion that Arab writers, even when they use lexicalization, should pay attention to the accumulative process of staging, i.e., combination of linearization and lexicalization.

Moreover, the Arab writer chooses dysphemism (against the Israelis), when the event is a reaction to a Palestinian assault as in the following headline taken from *Akhbar Al-Khalij* (Thursday, July 18, 2002):

"سبعة قتلى وعشرات الجرحى في عملية استشهادية في تل أبيب

طائرات العدو تشن سلسلة غارات على قطاع غزة".

The main pattern of the lexical choice seems to support the Palestinian perspective. But, if we dig deep into the effects of staging on

lexicalization, we can find how ordering and lexis are interlinked. The previous headline extracted from *Akhbar Al-khalij* is a substantial example of how linearization affects the writer's choice of lexis. This choice of the underlined term "طائرات العدو" takes place when the event is linearized as a consequence in section (2.2.2); hence, using a term, portraying the Israelis as victimizers, is a weak and an inefficient mode here. This is true since the term"طائرات العدو" won't affect readers since the sentence containing the term is staged after reporting about the Israeli victims in a bombing committed by Palestinians. This clarifies how linearization as an implicit mode of staging is a more effective force than lexicalization. The Arab writer may think that the view is transferred to the public when it is not. The sentence containing the term "طائرات العدو" is interpreted as a natural response and consequence to the fall of Israeli victims. The item as a whole could have been more effective if the sentence " طائرات العدو تشن سلسلة غارات على قطاع غزة" had come first.

Is the writer after all monitoring, describing or merely abstracting, sidetracking and taking sides? Two attitudes are reflected. The Arab writer chooses terms that support the Palestinians but the current examples presented in the table reveal how Arab media writers (except for *Al-Arab* writers (only with specific reference to the news item of "Tel-Aviv attack")) are influenced by the non-Arabs. With respect to the incidents of Tel-Aviv attack and Hebrew attack, most of the writers' choices support the Israelis. It is only *Al-Ayaam* that refers to "9 Palestinian kids" in Gaza Strike. This newspaper shows sympathy with Palestinian kids as in using " 9 أطفال, مجزرة غزة, عصابة المجرم شارون, الإسرائيليين يهاجمون المدنيين". Yet, other choices of lexis thwart this term since the Arab writer of *Al-Ayyam* chooses other terms such as:

"إدانة فلسطينية،استنكار فلسطيني (لعملية الجامعة العبرية) ، عملية إرهابية, قتلى أجانب ، أبرياء، مدنيين."

The lack of one consistent point of view except for *Al-Arab*, arouses the probability that there is a rooted harmony between Arab and non-Arab media writers. There is a good likelihood that Arab media writers depend on non-Arab sources. It is salutary to remember the terms Dr. Asa'd Abu Khalil repeats when he is interviewed by Faysal Al-Qasem on the program "The Opposite Direction" titled "The Future of the Arab Media". He says that "there is an inherent Arabic fondness of the American systems. America intends to brain-wash Arab public opinion" (Qasem, 2004, January 28).

This section has addressed the way "some" Arab media writers do not succeed in using lexis as a mode of staging. This is to be contrasted with the non-Arabic mode of lexical choice in the following section.

3.2.3.2 The Non-Arabic Choice of Lexis of the Incidents "Gaza Strike; Tel-Aviv Attack, and Hebrew University Bombing in Israel" from Non-Arab Newspapers.

Table (43) Emotiveness and Mystification in Non-Arab Newspapers.

Emotive words	Mystification
Haaretz(Univ.): Murder on the Campus; American students; body parts; half-eaten meals; sponging blood off the floor; Americans; unarmed civilians; Hebrew-English dictionary; English handwriting; targeting students; one girl of Arab extraction". **Virtual Jerusalem (Univ.):** cafeteria bombing;	**Virtual Jerusalem(Univ):** Assassination **Houston**

American citizens; foreigners; students. **independent(Univ.):** American citizenship; 3 Americans; victims" **USA Today (Univ.):** Americans victims of bombing; University cafeteria; the blast; feet bound; condolences; condemns the attack". **Independent (Univ.):** Jews, Arabs & foreign students taking exams among victims; University campus". **The Washington Post (Univ. Attack):** innocent life lost. **The Jerusalem Post (Tel-Aviv):** foreign workers; premature baby" **USA Today (Tel-Aviv):** Israeli civilians **The Washington Post (Tel-Aviv):** foreign workers **Newsday (Tel-Aviv):** foreign workers, vomiting blood, victims; passengers, 8 month old baby, his grand mother, 8 month pregnant woman". **India Times (Tel-Aviv):** foreign workers.	**Chronicle**(Gaza Strike):seized

Table (44) Dysphemism in Non-Arab Newspapers.

Dysphemism
Haaretz (Univ.): Violence **Virtual Jerusalem (Univ.):**terrorist activities **Independent (Univ.):**violence; Islamic Fundamentalist Movement "

USA Today (Univ.):suicide bombing; "martyrdom operation" as they term suicide bombing; terror attack"

Independent (Univ.): suicide bomb; militant Islamic group Hamas; suicide bomber".

The Washington Post (Univ. attack):bombing attack, terrorism "

Independent (Tel-Aviv): suicide attacks, Islamic Jihad, the bombers, attack, ambush, suicide attack, explosion, metal factory, mortar shells and rockets for Hamas "

Jerusalem Post (Tel-Aviv):double suicide bomb attack, extremist Islamic Jihad, terror attack, the so called Al-aksa Intifada, Palestinian terrorists, terrorism, terror"

USA Today (Tel-Aviv):double suicide attack, Palestinian extremist, bomb factory, Hamas militant group, violence"

The Washington Post (Tel-Aviv): "double suicide bombing, bloodshed"

Newsday (Tel-Aviv): deadly suicide due, suicide bombers, , explosives, bomb"

India Times (Tel-Aviv): deadly suicide due, suicide bombers (4 times)

Newsday (Gaza): Bomb factory, Military Islamic Hamas group, laboratory for explosive devices, Palestinian militants, Israeli troops, suspected bomb factory, suicide bombing (8 times), petrol bomb, suicide attack "

Table (45) Euphemism in Non-Arab Newspapers.

Euphemism
Jerusalem Post (Tel-Aviv): IDF **USA Today (Univ. Atttack):** IT **Independent (Univ.):** IDF

All the non-Arab versions convey one consistent choice of lexis calling for one viewpoint supporting the Israelis. The writers have succeeded in maintaining emotiveness as they choose terms such as “a premature baby”; “8 month old baby”; “grandmother”; “8 month pregnant woman”; “foreign workers”; “vomiting blood”. All of these detailed expressions and indications of terrifying scenes and heart breaking actions such as "sponging the blood”, etc., picturize the doers as cannibals and barbarous! These terms elicit subjectivity; sympathy with Israelis; and condemnation of the Palestinian attack. No Arab newspaper goes into the details of such a horrifying incident of "Gaza Strike".

The non-Arab writers are avoiding any term that justifies the launching of an attack such as "The Hebrew Attack". But, Arab writers stage the Israeli atrocity as a consequence to a violent act committed by a Palestinian "terrorist".

The non-Arab writer chooses “suicide bombing” under the notion dysphemism instead of “a martyrdom operation”. The non-Arab writer would not think of it as a "martyrdom" operation. What distinguishes the non-Arab writer from the Arab one, is the former’s capability to make a consistent choice when it comes to essential choices as “martyrdom operation, suicide attack, Israeli Troops, etc.). The non-Arab writer chooses only "suicide attack".

When the writer intends to seem objective, s/he chooses lexis related to denouncing the operation as in, quoting the Palestinian authority condemning the operation and characterizing it such as "a terrorist attack". Moreover, s/he inserts terms related to extending cables of "condolences" to the University from Palestinian Universities. All these terms, presented in Table (43, 44, and 45) above, enhance one viewpoint supporting the Israelis and justifying any consequent action against Palestinians.

Furthermore, the writer uses the term "assassination" instead of "ending with prejudice" in Table (43) above. This term is inserted under the process of mystification introduced earlier. But, the non-Arab writer manages to use a term such as "seized" instead of the term "arrested" which could be a better choice. The writer intends to let readers conclude that the act of kidnapping/arresting is legal and, so, chooses "seized" in the following sentence:

"Earlier in this day, Israel said it has seized a Palestinian on his way out of the West bank to commit a suicide bombing" (Houston Chronicle, Sunday, July 14, 2002).

The non-Arab writer does not employ terms related to mystification when Palestinians are the initiators or the doers of the violent action against the Israelis since their intention is to portray Palestinians as guilty. This is an effective mode of staging the lexis in accordance with media discourse principles.

Actually, these are examples extracted to show how some Arab writers do not serve the Palestinian cause since they are either inconsistently subjective as in (*Assafir*, Gaza Strike; *Assafir*, Tel-Aviv; *Al-*

Ittihad, Gaza; *Akhbar Al-Khalij*, Hebrew; *Al-Wihda*, Gaza; *Asharq Al-Awsat*, Gaza; *Oman*, Tel-Aviv; *Al-Ayyam*, Hebrew; *Asharq Alawsat*, Hebrew), or consistently supporting the Israeli stands as in (*Al-Quds*, Tel Aviv; *Al-Quds*, Hebrew; *Al-Watan*, Tel-Aviv; *Al-Watan*, Hebrew; *Al-Anwar*, Tel-Aviv; *Al-Anwar*, Hebrew) ,or consistently pro-Palestinian when it only comes to lexical choice as in (*Al-Arab*, Tel-Aviv Attack).

Two perspectives are elicited in some of the Arab media discourse, whereas, the non-Arab discourse supports one opinion through using all possible modes of the semantic choices. Non-Arab writers employ all the facets of staging effectively. To support the argument, the researcher depends on Beaugrande and Dressler (1981), section (2.2.2.1), when they affirm that the unacceptability of texts stems from the lack of topic concept, purpose, plan, and selection of topics, entities and lexis. It is not important who addresses whom. It is, after all, the intentions which are embedded in the writer's words to gain support for one opinion. In this respect, non-Arab writers unwaringly stage the lexis to support the Israeli cause.

In the next section, we present how passivization is one of the modes of staging in media discourse.

3.2.4 Passivization:

Fairclough (1989, p. 30) indicates that "the order of discourse signifies the type of discourse". What simmers beneath this quotation is the fact that analysts should be alert to one of the modes of staging which is passivization.

Passivization, as a mode of ordering, is selected, when the writer intends to affect. In the process of doing so, writers resort to hide or

background the doer with whom they empathize. In some instances, passivization is intentionally used to foreground the affected topic entities as in the following example:

"Three Americans were killed in the bombing" (Hebrew attack, all non-Arab newspapers).

Actually, researchers such as (Trew, 1979; Van Dijk, 1985; Brown & Yule, 1983; Fairclough, 1995, and Hatim, 1997) have discussed how passivization can be used evaluatively as mentioned above.

This study will test how passivization is (in)effectively used by both Arab and non-Arab media writers. It should be made clear that the opposite term to passivization, namely, activization, can be evaluative when the doer (either Palestinian or Israeli) is not sympathized with

Researchers such as Brown & Yule (1983) contend that passivization can be unmarkedly used provided that the doer is not that important, or is conventionally known, as in saying:

"The injured were taken to hospital".

It is necessary to clarify that the first item, in the following Table (42), is about "A Strike on Gaza" whereby the Arab writer reflects sympathy with the doer where he should not. The second & the third items are about two attacks against the Israelis "Tel-Aviv Attack", and "Hebrew University Bombing". The researcher intends to attach importance to the items under analysis. If the writer of the first item is to sympathize with the Israelis, whether s/he is of an Arab or non-Arab origin, passive overrides the active. Concerning the second two items "Tel-Aviv Attack" and "

Hebrew University Bombing", the rule in effective discourse says that the sympathizer with the Israelis should use the active (the victimizer is a Palestinian) more than the passive if the Israeli stand is to be reflected.

3.2.4.1 Passivization & Activization of the First Item:

Table (46) Passivization and Activization of "Gaza Strike".

News item: (Gaza Strike)	Passive Pro-Israeli	Passive-Pro-Palestinian	Active-Pro-Israeli	Active-Pro-Palestinian	Active Pro-Palestinian (staged)
First item in Arabic	14	1	26	10	23
First in Non-Arabic	8	Zero	21	5	8

Before starting with the results, the modes of the passive and the active voice in all the texts are listed in tables in the appendix to passivization. After analyzing passivization & activization in the non-Arab and Arab newspapers, we come up with the following results:

It is clear that the Arab and the non-Arab writers have recorded the highest levels of the active that tilts pro-Israeli. This might be probably due to the fact that both Arab and non-Arab writers have their own public to please and so the Arab writer chooses the active, when the doer is a Palestinian. The non-Arab writer, on the other hand, uses the active to talk about the Israeli atrocity (10 cases as presented in the table above) but not as excessively as the Arab writer (26 cases). The twenty six cases of the active where the Palestinian is the doer are not considered as a big mistake, but there might be a cause for the Palestinian atrocity which is needed to be foregrounded and given more prominence here since the text is to be

translated to a different readership, i.e., an outsider who is ignorant of the incidents.

The following examples are taken from the appendix (1-a) to passivization in the appendices:

"قذائف المقاومة تدمر منزلا في مستوطنة, استشهاد فلسطيني حاول طعن جندي, أنصار حماس طالبوا قيها بإعدام الصبا بي"(Appendix1-a).

"The flying debris injured about 10 people, Palestinian militants have carried out periodic shooting and mortar attacks against Jewish settlers in Gaza, Israeli troops killed a 24-year-old Palestinian who had tried to stab soldiers in their jeep." (Appendix 1-b)

The other twenty three scores recorded in the active, tilting pro-Palestinian, have two interpretations. They might have been thwarted by staging the text as clarified in section 2.2.2. It is noticed, that the instances of the active when the doer is an Israeli, have a relation to the way the text is ordered. Linearization and activization play a joint role in an accumulative process where both are combined together to come up with a certain attitude. When the event is a consequence to a Palestinian "act of violence", such as the attack on Tel-Aviv, Israelis become doers of actions that are ordered after the Palestinian actions. Here, activization is interpreted by ordering as a natural response to the previous active action.

Gaza Strike is interpreted as a consequence for many Palestinian assaults. This is affirmed in Table (1-a), in the appendix to passivization, where sentences No. (4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10), used in the active pro-Palestinian, come after (1, 3) used in the active but against Palestinians. Therefore, using sentences No.(4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10) in the active does not

reflect sympathy with the Palestinians, rather, this shows that these sentences come as consequences to the act of "firing mortar shells on an Israeli settlement" and that Palestinians are the initiators of violence as in the following example taken from the appendix to passivization:

Table (47) Staged Active Voice.

1-قذائف المقاومة تدمر منزلا في مستوطنة
2-الطائرات الإسرائيلية تدمر مبنيين في غزة
3-استشهاد فلسطيني حاول طعن جندي.
4-قصفت طائرة حربية إسرائيلية من نوع أف-16 ظهر أمس بناية سكنية في مدينة خان يونس.
5-قصفت طائرة حربية إسرائيلية من نوع أف-16 ظهر أمس بناية سكنية في مدينة خان يونس.
6-المروحيات والطيران الحربي الإسرائيلي قصفا ظهر أمس بالصواريخ مبنى
7-فاجأتهم طائرة أباتشي إسرائيلية وأطلقت صاروخين باتجاههم فقتلوا.
8-توغلت فجرا القوات الإسرائيلية في خان يونس
9-أن قوات الاحتلال أطلقت النار وقنابل غاز مسيل للدموع
10-و كانت القوات اقتحمت الليلة قبل الماضية أجزاء جنوب مدينة غزة

The other interpretation could be that the Arab writers use the active in a functional way different from the way non-Arab writers use. Arabs may intend to use the active to unfold the good news to the Arab public since the Arab readers are waiting on pins and needles for any Palestinian revenge for the endless Israeli atrocities.

Moreover, sentences No. (15,16,17,18,20,21,22,23 in the appendix) come as a consequence to (13); (44), comes after (40,41,42,43); (46,47,48) come after (45); (53,54) come after (52); (61, 62) come after (60); and(67) comes after (65) and (66):

Table (48) Staged Active Voice.

65-وفي القدس المحتلة زعمت إسرائيل بأن قوات الاحتلال أسرت فلسطينيا كان في طريقه لتنفيذ عملية فدائية. واستخدمت هذه الذريعة للتأكيد على بقاء الجيش الإسرائيلي في مناطق السلطة الفلسطينية التي أعاد احتلالها منذ أكثر من 5 أسابيع
66-"الإرهابي أطلق النار على سيارات جيب للجيش وقادهم إلى حزام ناسف خبأه في مكان قريب ونعتقد أنه كان ينوي تفجيره في وقت لاحق في إسرائيل ".
67- أعادت حظر التجول وصعدت من الإجراءات الأمنية

As for passivization, the Arab writers could not but come up with fourteen (anti)-Palestinian-Passives and only one passive structure that supports the Palestinian side. Sentences 65, and 66 work as causes to sentence 67 in the table above.

Table (49) Examples of Fourteen Anti-Palestinian Passive From 1-a:

2-خمسة فلسطينيين أصيبوا على الأقل نتيجة القصف الإسرائيلي	
3-وأضاف ان عددا من المنازل المجاورة أصيب بأضرار جسيمة نتيجة قوة القصف	
4-حيث أصيب فلسطيني جراء إطلاق النار الكثيف باتجاه منازل الأهالي.	
5-وقد اعتقل الفلسطيني (22 عاما من منطقة نابلس)، بعد تبادل إطلاق نار مع دورية إسرائيلية	
6-أحد أفراد كتائب القسام الذي قتل خلال عملية عسكرية	
13	قتل برصاصة اصابته في رأسه اطلقها الجيش الاسرائيلي>>.

As mentioned above, the non-Arab writers have come up with effective texts supporting the Israeli stand. Twenty one cases in the active are used when the doer is a Palestinian. The function of using the active when the doer is a Palestinian here is different from the function used by the Arab writers. The non-Arab writers intend to use the active to mount the evidence that Arabs are doers and Israelis react to previous actions done by Arabs. The twenty cases appear in the appendix to passivization, as in the following examples:

"Members of the militant group Hamas shot and killed a Palestinian man who was on trial for alleged collaboration with Israel in the killing of five Hamas members in Southern Gaza last month, the court judge said"(1-b, e.g.,. No. 16 in the appendix).

"He tried to attack an Israeli jeep with a knife" (1-b e.g., No. 20).

"Hamas has carried out dozens of suicide attacks in Israel" (1-b e.g., No. 28).

"The man first threw a petrol bomb in their direction, then rushed at the jeep with a knife" (1-b e.g., No. 21).

The other eight cases whereby the doer is an Israeli come as consequences to the Palestinian atrocities against the Israelis. This appears in the appendix to passivization, Table (1-b), when sentences No. (22, 23, 24, 25 in the following table), where the doer is an Israeli, come after (19, 20, 21 in the following table), as the following example clarifies:

Table (50) Examples of Staged Active When the Doer is Israeli.

19	A 24-year-old Palestinian, Gazi Abu Obieh, was killed in the Balata refugee camp near Nablus after he tried to attack an Israeli jeep with a knife,
20	after he tried to attack an Israeli jeep with a knife
21	The army said troops fired after the man first threw a petrol bomb in their direction, then rushed at the jeep with a knife
22	Israeli forces had reimposed the curfew on Nablus which had been lifted for a few hours Sunday.
23	Israeli officials postponed the third round of talks Saturday night
24	The United States has said it won't deal with Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat and has demanded a host of reforms in the Palestinian financial, security, judicial and political apparatus
25	Sharon said he and his government still support the idea of allowing religious and ethnic groups to have their own communities

It is also found that sentences No. (32, 33, 34, 35, 36), where the doer is an Israeli, come after (29, 30 and 31) as in the following examples:

Table (51) Examples of Staged Active Voice.

29	Israel said it had seized a Palestinian on his way out of the West Bank to commit a suicide bombing
30	The terrorist fired at army jeeps outside Anin village but the soldiers subdued and interrogated him," an army spokeswoman said.
31	"He led them to a bomb belt he had hidden close by
32	Israel reoccupied seven West Bank cities three-and-a-half weeks ago after two suicide bombings in as many days killed 26 Israelis
33	Sharon suspended the dialogue upon learning that a close Arafat ally

	had joined one session
34	that Arafat must leave the political stage
35	The United States has also ostracized Arafat in recent weeks

3.2.4.2 Passivization & Activization of the Second Item:

Table (52) Passivization and Activization of "Tel-Aviv Attack".

Second item : Tel-Aviv attack	Passive anti Palestinian	P-Pro-P	Active-anti-P	Active-Pro-P	Active Pro-P (staged)
Sec. in Arabic	5	2	15	1	12
Sec. in Non-Arabic	1	4	33	0	8

The Arab writer uses three cases, one in the active and two in the passive supporting the Palestinian stand, not to mention that s/he uses five cases in the passive, fifteen cases in the active, both tilting pro-Israeli. These appear in the appendix to passivization table 2-a:

Table (53) Passivization that Tilts Pro-Israeli.

3	قتل ثلاثة فلسطينيين واصيب 9 آخرون في انفجار صاروخ اسرائيلي
4-	فلسطينيين على الاقل قتلا وجرح تسعة آخرون احدهم بحالة خطرة في انفجار ضخم
6	وقتل أسد حمدان اهيلو (ستة أعوام) وأبوعاشور العجل (21 عاما) وامرأة متقدمة في السن في الانفجار الذي جرح فيه عدد غير معروف
7	وأصيب فلسطينيان جراء القصف الاسرائيلي الهمجي على محيط مخيم المغازي وسط قطاع غزة.

It has been found that the non-Arab writer uses the active, when the doer is an Israeli, only when the event has been interpreted as a consequence to the operation. This is simplified by taking a look at the twelve cases in Table (2-a) in the appendix. It is found that sentences No. (3, 4, 5) are ordered after (2) as follows:

Table (54) Staged Active Voice.

واتخذت اجراءات امنية فى اعقاب العملية التى نفذها شابان فلسطينيان فى المحطة المركزية فى تل ابيب	2
ان قوات الاحتلال الاسرائيلية اعتقلت سبعة فلسطينيين	3
قوات الاحتلال في جنين لاتزال تحتجز جثمان شهيدين من حركة فتح قتلهما الجيش الاسرائيلي	4
كما اعتقلت فلسطينيان اخران وادعت انها عثرت على وسائل قتالية ومتفجرات لديهما	5

Moreover, sentences No. (15,16) after (13,14); (20) after (18,19); (24,25,26,27,28,29) after (22,23) in Table (2-a).

A perspective dominating the non-Arab versions affirms that the writer effectively addresses a sympathizer with the Israelis. The most predominant mode reflecting this perspective is the employment of activization and not passivization. The topic area resides over an attack against the Israelis since the second topic is about "Tel-Aviv Attack". Therefore, giving rise to the Palestinians as doers of various assaults is effective.

It is found that thirty three cases are recorded, in the active pro-Israeli, when the doer is an Arab in Table 2-b:

Table (55) Active Voice Tilting Pro-Israeli

3	Three Palestinian gunmen ambushed a bus at a Jewish settlement near Nablus killing eight people and wounding fifteen.
5	The Palestinian authority denounced the latest attack
14	a woman on the bus who was eight months pregnant lost her baby after being shot seven times in the abdomen and legs.
32	IDF troops thwarted what appears to have been an attempt by two Palestinian terrorists to infiltrate Israel
34	A premature baby whose mother was badly hurt in the attack and underwent an emergency cesarean section died afterwards, raising the fatality toll to eight.
37	Past Palestinian bombing attacks have targeted Israeli civilians.

The other eight cases, used in the active, whereby the doer is an Israeli are interpreted as consequences to the main topic, i.e., Tel-Aviv attack. The non-Arab writers use instances of the active when the doer is an Israeli. These eight cases appear in Table 2-b in the appendix to passivization as follows: sentences (4, 5, and 6) are linearized after (1, 2, and 3) in the following sentences:

Table (56) Staged Active.

3	Three Palestinian gunmen ambushed a bus at a Jewish settlement near Nablus killing eight people and wounding fifteen.
4	Israel is to freeze new measures to free up trade and industry restrictions on Palestinians in the wake of the attack.
5	The Palestinian authority denounced the latest attack
6	Israeli troops pushed into Palestinian-ruled territories across the West Bank after two suicide bombings in Jerusalem killed 26 Israelis last month

Other examples are presented in the Appendix (2-b) to passivization, such as sentence No. (12) which is ordered after (8, 9, 10, 11); sentences (25, 26, 27, 28) after (21, 22, 23, 24), and (42) after(40, 41), would all be supportive examples that help in understanding how non-Arab writers use activization effectively.

<u>3.2.4.3 Passivization and Activization of the Third Item:</u>

Table (57) Passivization and Activization of " Hebrew Attack".

Third item in Arabic	**Passive anti Palestinian**	**P-Pro-P**	**Active-anti-P**	**Active-Pro-P**	**Active Pro-P (staged)**
	3	**1**	**15**	**2**	**2**
Third in Non-Arabic	**17**	**0**	**40**	**5**	**11**

In the Arab versions, about 15 cases, when the doer is a Palestinian, are used. Only two cases are presented in the active when the doer is an

Israeli. The non-Arab writer employs 40 cases in the active when the doer is Palestinian. Only five cases are recorded when the doer is an Israeli. Eleven occurrences of the active (when the doer is Israeli) are reported on the condition that each case is staged after a Palestinian atrocity.

The Arab writer (un)consciously misuses activization and passivization. Fifteen cases in the active are used when the doer is a Palestinian, as in the following examples:

Table (58) Active Voice Tilting Pro-Israeli.

أعلن الجيش الإسرائيلي أنه اكتشف ودمر ورشة لإنتاج القنابل في مبنى التشريعي الفلسطيني	4
هناك طلبة يؤدون امتحانات نهائية	6
فجر استشهادي نفسه أول أمس في مطعم	7
قتل نفسه وأصاب آخرين	8
الهجوم الذي ادانته السلطة أدى إلى مقتل سبعة أشخاص	14
وألغى القس جيسي جاكسون زعيم الحقوق المدنية الاميركي لقاء كان مقررا مع الشيخ احمد ياسين مؤسس حركة «حماس» بعد ان تبنت الحركة التفجير.	21

When the Israeli is the doer, two cases are recorded in the active. One of the two cases appears, such as sentence No. (3) used in the active and comes after sentence number (2), in Table 3-a, in the Appendix to passivization:

Table (59) Staged Active Voice.

نددت السلطة الفلسطينية بالعملية التفجيرية	2
اعتقلت الشرطة الإسرائيلية أكثر من 50 فلسطينيا	3

The non-Arab writer uses forty cases in the active when the active is used to describe Palestinian violence and scenes of crimes:

Table (60) Active Voice supporting an Anti-Palestinian Perspective.

8	Several thousand Palestinians participated in a march organized by Hamas to celebrate the bombing
14	Attackers detonated a bomb inside a building rather than recruiting a

	suicide bomber.
25	A Palestinian suicide bomber blew himself at a fast–food stand in Jerusalem, killing himself and wounding several Israelis
34	Many young Palestinians attend the university
27	Someone had jotted a few notes in English handwriting
32	"I carried out one girl who was obviously of Arab extraction"
34	Many young Palestinians attend the university

Seventeen cases, in the passive, are inserted to give rise to the affected innocent citizens in the University bombing, e.g.,:

Table (61) Evaluative Passivization.

Five US citizens were confirmed dead.
Americans Killed in Jerusalem Bombing
Three U.S. citizens were among seven people killed
A fourth U.S. citizen was missing and presumed dead
Four U.S. citizens were among the more than 60 people wounded
One of the Americans killed had just arrived for studies
Two of the Americans killed were women.
Coulter had been expected to return to New York at the end of the week.
Five Americans were killed

3.2.5 Readership Focus:

Beaugrande and Dressler (1981) believe that besides intentionality mentioned in section (2.2.2.1), there is a principle called acceptability. When a writer intends to affect or gain the empathy of the readers, s/he exploits all the ways for such an end. In textlinguistics, this is referred to as intentionality. Ordering sentences is one way of affecting the readers. This presupposes the need for a reader who either accepts or rejects the intentions of the writer. For the text to be accepted, the writer should not ignore that the degree of evaluativeness in the text is related to the readers' background information.

Hatim (1997, p. 48) clarifies this fact by showing how Arab rhetoricians such as al-Jurjani, al-Askari, and al-Sakkakii have been alert to the bond between evaluativeness in texts and the readers' responses. Hatim has found an inherent relationship between evaluativeness of texts and the type of the readers needed. He divides readers into three categories:

1- one who denies: the text should be highly evaluative.

2- one who is uncertain: the text should be somehow evaluative.

3- one who is open-minded: the text should be minimally evaluative.

These are the norms, but writers may address an open-minded reader and produce a text that is highly argumentative. Hatim justifies this violation and characterizes it as a deliberate act. Intentions such as "thought provoking" and "emotion arousing", in Hatim's terms, are but two reasons allowing such a violation.

What adds to the probability of such a violation is the fact that writers write texts intended to affect and simultaneously to be translated to different languages. Eventually, the text should affect a different type of readership, i.e., possibly a denier or an ignorant according to Hatim (1997).

It is found that Arab writers address two types of readers, an open-minded and a denier. The open-minded is an Arab with whom the Arab writer tries to sympathize. The writer fails to accomplish this sympathy because of the inconsistent choice of lexis and the misuse of staging. The denier is a foreigner who is affected by all the available modes of staging.

The Arab writers' mode of evaluativeness is not effective, appropriate or efficient since the text conveys two perspectives. The Arab

writer tries to present two views, one calling for a Palestinian and another for an Israeli attitude.

A result that seems astonishing is that non-Arab writers provide highly evaluative texts bringing out a consistently hidden viewpoint supporting one viewpoint that favors Israelis. I focus on "hidden views since the explicit modes of staging, such as lexical choice, support double perspective. It is found that non-Arab readers are provided with evaluative texts by exploiting all modes of staging. The non-Arab writers predict the readers of their texts to be deniers.

It seems, then, Arab media discourse is affected by the powerful non-Arabic propaganda. The Arab writers' ineffective style and doubled perspective is related to the original sources of information they resort to. It seems that their sources are non-Arab newspapers or news agencies. For this, their modes of staging do not reflect the perspective of their Arab readers when it comes to linearization and thematization. Regarding lexical choice, Arab writers use anti-Palestinian lexis, employ lexis inconsistently and convey a consistent choice of lexis only in one news item.

How can Arab writers restore their effectiveness of style in their media discourse? It becomes the translators' duty (in news agencies) to reform and correct. Translators of news agencies will dig deep and study how to transfer the SL readers' aspirations and views to foreigners. We assume that there is a process of translation that takes place to transfer the Palestinian perspective. The following chapter studies how the views of the Arabs are transferred to foreigners through already present translations or texts written by Arabs in English. This would show whether Arabs also misuse staging in other languages such as English.

3.2.6 Arab News Agencies on the Move:

It is salutary to indicate that some Arab news institutions such as **Al-Jazeera** Channel and *Al-Quds Al-Arabi* newspaper have been regarded as part of those agencies supporting and voicing for the Arab Public opinion. We are in urgent need for agencies like those. It is found that the news items extracted from *AL-Quds AL-Arabi* reflect the stands of the Palestinian if not all the Arab people. The following examples may illustrate the point:

1- (Al-Quds Al-Arabi, May 22, 2004)

الفلسطينيون أفاقوا علي إعصار ضرب رفح: أشلاء ودماء.. منازل

مهدمة.. أحياء اختفت عن الأرض

جريدة القدس العربي

22/05/2004

حقوقيون يطالبون المجتمع الدولي الخروج عن صمته وإعلانها منطقة *كوارث*
رفح - من عبد الغني الشامي:

لم يهرع المواطنون الفلسطينيون في حي تل السلطان برفح بعد إعلان الانسحاب الجزئي لقوات الاحتلال من الحي المحاصر لتفقد منازلهم وممتلكاتهم التي دمرها الجيش الإسرائيلي، ولكنهم تدفقوا على الماء من أجل أن يرووا عطشهم بعد أن ظلوا فترة طويلة دون ماء، جراء تقطيع قوات الاحتلال لخطوط الماء والكهرباء عنهم.

كثير من المواطنين في حي تل السلطان الذي تعرض لحصار مشدد لمدة ثلاثة أيام لم يكونوا يتوقعون أن يبقوا علي قيد الحياة بعد أن ضاقت بهم الأمور *جراء العدوان الكبير والحصار* المشدد الذي تعرضوا له خلال هذه الأيام، حيث ذاقوا كافة صنوف العذابات في ظل *حرمانهم* من ابسط مقومات الحياة.

وجوه حزينة ترتسم عليها ملامح *البؤس والقهر* خرجت إلي الشوارع لا تصدق ما تراه حولها من هول *الفاجعة* التي حلت بالأحياء التي اجتاحتها *قوات الاحتلال*، لا سيما حي تل السلطان، وهم يطلبون جرعة من الماء لتروي عطشهم *أو حليبا لأطفالهم*، وفي الوقت ذاته يبحثون عن أولادهم أو أبنائهم أو قاربهم وجيرانهم بعد أن شردهم العدوان ولا يعرفون عنهم شيئا. وبدت معالم الأحياء التي اجتاحتها قوات الاحتلال قد تغيرت بالكامل بعد أن شقت قوات الاحتلال طرقا وسط المنازل من خلال تدميرها بجرافاتها بعد أن فاجأت سكانها وهم في داخلها، حيث هدمت عشرات المنازل ودمرت كافة الشوارع والبنية التحتية *وتركت هذه الأحياء وكأن زلزلا كبيرا قد ضربها، أو إعصارا قد أصابها*.

وقالت اعتماد عوض إنها كانت في منزلها هي ووالدتها وأخواتها ووالدها حينما فوجئت بجرافات الاحتلال تدهم منزل جيرانهم وتدخل عليهم.

وأضافت بدأنا بالصراخ، ولكن الجرافة لم تتوقف عن الهدم، وظلت في طريقها، حيث جرفت منزلنا وأكملت طريقها في تجريف بقية المنازل علي نفس السطر .

وتابعت بعد ذلك توجهنا إلي منزل جيراننا في الطرف الآخر، إلا أن قوات الاحتلال كذلك قامت بتجريف بيت الجيران الذي احتمينا فيه، حيث شردنا بعد ذلك في الشارع إلي أن تمكنا من اللجوء إلي منزل آخر.

وأوضحت انه بعد أن سمعنا عن انسحاب قوات لاحتلال خرجنا من أجل البحث عن أشقائي الشبان، وحتي الآن لا نعرف مصيرهم إن كانوا أحياء أو أمواتا أو معتقلين. ولم يكن حال المواطن أكرم أبو محسن من حي تل السلطان أفضل من حالة المواطنة اعتماد عوض، فهو يروي نفس التفاصيل بأماكن وأزمنة تختلف، ولكن بنفس الأدوات بعد أن جرفت قوات الاحتلال منزله الذي كان يؤوي 13 فردا ودمرت كل مقومات الحياة في المنطقة. لا تزال قوات *الاحتلال تتمركز في الكثير من منازل الفلسطينيين* في المخيم الغربي في رفح وبعض المناطق، ولكنها انسحبت من داخل تلك الأحياء مخلفة وراءها دمارا وخرابا كبيرين جدا، حيث استشهد خلال هذه الهجمة علي المخيم قرابة أربعين فلسطينيا، وأصيب نحو 120 آخرين، عدد منهم في حالة الخطر، كما اعتقلت قوات الاحتلال حوالي 60 آخرين ودمرت مئات المنازل. وتحدث السكان عن *قصص رهيبة ومخيفة* تمت أثناء الحصار إثر نقص المياه وعدم تمكن سيارات الإسعاف من الوصول إلي الجرحي والمرضي وحالات الولادة والحالات المزمنة، أمثال مرضي

القلب والسكري الذين كانوا يستغيثون عبر الهواتف والإذاعات المحلية بحاجة إلي العلاج.

وأعلنت قوات الاحتلال أنها ستسمح صباح اليوم للمواطنين في المخيم الغربي بالتزود بالغذاء المساء لمدة ساعتين، إلا انه وحينما تحرك المواطنون لجلب بعض الغذاء والماء فتحت قوات الاحتلال من مواقعها العسكري نيران رشاشتها تجاههم.

ووصف المواطن أكرم عيد من المخيم الغربي ممارسات جنود الاحتلال الذين اقتحموا منزله بأنها تفوق ممارسات عصابات المافيا، مشيرا إلي أنهم سرقوا مصاغ زوجته ومبالغ من المال وعاثوا في منزله فسادا قبل أن يدمروه ويدمروا سيارته كذلك.

وأوضح أنهم استخدموا شبانا من جيرانه دروعا بشرية وطلبوا منهم تحت تهديد السلاح بهدم منزلهم بأيدهم.

وقال أسامة الأخرس صاحب أحد المنازل المدمرة إنه لم يتصور أي شخص من هذا العالم هذه الهمجية فوجئنا بالدبابات تتمركز خارج المنزل وتقصف المنزل المكون من خمس طوابق، حيث تمكنا نحن من الخروج من المنزل وبقي الأطفال في داخله.

وأضاف بعد إجراء اتصالات مع الصليب الأحمر تمكنا بصعوبة من إخراج الأطفال من دخل المنزل، حيث ظلت قوات الاحتلال تقصف به لمدة ثلاثة أيام حتى دمرته بالكامل. وتابع حضرنا اليوم إلي المنزل المدمر، وفوجئنا بشيء فظيع جدا، قتلي ودماء في الشوارع وهدم للشجر والحجر والمنازل والمساجد.

وقال المواطن زياد حسان في حي البرازيل انه بينما باشرت قوات الاحتلال بهدم منزلي خرجت وأنا أرفع الرايات البيضاء، وطلبت من تلك القوات السماح لي ولعائلتي بالخروج.
وأضاف وافقت لي قوات الاحتلال علي ذلك، وأثناء خروجي أنا وزوجتي وأطفالي الثلاثة من المنزل، أطلقت الدبابات النار باتجاهنا، فأصيبت زوجتي وأطفالي الثلاثة بجراح، وهرع جميعهم إلي المنزل الذي دمرت قوات الاحتلال سوره الخارجي.

وأضاف أن سيارة إسعاف تابعة لوزارة الصحة وصلت لإسعافنا، فحاصرتها الدبابات الإسرائيلية، وأخذت بإلقاء الأتربة وركام المنازل المدمرة فوقها، وظلت السيارة وبداخلها السائق واثنان من المسعفين محاصرة قرابة ساعتين، حيث سمح لها ولطاقمها بالمغادرة بعد أن رفع جنود الاحتلال

الركام عنها، ولكن لم يسمح لهم بنقل المصابين.. زوجتي وأطفالي علوا ينزفون حتى تمكن الجيران بالاتصال في الصليب الأحمر من أجل إخراجنا.

وندد المركز الفلسطيني لحقوق الإنسان بجرائم الاحتلال، مذكرا المجتمع الدولي بانتهاك قوات الاحتلال لقواعد اتفاقية جنيف الرابعة لعام 1949، بشأن حماية المدنيين في وقت الحرب، وخاصة للمادة الثالثة والثلاثين التي تحعر العقاب الجماعي، وللمادة (147) التي تعتبر تدمير واغتصاب الممتلكات علي نحو لا تبرره ضرورات حربية وعلي نطاق كبير بطريقة غير مشروعة وتعسفية من الانتهاكات الجسيمة التي ترتقي لجرائم الحرب وفق البند الخامس من المادة الخامسة والثمانين من البروتوكول الأول الإضافي إلي اتفاقيات جنيف.

وأشار المركز إلي بشاعة جرائم الحرب التي اقترفتها ولا تزال قوات الاحتلال في مدينة رفح ومخيمها، والتي تتم تحت بصر وسمع المجتمع الدولي، بكل ما تحمله من معاناة إنسانية مركبة. ودعا المركز الحقوقي الأمم المتحدة عبر آلياتها المختلفة بالتوجه إلي المنطقة علي وجه السرعة للوقوف علي جرائم الاحتلال الإسرائيلي لوقفها ومنع تكرارها. وطالب المجتمع الدولي بالخروج عن صمته والمبادرة والمشاركة في جهود إيواء العائلات الفلسطينية التي أصبحت بلا مأوي جراء تدمير منازلها، والتضامن مع إعلان رفح ومخيمها منطقة كوارث.

The aforementioned example may clarify how Arab media writers need to focus on the notion of staging. The Arab media writer has managed the language and elaborated on one topic which is the "Strike on Rafah". He does not resort to the causes of the incident; rather, he focuses on the terrible and savage treatment of the Palestinian citizens. The fragments written in bold type are examples supporting the fact that the writer has used staging effectively.

2- (Al-Quds Al-Arabi, May 22, 2004).

صحيفة يونانية: مخيم رفح جورنيكا 2 الآلاف يهتفون في أثينا: أغلقوا سفارة القتلة

القدس العربي

22/05/2004

أثينا ـ القدس العربي ـ من محمود خزام:

1-وسط جو مشحون بالغضب والاحتجاج تجمع مساء الخميس، أكثر من ثلاثة آلاف مواطن يوناني وفلسطيني وعربي، إمام السفارة الأمريكية في وسط العاصمة اليونانية أثينا، تضامنا مع الشعبين الفلسطيني والعراقي، واحتجاجاً واستنكارا لما تقترفه قوات الاحتلال الإسرائيلي والأمريكي من جرائم فاقت في بشاعتها ودمويتها ما اقترفته النازية بحق شعوب أوروبا والعالم علي حد تعبير احدي الشابات اليونانيات اليافعات المشاركات في التظاهرة والتي كانت تتكلم والدموع تنهمر من عينيها المحمرتين.

2-ورفع المشاركون في التظاهرة التي نظمها ودعا إليها الجبهة العمالية المكافحة ـ بامه الأعلام الفلسطينية والعراقية والكوبية، وأناروا الشموع والمشاعل حدادا علي *أرواح الضحايا الأبرياء* الذين يسقطون يوميا علي أيدي القوات الإسرائيلية والأمريكية، إضافة إلى يافطات كبيرة كتب عليها: بوش نازي قاتل، و شارون سفاح دموي و عاشت الانتفاضة والحرية والاستقلال لفلسطين كما قام عدد من الشباب المشاركين بتغطية رؤوسهم بأكياس سوداء، شبيهة بالأكياس التي يضعها الجنود الأمريكيون فوق رؤوس المعتقلين والأسري في السجون العراقية، في إشارة إلى الممارسات والانتهاكات والفظاعات التي تجري في تلك السجون للمعتقلين العراقيين والعرب.
3-والقي سكرتير الجبهة العمالية المكافحة والتي تضم في عضويتها عدداً من المنظمات العمالية اليسارية المستقلة، كلمة أدان فيها بشدة جرائم الحرب التي تقوم بها القوات الإسرائيلية ضد أبناء الشعب الفلسطيني وآخرها مذبحة رفح وجرائم الحرب التي تقوم بها قوات الاحتلال الأمريكية في العراق وآخرها جريمة العرس في مدينة القائم علي الحدود العراقية ـ السورية. وأضاف أن شعلة السلام التي تحملها اليوم، هي عنوان التضامن والتكافل مع الانتفاضة المقدسة في فلسطين، والمقاومة البطولية في العراق، وفي إشارة الي موقف الحكومة اليونانية والاتحاد الأوروبي قال: إننا ندين هذا الموقف الخجول الذي أصبح موقفا ذيليا للموقف الأمريكي، وقال: أننا باسم الجميع نطالب بإغلاق *سفارة القتلة* هذه وهو يشير بيده باتجاه السفارة الأمريكية. ثم ألقيت كلمات تضامن باسم تنظيمات تركية وكردية وكلمة باسم الاتحاد العام لعمال فلسطين فرع اليونان.

علي صعيد آخر عبرت الصحافة اليونانية عن إدانتها شبه الكاملة *للجريمة النكراء* التي ارتكبتها القوات الإسرائيلية في مدينة ومخيم رفح، وجاء التعبير الأبرز عن تلك الإدانة في صحيفة الاليزوتوبيا واسعة الانتشار.

4- وجاء المانشيت الرئيسي في صفحتها الاولي مع الصورة التي تصدرت صفحات الجرائد وشاشات التلفزيون لفلسطيني يصرخ اثناء نقله جثمان صبي صغير كان بين شهداء مسيرة التلاميذ السلمية: رفح - جورنيكا 2 في اشارة للوحة الفنان الشهير بيكاسو جورنيكا التي رسمها إبان الحرب الأهلية في أسبانيا وترمز للوحشية.

5-وتحت عنوان: من هو عدو السامية؟ قالت الصحيفة في افتتاحيتها: حملة ابادة جماعية قامت بها حكومة شارون، هو تفسير المذبحة التي جرت في مخيم رفح للاجئين الفلسطينيين، الذي يقع علي بعد أمتار من الحدود المصرية - الإسرائيلية. نيران من الجو والبر تعرض لها آلاف الفلسطينيين من الشباب *والأطفال والنساء العزل*، الذين كانوا يتظاهرون، رافعين مطلبا واحدا، بان يوقف الإسرائيليون هدم بيوتهم، بالدم صبغت الإعلام البيضاء، والاحتجاجات انقلبت الي مذبحة عندما قامت طائرات الهليكوبتر والمدرعات الإسرائيلية بإطلاق النار، نتج عنها سقوط أطفال قتلى، والعشرات يواجهون الموت في المستشفيات.

وبريطانيا، في حين أن جورج بوش نصح الإسرائيليين والفلسطينيين بضبط النفس. شارون يواصل خط رئيس ما وراء الأطلسي ويقول هذه محاولاتنا للدفاع عن النفس ؟! ويصرح بان عمليات هدم المنازل ستستمر، لربما حكومة إسرائيل ستسارع للقول مرة ثانية عن وجود معاداة السامية نتيجة ردود الأفعال العالمية على أعمالها بطرد الفلسطينيين وقتلهم، لأنهم فقط يحتجون؟!
6-والسؤال من هو الذي يقوم بخلق أجواء معاداة السامية، ومن هم حقيقة أعداء السامية؟! المعادون للسامية هم شارون وكل من يؤيدوه ويقف وراءه، داخل وخارج إسرائيل. وذلك نتيجة لممارساتهم التي لا يمكن وصفها وتسميتها، وهم بذلك يدمرون كل المعاني الأخلاقية والإنسانية. عدو السامية هو جورج بوش الذي بمواقفه وسياساته يشجع شارون علي المضي في سياساته الإجرامية. عدو السامية هم وزراء وجنرالات شارون، الذين يخضعون ويدعمون سياسته ويسمونها سياسة الدفاع عن النفس . عدو السامية هو الذي يسيء الي صورة إسرائيل، ومن يسيء إليها أكثر هما شارون وبوش، عندما يحاولان من خلال مقولة الدفاع عن النفس أن يوجدا الذرائع لعمليات الأجرام ضد الإنسانية، كعملية الأمن في مخيم رفح.

7- وأنهت الصحيفة افتتاحيتها بالقول لو كان بيكاسو علي قيد الحياة، لكان باستطاعته أن يرسم عملا فنيا جديدا يدين الوحشية وسيكون اسمها جورنيكا 2 ولو سأله شارون أنت رسمت ذلك؟! لأجابه الرسام العظيم كما أجاب القائد العسكري الأسباني أبان الحرب الأهلية: لا.. لا.. انتم من رسمه!! ردود فعل عالمية كبيرة برزت ردا علي المذبحة، من الاتحاد الأوروبي وأسبانيا وايرلندا وفرنسا.

The title of the news item reflects a Palestinian viewpoint which is supported by the following paragraphs. The paragraphs hold thematic structures supporting the main topic area. The themes include the assaults committed against the Palestinians. For instance, the text above includes the thematic structures from (1-7) above. These themes support the view that the Israeli occupation is not confined to the resistance forces; rather, the Israeli occupation forces shoot citizens. The following example sums up the whole point:

-" وجاء المانشيت الرئيسي في صفحتها الاولي مع الصورة التي تصدرت صفحات الجرائد وشاشات التلفزيون لفلسطيني يصرخ اثناء نقله جثمان صبي صغير كان بين شهداء مسيرة التلاميذ السلمية: رفح - جورنيكا 2 في اشارة للوحة الفنان الشهير بيكاسو جورنيكا التي رسمها إبان الحرب الأهلية في أسبانيا وترمز للوحشية"(*القدس العربي*, **22أيار,2004).**

3- (Al-Quds Al-Arabi, May 22, 2004)

المعارك تشتد في النجف وكربلاء ومقتدي الصدر يدعو أنصاره لمواصلة القتال

22/05/2004

ساحة الفردوس ببغداد تشهد مسيرة مؤيدة للجلبي وأخرى لتشييع شهيد قناة الجزيرة

بغداد - القدس العربي - من هاني عاشور:

فيما شهدت ساحة الفردوس وسط بغداد يوم الجمعة مظاهرة نظمها عراقيون بدعوة من المؤتمر الوطني العراقي ردا علي قيام القوات الأمريكية والشرطة العراقية باقتحام منزل الجلبي

زعيم المؤتمر ومقر حزبه وشارك فيها أكثر من 200 شخص، شهدت الساحة نفسها وبعد ساعات من المظاهرة مراسم تشييع شهيد قناة الجزيرة المصور رشيد حميد *ليكون الضحية الـ 18* في مسلسل مقتل الصحافيين العراقيين والعرب والأجانب في العراق خلال عام من *الاحتلال*، حيث سقط الشهيد رشيد في مدينة كربلاء برصاص القوات الأمريكية صباح الجمعة بينما قال شهود العيان أن مجموعة من قناصي قوات البيشمركة الكردية العراقية الذين يشاركون في القتال الي جانب القوات الأمريكية في كربلاء قد استهدفوا الشهيد رشيد.

وفي وقت تشهد فيه كربلاء والنجف معارك مستمرة بين أنصار الصدر والقوات الأمريكية تشير الساحة العراقية بكل مشاهدها إلى أنها مقبلة علي مرحلة من التدهور الخطير اعترف به الرئيس الأمريكي بوش قبل غيره.

فمشكلة الجلبي مع الإدارة الأمريكية علي ما يبدو آخذة بالتأزم بعد أن قدمت القوات الأمريكية قائمة من الاتهامات ضده، يبدو أنها طرحتها في وقت مناسب لها مع اقتراب نقل السلطة في العراق ولكنه غير مناسب للجلبي بكل الأحوال، ومع أن مشاعر العراقيين انقسمت حول اقتحام بيت الجلبي بوصفه شخصية سياسية عراقية معروفة ترتبط بالإدارة الأمريكية بعلاقات جيدة حيث ابدي البعض استغرابهم من مصارعة الحليف السابق للبيت الأبيض، فيما تصور آخرون يؤمنون بنظرية المؤامرة بان العملية لا تتجاوز أن تكون محاولة أمريكية تكتيكية، إلا أن ردود الدكتور الجلبي في مؤتمره الصحافي في بغداد علي هذه الحملة وإنذاره الإدارة الأمريكية بضرورة الاعتذار، وموقف بعض أعضاء مجلس الحكم المساند له والتهديد بتقديم الاستقالة يشير الي أن الوضع بين الجلبي والإدارة الأمريكية مقبل علي تدهور خطير خاصة بعد أن بدأت أصوات أمريكية تعبر ومن خلال الإعلام علي تقديم تبريرات لهذه العملية ضد الجلبي بعد أن كان من ابرز الشخصيات العراقية المعارضة التي أقنعت الإدارة الأمريكية بشن حرب علي العراق وإسقاط نظام صدام، غير أن الكثير من العراقيين يرون أن ثمة شيئا مسكوتا عنه في هذه المحاولات والصراع الذي بدا جديا بعد أن كان في تصور البعض مجرد محاولات لتركيز الضوء علي الجلبي مع قدوم موعد نقل السلطة.

وإذا كانت قضية الجلبي قد استأثرت باهتمامات العراقيين فان مصرع الشهيد رشيد حميد من قناة الجزيرة استأثر باهتمام الإعلاميين العراقيين والعرب والأجانب العاملين في العراق لتغطية الأحداث، خاصة التي تجري في منطقة النجف وكربلاء، حيث سبق مقتل الشهيد رشيد بيومين مقتل صحافي آخر من شبكة أخبار العراق للجميع هو بسام العزاوي الذي قتل في كربلاء أيضا

وبرصاص الجنود الأمريكان، بينما اعتقلت القوات الأمريكية فريقا تابعا لقناة الشرقية العراقية الفضائية وهو يقوم بتغطية بعض الأحداث في العراق ما يشير إلى أن القوات الأمريكية بدأت تتكتم علي ما يجري في كربلاء والنجف وتغطي على أعمالها التي يذهب ضحيتها يوميا العشرات من المدنيين العراقيين والتي تصر قوات الاحتلال على أن تعلن أنهم من أتباع مقتدي الصدر من جيش آلمه هذا التصعيد علي الجبهات السياسية والإعلامية يرافقه تصعيد عسكري خطير في كربلاء والنجف علي الرغم من إعلان قوات الاحتلال من أنها ستتفاوض مع مقتدي الصدر، إلا أن مقتدي الصدر وخلال خطبته يوم الجمعة في مسجد الكوفة لم يشر الي فكرة التفاوض بل طالب أنصاره بالقتال ضد القوات الأمريكية حتى لو تم قتله أو اعتقاله، ما يعني أن الطرق السالكة التي كانت منفتحة لتهدئة الوضع في العراق قد أصبحت مسدودة ولم يبق إلا القتال طريقا لإثبات الموقف، بعد أن تراجع جميع أصحاب الوساطات وامنوا أن القوات الأمريكية لا تعتزم تهدئة الوضع وأنها تمضي في تدمير المدينتين كربلاء والنجف. بينما تشير سجلات المستشفيات الي أن *بينهم نساء وأطفالا وشيوخا*.

The thematic structures are ordered as follows:

- A strike against America's storming on the house of Al-Jalabi.
- Al-Jazeera photographer falls as a martyr.
- A journalist working for Iraqi news agency was killed two days ago.
- American forces arrested a team of journalists working for Al-Sharqiah Iraqi channel.
- American forces try to hide their assaults that end up with tens of victims.
- America escalates the political and media war along with the military war.

- Muqtada Assadder finds fighting as the last and only resort since the American forces do not intend to ease the situation; rather, they aim at destroying Karbala' and Al-Najaf.
- Hospital records indicate that kids, women and old men are among the victims.

This mode of structuring supports the Iraqi viewpoint and portrays the American assaults as violent actions against the citizens in Iraq. A photographer is one of the victims of the American strikes in Iraq. Kids, women and old men are among the victims.

The previous texts are fresh and up-to-date samples proving that some Arab media writers stage effectively. Yet, Al-Quds Al-Arabi is only a minority and most of the other Arab news agencies are still on the move.

3.2.7 Summary & Conclusion:

1. Non-Arab writers stage the language of media news reports to support the Israeli perspective. This is contradictory to what Shunnaq (1992) finds when he is quoted in section (2.4) that expository texts can not affect. An up-to-date example would be the latest incident related to the murder of Sheikh Ahmad Yasin as taken from **Aljazeera** news at 5:30 GMT (February 22, 2004). Condolezza Rice says when she tries to give reasons for the killing of Yasin that "We should keep in mind that Hamas is a terrorist organization and that Ahmad Yasin has been involved in a number of terror attacks" (Rice's statement after the assassination of Sheikh Ahmad Yasin to **Aljazeera** presenter, February 22, 2004). This affirms that non-Arabs, e.g., Americans, manage the language and present the causes

for the killing of the Palestinian citizens and old paralyzed person, namely Ahmad Yasin. Arab and non-Arab media writers are always preoccupied with the causes of any Israeli atrocity.

2. Yet, some Arab writers try to stage with different degrees or even not as successfully as non-Arab writers. The Arab writer of *Al-Arab* (only in the incident of "Tel-Aviv Attack") supports the Palestinian stand when it comes to lexical choice.

3. Arab media writers use lexical choice in three ways. They use lexis consistently supporting the Israeli perspective as in (*Al-Quds*, Tel Aviv; *Al-Quds*, Hebrew; *Al-Watan*, Tel-Aviv; *Al-Watan*, Hebrew; *Al-Anwar*, Tel-Aviv; *Al-Anwar*, Hebrew) ; sometimes they use it inconsistently as in (*Assafir*, Gaza Strike; *Assafir*, Tel-Aviv; *Al-Ittihad*, Gaza; *Akhbar Al-Khalij*, Hebrew; *Al-Wihda*, Gaza; *Asharq Al-Awsat*, Gaza; *Oman*, Tel-Aviv; *Al-Ayyam*, Hebrew; *Asharq Alawsat*, Hebrew), and it is only in one news item that Arabs succeed in using lexis for the good of the Palestinians, i.e., *Al-Arab*, Tel-Aviv Attack. The inconsistency of the lexical choices and the lack of evaluative passivization may quite probably make the staging of the Arab texts ineffective.

4. However, managing (Pro-Israeli) through staging is prevalent in the Arabic and non-Arab texts through titling; thematization; linearization; passivization, and activization. But degrees of success in using staging to reflect the opinion of the readers are quite different. As far as ordering is of concern, Arab media writers are always preoccupied with the consequences and not the causes of the event especially when the act is a martyrdom operation. An up to

date incident is related to the online coverage of the incident taking place in Ashdoud on Mars 14, 2004. The main concern of Jamal Rayyan, the presenter of *Al-Jazeera*, was about "the effects of these operations on the expected meetings between the Israeli and the Palestinian leaders". There is no mention at all of the cause which was "the killing of fourteen Palestinian citizens in Rafah and Jenin "Every now and then, Walid Al-Omari, the reporter, would relate the incident to what happened in Jenin and Rafah. But Jamal Rayyan neglected any mention of those incidents. This adds to the most probable conclusion that affirms the systematic American involvement in the Arab media discourse. Despite the fact that Al-Jazeera has been considered as the voice of the Palestinians and Arabs in general, it is found that some of the presenters of Al-Jazeers vote for a Palestinian attitude, namely Walid Al-Omari and others such as Jamal Rayyan do not.

5. The Arab writer uses the active when s/he should have used the passive. In certain cases, the non-Arab writer manages to use the passive when the doer is an Israeli and the active when the initiator is a Palestinian. Moreover, non-Arab writers succeed in using the active, in some cases, when the doer is an Israeli, provided that the act is interpreted by ordering the sentences as a consequence to a Palestinian defensive attack. This is a good management since ordering and activization combine together to implicitly affect readers. Non-Arab and Arab media writers may have used the active so as to please their readers with breaking news.

6. The Arab writers, according to the present data, have used the active when the doer is an Arab, and here the act is interpreted as a cause. They use the active when the doer is of an Israeli origin, provided that the act is interpreted through staging in section 2.2.2, as a consequence. This way of management is a reflection of the way non-Arab media writers stage the activization. This adds to the conclusion that there is an already existing harmony between Arab and non-Arab media agencies.

7. Arab media writers (or even some of the Arab writers), unlike non-Arabs, do not convey one consistent viewpoint. The Arab writers' attempt, to become objective, according to the data of this study, trapped them in between two readers: one is Palestinian and inconsistently addressed through rewording; the other is Israeli and supported by all implicit modes of staging. The Israeli reader's support could be related to the existing harmony between Arab and non-Arab media writers. It would be more convincing to quote Dr. Hameda Smeisem, the Dean of Media Faculty in Iraq, (on **Al-Jazeera** TV program "*The Opposite Direction*"), , when she says that " If the signature of Braymer had been crossed out of the form of the Iraqi Journalism law, it would have appeared as if it is produced by the previous revolution Parliament". Asa'd Abu Khalil affirms what Dr. Smeisem says, when he claims that "Arab media writers avoid using terms that may hurt the American perspective" (Qasem, 2004, January 28).

8. It is thrilling to indicate that Fairclough (1995, p. 89) quotes Morley (1980) saying that "“people can sometimes be immune to the effects

of the ideologies supposedly in the texts'". Arabs stage explicitly through using lexis once consistently and once inconsistently. Their modes of staging that support the Palestinians are direct and their modes that do not support the Palestinians are indirect and used for implicit objectives paving the way for anti-Palestinian views to come into surface. It is at this point of hegemony that people might not be affected by the powers of the Arab media. People are not affected when ideologies are explicit (Lexical choice) since hegemony takes place indirectly (through linearization). The readership could be ruled (consciously affected) through lexical choice, but hegemonized, i.e., indirectly controlled, through all other indirect modes of staging such as linearization, thematization, activization, passivization and titling.

When the term "ruled" is chosen in the previous paragraph, readers are conscious of the writer's intentions and subjectivity. But, opting for the term "hegemonized" entails that readers are not alert to the writer's intrusion. Antonio Gramsci (1971), in his work on language imposition, is credited for identifying the difference between "hegemony" and "rule". For this, staging through linearizing themes and passivization or activization is more implicit and much more effective than lexical choice.

The bottom line is that some Arab writers may not be aware of the implicit modes of staging since they lack training courses in discourse analysis and ways of writing effective language. They need to go back and study the language of Quran to see how managing takes place effectively, appropriately and efficiently. The fault is not in Arabic; rather, it is in the way some Arab media writers use language. Therefore, using the explicit

mode of staging, i.e., lexical choice is the predominant characteristic of Arabic writing. Yet, it is not used as effectively as it should be.

Chapter Four

Translators on Duty.

4.1 Introduction:

Since Arab media writers depend in writing their media texts on non-Arab sources, their news reports do not reflect the views of the Arab public. Therefore, it becomes the duty of the translators from Arabic to English, as rewriters of the text, to reorganize, reword, maneuver and stage their translations so as to reflect the Arab cause. In this respect, managing in translation becomes a must.

This chapter is about the duty of the translator who decides how to translate the faulty staging in media texts. The first section of this chapter deals with the factors translators should follow before rendering texts. The second part discusses a possible method of translating. The third part presents translated samples from Arabic to English. So long as faulty staging overshadows Arab media writers' texts, the third chapter proves how this faulty staging is translated to foreigners. The last part of this chapter provides suggested translations from/to Arabic and English to see how translators deal with (in)effective or faulty staging.

4.2 Contextual Factors for Translators:-

Translation is defined as "... rendering the meaning of the text into another language in the way the writer intended the text" (Newmark, 1995, p. 5). The norm in translating contends that the translator is to be objective.

His/Her objectivity stems from his/her obligation to the contextual factors surrounding the text under translation. These factors include the following:

1) The intention of the text:

While reading the source text, the translator looks for the intention of the writer of text. Newmark (1995, p. 12) states that the intention of the text simmers in the title or the grammatical structures. By choosing certain titles or starting points, the writer's attitude will come into surface. It is; therefore, the translator's duty to transfer the intention of the writer.

Shunnaq (1992, p. 36) clarifies how a translator maintains or betrays the intention of the writer. Shunnaq claims that "if the translator intervenes in the message of the source text (ST henceforth), he will be managing, whereas, if he renders it neutrally, he will be monitoring".

2) The Readership:

The translator should know the type of readers of the source and target text (TT, henceforth). He/She should see how important the readers are to him/her with respect to the present text. Newmark (1995) states that when informative texts, such as media news reports, are used in argumentative way, the translator attaches more importance to the target readers. Moreover, so long as the writer intends to affect, he/she will be addressing a target readership who is either "a denier" or "ignorant", as termed by Hatim (1997). Therefore, the text under translation is supposed to be highly evaluative since Hatim (1997) says that if the text is to highly affect, then, it requires the writer's assumption that he is to address ignorant readers.

4.3. The Translator's job:-

Al-Shamali (1992) is very convincing when he contends that translating managed texts is a hard job. Yet, the task for the translator

becomes more difficult when he/she discovers problems related to the quality and the effectivity of the text.

This takes place in this study when it comes to the analysis of the Arab versions of the three news items related to "Gaza Strike; Tel-Aviv Attack, and Hebrew University Attack". It is found that the Arab writer has had two intentions entailing two contradictory perspectives. He/She addresses a Palestinian and an anti-Palestinian reader as if the Arab readers are divided to two sectors, one supporting the Palestinian public and the other the Palestinian people who believe in an anti-Palestinian view. Readers as a result can be distracted and the text becomes ineffective.

At other points, some researchers such as Barko (1987) and Shunnaq (2000) discuss the readability of emotive terms across cultures, and the added values from one language to another. However, the present study attaches importance to the issue of the multi-directionality of emotive terms writers resort to while writing effective media discourse. It is found that the Arab versions are clear examples of that multi-directionality of views.

Therefore, the Arab translator from Arabic to English, as a rewriter, has the right to re-correct, reorder, and consistently reword the terms. Afterwards, he/she could faithfully render the text. Do Arab media translators really do so? The answer to this question is given in section (4.6) in this chapter.

This solution has been suggested because of the challenges translators get caught in. These two challenges are the quality of the text and the readership. These two should meet with the writer's intention.

Newmark (1995) affirms that the quality of the written text helps in realizing the writer's intention. When the text doesn't offer one viewpoint and maps out all information, it is, then, not written well. Therefore, it doesn't affect or reflect the viewpoints of its source language readers.

4.4. Translation Methods:-

Newmark (1995) focuses on what he calls the equivalent-effect method. In accordance with this method, the translator is faithful to the intentions of the writer. He/She intends to achieve the same effect the source language text intends to achieve.

The equivalent-effect method comes into force when "the purpose of the source language is to affect and the translation is to inform (and vice versa)" (p. 48).

In the Arab versions, the purpose of the ST (Arabic) is to inform with an evaluative potential and the translated text is intended to affect. The norm is that evaluative elements in informative texts are rendered in accordance with the readers' needs.

Therefore, the equivalent-effect method, along with a problem solving plan to the Arab texts' inconsistencies, would be a possible solution to the translation of the texts written in Arabic. The translator will be an Arab as clarified in section (4.6) in this chapter. Since readers need to come out with an attitude, the Arab translator has the right to reorganize and reword so as to reflect the actual attitude of the Palestinian nation or the writer of the text.

4.5 The Process of Translating:

The process of translating the Arab texts depends on two steps the first of which is reordering themes and rewording the lexis to reflect the views of the Arab readers. After doing so, the translator could be faithfully translating into English. Before rewriting the text under translation, the translator looks for the following production and perception principles concluded from literature review section:

1- Read-off the main theme.

2- Collect data from Arab sources.

3- Plan on conveying the public views and not those of the political leaders.

4- Present the most important theme first.

5- Do not map out all information.

6- Be aware that the starting points affect readers' interpretation of events.

7- Reorder themes if necessary.

8- Reword and focus attention on a consistent choice of lexis reflecting only one view.

9- Pay attention to activization; passivization and linearization as far as staging affects choice of activization or passivization (especially when the text moves from cause-to consequence).

The researcher finds it also necessary to indicate that non-Arab and pro-Israeli media writers order the events the way they like irrespective of the actual norms governing media texts production. A clear example of this appears in the second event related to Tel-Aviv attack. Here, non-Arab and pro-Israeli writers present the latest event, which is "killing three Palestinians in an explosion in Gaza", as a sub-topic at the end of the news item.

In intuitive terms, the actuality principle of the press proposed by Van Dijk (1985) states that "Latest events are more important. The latest event gets more prominence" (p. 78).

Non-Arab and pro-Israeli writers of the "Tel-Aviv Attack" present the latest event of "killing three Palestinians in an explosion in Gaza" as a sub-topic. But according to the actuality principle of the press, the latest event of "killing three Palestinians in Gaza" should be given more prominence. I mean that this event should be mentioned before the event of Tel-Aviv attack if the writer is to support the Palestinian opinion. This adds to the conclusion that non-Arab and pro-Israeli writers stage for the benefit of the Israelis. It is not only the non-Arab and pro-Israeli writers who support the Israeli stand; some Arab writers are also no exception to this with respect to ordering. Arab writers are found to order the event of "killing three Palestinians in an explosion in Gaza" as a sub-topic at the end of the news item when in line with the actuality principle of the press, it must be the first. Whereas, the norm contends that writers give more prominence to the latest event. It becomes the duty of the Arab translator to reorder paragraphs; themes, and discoursal fragments so as to achieve the required viewpoint of the Arab public.

The following section will present us with translated samples from Arab media texts. The translated examples from Arabic into English show how faulty staging may have a bearing on foreigners' attitudes.

4.6 Translated Samples from Arab Newspapers:

Let us assume, depending on the previous section, and the results, that some translation is going to take place (From the analyzed material in Arabic, Chapter three). For the sake of the argument, the structural presentations of these pieces of news are going to be changed. Foreigners are not likely to sympathize with Palestinians. To support this view, the researcher has consulted two newspapers both in their Arabic and English versions and the following analysis is found out:

4.6.1 A Text Extracted from *The Jerusalem Times*:

The Jerusalem Times is the only Palestinian newspaper issued in English. The researcher has chosen two items the first of which is about: "Consequences of Haifa bombing" By Naim Ashhab (***The Jerusalem Times*, Oct. 17, 2003**):

Table (62) A News Item Extracted from The Jerusalem Times.

A few days after the bombing in Maxim Restaurant in Haifa, consequences of the event started appearing.	Consequence
We are not in need of any regional or international support or that these bombings alone are enough to eliminate the vicious Israeli occupation.	Consequence
As we know, this bombing came after about four weeks of the relative calmness, during which time the Sharon government was obliged to halt the assassination operations.	Cause
Although Sharon's government continued the incursion operations under fake excuses, it gambled on getting	Cause

cover from the other side to resume its option of force on in dealing with the Palestinian people. Moreover, the Israeli side started, in the days that preceded the Haifa bombing, talking about preparations to take wide steps in the issue of easing the sufferings of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.	
The policy of Sharon is bankrupt because it depends on force only in dealing with the Palestinian people.	event
Moreover, there came the wide demonstrations against the policy of Sharon's government.	event
Under these circumstances came the Haifa bombing as a gift from heaven to Sharon and his government, regardless of the intentions of the planners of this operation, in which the blood of Jewish and Arab civilians was mixed.	Event-cause to following Israeli action
And so, Sharon returns freedom of movement and the declared American support to resume and escalate his only and most favourite choice of **violence**, seeking the achievement of more than one goal at a time.	Consequence 1 to the bombing
First: An attempt to contain and eliminate his internal crises.	Consequence 2 to the bombing
Second: The continuation escalation of **violence** in dealing with the Palestinian people under the cover of "fighting terror", seeking the destruction of the Palestinian national project.	Consequence 3 to the bombing
Third: Expanding the cycle of aggression in complete coordination with Washington by attacking Damascus neighborhoods, where the American and Israeli goals meet in continuing pressures on Syria within the campaign of Bush administration against the entire region.	Consequence 4 to the bombing
Fourth: The Haifa bombing contributed in tightening pressures on the Palestinian National Authority to reflect negatively on complicating the crisis of forming the new government, which created differences in the Palestinian political arena.	Consequence 5 to the bombing

Our battle with the Israeli occupation is still long requires protecting the capabilities of this people on steadfastness, which is in the end, the only element that will decide for the battle with the Israeli occupation (*The Jerusalem Times*, Oct. 17, 2003).	Consequence to the bombing

This text is written by an Arab whose staging doesn't differ from any Pro-Israeli writer. The Arab writer uses the title beginning with the consequences of the bombing. Starting with the consequences when the doer is Palestinian is a mode adopted by non-Arab or pro-Israeli media writers since their intention is to victimize Arabs. We have already mentioned before that non-Arab and pro-Israeli writers start with the causes of the assault when the doer is of an Israeli origin.

It is obvious from the quotations given above that Arab writers misuse staging. This shows how Arabs write, not only in Arab newspapers but in English, as well. This is fresh evidence on how Arab writers are not alert to staging when they write in a language other than Arabic despite the fact that they use the process of dysphemism as in using the term "violence" as the only instance which could be supportive of the Palestinian, in reference to the Israeli assaults. The use of the term "violence" referring to the Israeli acts is justified since the Arab writer is talking about consequences of Palestinian "violence". This but adds to the previous conclusions that affirm the combination of both linearization and any other facet of staging such as lexis and activization.

4.6.2 A News Item Taken from *The Jerusalem Times*:

The researcher has selected a news item which is titled as follows: **"Hamayel: PNA Paid Al Aqsa Militants to Neutralize them"** (*The*

Jerusalem Times, Nov. 14, 2003). This article is written by two Arab journalists, Ihab Jabari, Bassem **Shehadi**. We may take a look at the way the text is staged in the following table:

Table (63) A News Item Taken from The Jerusalem Times.

Al Aqsa Martyrs Brigades members were paid money by the Palestinian National Authority "PNA" in a bid to control them.	Event that allows readers to think negatively of the intents of the Palestinian militants. This also accuses Al Aqsa Brigades of an unauthorized suicide bombing.
Hamayel said that the Brigades, a splinter group of President Yasser Arafat's Fateh movement, were paid $50,000 on a monthly basis so as to deter them from joining in other Palestinian groups or **waging suicide attacks**. Hamayel said the money was given to **militants** as living expenses to try to deter them from **suicide bombings.**	Cause for giving them money
"Abbas' government was looking for an opportunity to achieve a ceasefire.	Cause for giving them money
The ex-minister said that these activists have lost their source of income and they have families to feed and financial responsibilities. It is the PNA duty to provide for them a decent living, he added.	Cause for giving them money
"The amount sent to them is very small -- at most, it is not more than $250 per person" he said. "This is a humanitarian case and after all we are talking about activists from Fateh members and they	Cause for giving them money

are **resisting occupation.**	
They have the right to help them regain their normal lives and not like what the Israelis demand".	Cause for giving them money
Palestinian officials denied Hamayel story. They described the Brigades as a renegade group which is only nominally loyal to Arafat.	Consequence of giving money to militants.
The Fateh central committee does not recognize them and tried time and again to dismantle the group. Hatem Abdel-Qader. "The Finance Ministry has no mandate to give the Brigades money and nor does Fateh," he added. An Israeli official also dismissed the report, accusing the Authority of funding attacks rather than trying to deter them. Israeli spokesman Avi Pazner claimed "the Brigades is directly subject to Arafat's authority, and therefore all he needs to do is order it to stop its **terrorism** if that is what the Palestinian Authority really wants."	Consequence

The writers of the text try to list the reasons behind giving Al-Aqsa brigades money from the PNA. They say that the Palestinian authority intends to deter the Palestinian militants from committing "suicide attacks" by giving them money. This way of portrayal of the Palestinian militants reflects negative pictures of them to the rest of the world since foreigners may think that those militants commit bombing attacks because of poverty. The writers have chosen the term "suicide attack". Militants themselves claim that they may carry out martyrdom operations in revenge of the daily Israeli massacres against Palestinians. There is a contradiction between what these writers state and the statements of the militants themselves.

Therefore, the Arab writers do not reflect a respectable picture of the Palestinian resistance forces.

At another point in the same text, the writers use the term "resisting the occupation". The writer means that the militants are given money to resist occupation. This is a contradictory choice to the previous one which says that "Hamayel said the money was given to militants as living expenses to try to deter them from **suicide bombings**". The choices of lexis reflect two contradictory perspectives.

In the last two paragraphs, the Fateh central committee wants to dismiss Al-Aqsa brigades and says that they should not be given money as if they are not supported.

The writers show how Israelis interpret the event and quotes an Israeli spokesman claiming that the Palestinian authority has the power to deter the Palestinian militants from launching "terrorism", a reference to fighting occupation. In short, the Arab writers have fallen short in reflecting the actual political attitude behind giving money to Fateh members. The Arab writers have succeeded in portraying Palestinians as terrorists due to poverty, or acting as mercenaries motivated by depression to carry out operations. The Palestinian authority is portrayed as taking advantage of the poverty of the citizens by sending them to kill Israelis.

4.6.3 News Article Taken from *The Jerusalem Times*:

The article is titled as "**Israeli army calmps down on Bethlehem area", By TJT Staff (*The Jerusalem Times*, Nov. 21, 2003).**The article has been written by the editors of *The Jerusalem Times*. The writers of the article mention the incursion into Bethlehem as a consequence of the

killing of two Israeli soldiers at a military checkpoint. This mode of structuring the events doesn't serve the Palestinian perspective. The writers could have started with the causes of the events and consequences come last since this is what non-Arab and pro-Israeli writers do when the act is, for example, "an Israeli strike on Gaza". Non-Arab and pro-Israeli writers start with the causes of the strike. So, why do not the Arab writers start with the reasons behind "the killing of the Israelis"? The way the article is staged is presented in the following table:

Table (64) A News Item Extracted from the Jerusalem Times.

The Israeli army surrounded Bethlehem city and closed all entrances leading to the area and placed the nearby Al Kader village under **tight curfew** after two Israeli soldiers were killed at the nearby military checkpoint.	Consequence
A Palestinian gunman approached on foot the checkpoint and pulled an automatic rifle concealed in a rolled-up prayer rug and shot the two soldiers to death at dawn Tuesday.	Cause
They confirmed news that one of the dead soldier was speaking to his mother on a mobile phone at the time of the shooting.	Cause: calling for sympathy and outrage.
The Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command (PFLP-GC) issued a statement Tuesday in Beirut claiming responsibility for the attack on the checkpoint. The group, based in Syria, said its fighters carried out the attack "to confirm the continuation of the armed struggle, respond to the daily Zionist crimes against our people, and underline our rejection of any decision which would harm the resistance," said group.	Cause

Palestinian sources expected Israel to use the incident as a prelude to invade Bethlehem.	Conseque nce
Israel's army pulled back to the outskirts of Bethlehem in July as the two sides took limited steps to implement the Middle East peace plan, called the roadmap.	Event
The army said they re-imposed **clamp down** on the town and surrounding villages.	Conseque nce
Gadi Eizenkott, admitted that the procedures will affect the population but added it was necessary. "Up until this morning, we allowed traffic in and out of Bethlehem. We let traders leave. We let tourists in," he claimed.	Conseque nce

The writers of the text stage the sentence which reads as: "Israel's army pulled back to the outskirts of Bethlehem in July as the two sides took limited steps to implement the Middle East peace plan, called "the roadmap", before the sentence containing the re-imposition of "clamp down" on Bethlehem. This structuring shows that Israel is peace-seeking state while the Palestinians are the initiators of violence. Moreover, the writers use the term "clamp down" and "curfew" alternatively in the same text. Using "curfew" is justified by the writer and interpreted as a consequence as it takes place after the incidence of "killing the two Israeli soldiers". So using "curfew" here is not pro-Palestinian because it is interpreted as a natural response to "the Palestinian assault". The writers further use the term "clamp down" (as an example of mystification), after the sentence containing "the eased condition on the Palestinians" to present the Israelis as peace keepers and not terrorists. The Arab writers' choice of lexis is inconsistent such as using "Clamp down and Curfew" alternatively.

4.6.4 An Article Extracted from *The Newsweek*:

Another article appearing in *The Newsweek* clarifies how Arab writers fail in staging their media texts. The title of the text is "Blowing the Best Chance", written in the Arab version as "إضاعة أفضل فرصة". The news report is simultaneously written in two languages, Arabic and English. The focus of the text is about missing an opportunity for peace among Palestinians and Israelis. The two writers of the article stage their texts as follows:

- Peace was at hand but it wasn't.
- Suicide bombing taking place in Jerusalem.
- Meeting at Camp David to accomplish peace.
- Failure at Camp David because of the bombing.
- Powell urging Arafat to denounce the bombing and call for peace.

This mode of structuring the themes and starting with the operation leaves us with the view that Arabs reject peace and that it is only the operation that has thwarted the peace process. Arab writer's modes of writing are most probably ineffective since they choose lexical choices reflecting the Israeli perspective. The full text, both in Arabic and English is presented in the appendix (1)

The Newsweek, April 2, 2002

The Specter of a New Anti-Semitism

A columnist In The Saudi daily Al-Riyadh took it on herself this month to explain the rituals of Purim and Passover. The first holiday (which took place in February) commemorates the story of Esther's saving the Jews of Persia from extermination. It's a rollicking, hard-drinking, happy time for most celebrants. Some call it the Jewish Mardi Grass. Passover is more somber, as Jews commemorate the night that the Tenth Plague wasn't by God to smite the firstborn children of Egypt but passed over the homes of Jews and allowed Moses to lead them to freedom. Each part of the ritual meal is full of symbolism. But that is not what the columnist, a medical doctor at King Faisal University Hospital, told her readers. For the Purim pastries, she said, "the Jewish people must obtain human blood." And for Passover, there are some special requirements: "the blood of Christian and Muslim children under the age of 10 must be used". And so, in almost clinical detail, Dr. Umayma Ahmad al-Jalahma recounted a hideous libel that dates back to the Crusades. "A needle-studded barrel is used," she told us. "The victim suffers dreadful torment-torment that affords the Jewish vampires great delight ..." You get the idea.

The column appeared in the government sanctioned newspaper shortly before Vice President Dick Cheney arrived in Saudi Arabia for talks. Since the Saudis are proposing a plan for peace with Israel, screed was, to say the least, an embarrassment. "That column was 100 percent wrong" Al-Riyadh editor Turki al-Sudairi told The NEWSWEEK. And yet-the shadow of a dout was allowed to linger. "Jews everywhere in the world are one thing," he wrote in his official retraction, "while Jews belonging to the

Zionist movement that act to annihilate the Palestinians are something else, and completely different." In the face of such monstrous mythologies, that distinction is without difference. The Saudi diatribe is hardly an isolated incident. In recent years, and with a quickening tempo, the Egyptian press had laid the way towards conspiratorial madness. (And Egypt, one must recall had a peace treaty with Israel)Papers have featured stories denying the holocaust , accepting as a fact the sinister fiction called the Protocols of the Elder Zion and even repeating a Nazi-authored " prophecy attributed falsely to Benjamin Franklin that Jews would take over America if allowed to immigrate.

As if old libels were not enough, September 11 has given us a new one. Through out the Muslim world, the story is repeated that Israel is the hidden hand behind the attacks on America. In Bakistan a few days after September 11, Gen. Rashid Querish, the public relations chief for Perves Musharraf, told NEWSWEEK that the attacks on the World Trade Center and Pentagon were so well coordinated, so brilliantly executed, that it was inconceivable that an Arab could have carried them out. "Who else [but Israel] could have done it?" he asked. He's moderated his views. But in September Querish repeated the story he had heard, along with everyone else in Bakistan, that Jewish employees in the Trade Center had mysteriously skipped working on the morning of the 11th.

Many see the rise in Western Europe of what they call" New Anti-Semitism" as even more worrisome. "Since serious Israeli-Palestinian fighting began in the fall of 2000, there has been a spike in harassment and vandalism targeting Jews, especially in France. Much of that is in poor communities where immigrant Muslims and immigrant Jews from North

Africa live side by side. Unemployment and frustrations are high. Arab satellite stations, as well as European news networks, broadcast a steady stream of reports on Palestinians under fire, their homes destroyed, their children killed, their lands reoccupied. There is also in many parts of Europe, a residue of the old racist attitudes that spawned the fascist and Nazi policies of 1930s". One of the Presidential candidates in France's up-coming elections, Jean Marie Le Pen, skirts the limits of the law baiting both Arabs and Jews. He is expected to garner 10 percent of the vote.

"For the first time I'm getting reports from young Jews about anti-Semitism at the work" Britin's chief rabbi, Jonathan Sacks, told NEWSWEEK. It's gotten worse since September 11th."" I have been getting hate mail, powerful letters", says sacks, "one even calling me a neo-Nazi. Never have been called that before. Many of the letters were responding to events in Israel".

This hijacking of the language of the Holocaust, Sacks believe, is the most worrisome part of the new anti-Semitism: "There is this new trend to take all the language of the Holocaust and say that now Jews are not victims but perpetrators." Such rhetoric is so strident. However, that hardly makes headlines any more. A more telling remark was one from France's ambassador in London, Daniel Bernard, at a dinner party last December. In what he thought was a private conversation, he reportedly called Israel "**that st---ty little country**" and asked, "Why should the world be in danger of World War II because of these people?"

Jews can rarely be certain of others' real attitude or what they might be prepared to say or do under certain circumstances- a situation that has developed often, and all too tragically, throughout history "a lot of Jews are

great friends of mine" the Rev. Billy Graham told the then President Richard Nixon on a recently released White House tape. "They swarm around me and are friendly to me. Because they know that I am friendly to Israel and so forth. But they do not know how I really feel about what they really do to this country." Nixon replies, "You must never let them know". Graham has since apologized.

The Newsweek, **April 1, 2002**

شبح اللاسامية الجديدة

كاتبة عمود في صحيفة الرياض السعودية تتطحت هذا الشهر لشرح طقوس عيد البوريم وعيد الفصح اليهودي العيد الاول (الذي حل في فبراير) هذا العام، يخلد قصة استر التي خلصت يهود بلاد فارس من الهلاك، انه وقت من المرح والشرب حتى الثمالة وجو من البهجة لغالبية المحتفلين والبعض يصفه باحتفال ماردي غرا اليهودي. ولكن عيد الفصح اليهودي مناسبة أكثر كآبة إذ إن اليهود في هذا العيد يخلدون الليلة التي أرسل الرب فيها الطاعون العاشر ليفتك بأول أطفال مصر حديثي الولادة. ولكنه تجاوز بيوت اليهود وسمح لموسى بان يقودهم إلى الحرية.

إن كل جزء من وليمة الطقوس مليئ بالرمزية. ولكن ليس هذا هو ما قالته الكاتبة وهي طبيبة في مستشفى جامعة الملك فيصل لقرائها فقد قالت من اجل خبز فطائر البور يم "لابد لليهود أن يحصلوا على دم بشري". ولعيد الفصح اليهودي هناك بعض المتطلبات الخاصة: " يجب استخدام دم الأطفال المسيحيين والمسلمين الذين هم في العاشر أو اصغر سنا". وهكذا وبتفاصيل إكلينيكية تقريبا, سردت الدكتورة اميمة احمد الجلاهمة قصة تجديفية شائنة تعود بتاريخها إلى عهد الصليبيين. وقالت لنا:" لا بد من وجد برميل تحاط بفوهته إلا بر الوخازة ويعاني الضحية عذابا مخيفا. وهوعذاب يمنح مصاصي الدم اليهود متعة" هذه هي الفكرة باختصار.

وقد ظهر هذا العمود الصافي في صحيفة تحظى بموافقة الحكومة قبل وقت قصير من وصول نائب الرئيس الأمريكي ديك تشيني لاجرء محادثات في المملكة العربية السعودية وبما أن السعوديين يقترحون خطة للسلام مع اسرئيل فان المقالة الطويلة وهذا اقل ما يقال فيها, جاءت محرجة. وقال رئيس تحرير الرياض تركي السدري لنيو زويك: "هذه المقالة كانت خاطئة مائة

بالمائة". ومع ذلك فان بعضا من الشك ظل يحوم في الجو فقد قال في رده الرسمي على تلك المقالة: اليهود في أي مكان أخر في العالم هم شيء واليهود الذين ينتمون إلى الحركة الصهيونية التي تعمل على إفناء الفلسطينيين هم شيء أخر مختلف تماما". وفي مواجهة مثل هذه الخرافات الوحشية فان مثل هذا التميز ليس مختلفا. تلك المقالة السعودية اللاذعة ليست حدثا منفصلا بأي حال, ففي السنوات القليلة الماضية وبسرعة متزايدة, قادت الصحافة المصرية حلة من الجنون التامري (على المرء أن يتذكر أن مصر تحتفظ بمعاهدة سلام مع إسرائيل. فقد نشرت الصحف قصصا نفت فيها حدوث المحرقة, و قبلت فيها على أنها حقيقة الخرافة الشريرة المسماة ببروتوكولات حكماء صهيون, بل و كررت أيضا "نبوءة" من تأليف النازيين. و زعمت نسبتها إلى بنجامين فرانكلين, وأنه قال فيها أن اليهود سيسيطرون على أمريكيا إن سمح لهم بالهجرة إليها.

و كما لو أن القصص التجديفية الشائنة لم تكن كافية. فان أحداث 11 سبتمبر قدمت لنا قصة تجديفية شائنة جديدة، فعبر العالم الإسلامي من أقصاه إلى أقصاه, يتكرر نشر رواية أن إسرائيل هي اليد الخفية خلف الهجمات التي وقعت على أمريكيا.

ففي باكستان و بعد أيام من 11 سبتمبر ابلغ الجنرال رشيد فريشي و هو مسئول العلاقات العامة في مكتب الرئيس برفيزمشرف نيوزويك أن الهجمات التي وقعت على مركز التجارة العالمي و البنتاجون, في غاية الذكاء بحيث أن من الصعب تصديق أن منظمة عربية هي التي نفذتها. و تسائل القرشي: " من سوى (إسرائيل) يمكن نفذها". هذا الجنرال أبدى بعض الاعتدال في أرائه بعد تلك الحادثة.

و لكن القرشي أعاد رواية تلك القصة التي سمعها في سبتمبر و هكذا فعل بقية القوم في باكستان، ان الموظفين اليهود في مركز التجارة العالمي تغيبوا بصورة غامضة عن عملهم في مركز التجارة العالمي صبيحة ذلك اليوم.

كثيرون ينظرون إلى تزايد ما يصفونه ب"لاسامية " جديد ة في أوروبا الغربية على أنها مثار قلق اكبر، فمنذ بدء الاشتباكات الخطيرة بين الفلسطينيين و الاسرائيلين في خريف عام 2000, كان هناك ارتفاع في أحداث المضايقة و التخريب التي تستهدف اليهود خصوصا في فرنسا الكثير من هذا يقع في الضواحي و البلدات الفقيرة حيث يعيش المهاجرون المسلمون و اليهود من شمال أفريقيا جنبا إلى جنب، البطالة و مشاعر الإحباط مرتفعة في هذه المناطق، و تقوم الفضائيات

العربية و شبكات الأخبار الأوروبية ببث بث منتظم من التقارير عن الفلسطينيين الذين يتعرضون لإطلاق و لمنازلهم التي تدمر و لأراضيهم التي يعاد احتلالها و لأطفالهم الذين يقتلون. وهناك أيضا في أجزاء عديدة من أوروبا الغربية بقية من المواقف العنصرية القديمة التي أفرزت السياسات النازية و الفاشية في أوروبا في الثلاثينات احد المرشحين الرئاسيين لانتخابات فرنسا القادمة " جان ماري لوبان" تجنب الخوض في حدود قانون يحرض على كل من اليهود والعرب و من المتوقع أن يحصل هذا المرشح على 10 بالمئة من الأصوات.

و يقول كبير حاخامات بريطانيا جوناثان لنيوزويك " لمرة الأولى بدأت أتلقى تقارير من شبان يهود بأنهم يتعرضون لصور من اللاسامية في العمل". و قد ساءت الأمور أكثر بعد الحادي عشر من سبتمبر. و يقول: بدأت بتلقي رسائل كثيرة شديدة إحداها وصفتني بأنني "نازي جديد".يصفني احد بذلك من قبل. الكثير من الرسائل هي رد على ما يحصل في إسرائيل". و يعتقد سأكس أن هذا الاختطاف للغة المحرقة هو الجزء الأكثر مدعاة للقلق من اللاسامية الجديدة. ويقول: "هناك هذه النزعة الجديدة إلى اخذ كل الصيغ اللغوية المستخدمة في التعبير عن بشاعة المحرقة و استخدامها للقول ألان أن اليهود ليسوا الضحايا. بل مرتكبو هذه الأفعال". مثل هذه الخطابة حادة جدا لدرجة أنها لم تعد تثير الاهتمام. الملاحظة الأكثر كشفا عن هذه المشاعر جاءت من السفير الفرنسي في لندن، دانيال برنارد، في حفل عشاء في ديسمبر الماضي، ففيها اعتقد أنها محادثة خاصة، نقل عن برنارد وصفه إسرائيل بتلك **"الدول الملعونة الصغيرة"**. و تساءل برنارد في المحادثة:" لماذا يترتب على العالم بأسره أن يكون في خطر حرب عالمية ثالثة بسبب هؤلاء الناس ؟"

نادرا ما يمكن لليهود أن يكونوا متأكدين من مواقف الآخرين الحقيقية. أو مما هم مستعدون لقوله أو فعله في ظل ظروف معينة ؟ و هو موقف تكرر مرارا و بشكل مرير على مدى التاريخ. فقد بلغ القس بل غرا هام الرئيس السابق ريتشارد نيكسون في شريط مسجل للبيت الأبيض أفرج عنه أخيرا: " الكثير من اليهود هم من أفضل أصدقائي إنهم يحومون حولي و هم وديون تجاهي لأنهم يعرفون أنني صديق لإسرائيل و ما إلى ذلك. لكنهم لا يعرفون حقا كيف اشعر تجاه ما يقومون به ضد هذه البلاد". و يرد نيكسون بالقول لغرا هام: "عليك ألا تدعهم يعرفون ذلك أبدا. و لقد اعتذر غرا هام بعد صدور هذا الشريط.

An article titled "The Specter of a New Anti-Semitism", or "شبح اللاسامية الجديدة", appears on the pages of the Arab and English versions of *The Newsweek* (April 2, 2002). This article is about the anti-Semitic perspective that is coming into force, as the writer claims, due to the conditions taking place in Palestine. The writer stages his/her text to argue against Dr. Umayma Al-Jalahma who, as he/she claims, doesn't reflect the real rituals of the Israeli Passover or Purim. She is accused by the Arab writer of reflecting the negative picture of Israelis.

He/she indicates that "each part of the meal rituals is full of symbolism". The Arab writer also insists that the current conditions in Palestine cause such an attitude towards Israelis. The writer of the Arab version says that Arab satellite stations that broadcast pictures of Palestinian martyrs are responsible for this new perspective since Israelis have never been hated before. This point is presented in the following example from *The Newsweek* (April 2, 2002):

" كثيرون ينظرون إلى تزايد ما يصفونه بلا سامية جديدة في أوروبا الغربية على أنها مثار قلق أكبر. فمنذ بدء الاشتباكات الخطيرة بين و الفلسطينيين و الإسرائيليين في خريف عام 2000, كان هناك ارتفاع في أحداث المضايقة و التخريب التي تستهدف اليهود, خصوصا في فرنسا. الكثير من هذا يقع في الضواحي و البلدات الفقيرة حيث يعيش المهاجرون المسلمون و اليهود من شمال إفريقيا جنبا إلى جنب. البطالة ومشاعر الإحباط مرتفعة في تلك المناطق. و تقوم الفضائيات العربية وشبكات الأخبار الأوروبية ببث دفق منتظم من التقارير عن الفلسطينيون الذين يتعرضون لإطلاق النار, و لمنازلهم التي تدمر, و لأراضيهم التي يعاد احتلالها, و لأطفالهم الذين يقتلون. و هناك أيضا في أجزاء عديدة من أوروبا الغربية بقية من المواقف العنصرية القديمة التي أفرزت السياسات النازية و الفاشية في أوروبا في الثلاثينات".

"Since serious Israeli-Palestinian fighting began in the fall of 2000, there has been a spike in harassment and vandalism targeting Jews,

especially in France. Much of that is in poor communities where immigrant Muslims and immigrant Jews from North Africa live side by side. Unemployment and frustrations are high. Arab satellite stations, as well as European news networks, broadcast a steady stream of reports on Palestinians under fire, their homes destroyed, their children killed, their lands reoccupied. There is also in many parts of Europe, a residue of the old racist attitudes that spawned the fascist and Nazi policies of 1930s".

The Arab writers stage their Arab and English texts as follows:

Table (65) Staging of " the Specter of a New Anti-Semetism.

The Specter of a New Anti-Semitism	Consequence
- Commentary on the article of Dr. AL-Jalahma	Consequence
- Saudis are proposing a plan for peace with Israel.	Consequence
- The screed was an embarrassment.	Consequence
- Egypt denying Holocaust while it has a peace treaty with Israel.	event
- Sept. 11th attacks have given us one of the old libels that Israel is behind the attacks on the Pentagon.	cause
- Rise in Western Europe of racist attitudes to Israelis.	cause
- Satellite stations broadcast Palestinians killed.	cause
- Harassment and vandalism against Israelis.	consequence
- Israeli young men are called a neo- Nazi.	consequence
- Many of the hate letters to Israelis were responding to the events in Israel.	consequence

This way of staging, reflects how Arab writers and their public think. After all, the version, issued in Arabic as a whole unit, considers the current circumstances in Palestine as the cause for this new hate which is referred to as "Anti-Semitism". This affirms the anti-Palestinian opinion through the faulty staging which Arab writers are trapped in, both in their Arab and non-Arab versions.

The rule in translating tells us that translators could make changes in the text but not to the detriment of its intention or function. In other words, the loyalty of translators is taken as part of the function of the text. The rule tells us that translators should not omit fragments that are functionally marked to the readers. The present writer is violating this rule by using the term" الدولة الملعونة الصغيرة" in the text issued in Arabic, but when it comes to the non-Arab version, the Arab translator omits the term"الملعونة " and uses the term " st—ty little country". The writer hides the dysphemism of the Israelis when he should not. It becomes, then, the Arab translators' duty to reword the faulty instances of staging such as the use of "الملعونة " in Arabic but omitting it in English because of the effect that may antagonize the non-Arab readers.

4.7 Translated Samples into Arabic and English Taken from the Analytical Chapter:

So long as the focus of the study is on the way media texts reflect the viewpoints of the public, it is important that translators should have in front of their hands effective texts. It is also the duty of the translators to correct and rewrite texts so as to reflect effective managing when they translate from Arabic to English. The texts written in Arabic are found to depend on non-Arab sources in representing the news items and so these texts do not

reflect the Arab public opinion. It is then the responsibility of the translator to manage, reorder and rewrite the text from the Arabs' angles of vision. The translator here is considered as an imitator and faithful to the views of his public and not a traitor to the text. It is in this respect that the meaning of managing takes a new perspective. Managing here is considered obligatory since the translator remains faithful to the intentions of his Arab readers and reflects a view that is to be read by non-Arabs.

If the Arab translator fails in gaining the sympathy of his readers, then it becomes the duty of the translator, as a second writer to make changes, corrections and reordering. As far as the translated samples from English into Arabic, they haven't been exposed to rewording and reordering since the viewpoint is consistent, effective, and appropriate suiting its readership. For this reason, the translator from English to Arabic translates as accurately as possible maintaining the same viewpoint.

It is only the Arab versions that reflect ineffective staging. The non-Arab versions do not convey any failure at the level of staging. For this, translators could not find any difficulty while rendering the texts into Arabic. The non-Arab versions can be faithfully translated into Arabic as follows:

1- Gaza Strike- translated from Arabic (*Al-Ittihad*, Sunday, July 14, 2002):

- **Israeli Planes Destroy Two Buildings in Gaza.**
- **Two Martyrs, One...A Patient of *Cancer* on his Way to Hospital, and Another...A citizen.**

- **Resistance Mortar Shells Destroy a Building in a Settlement.**

An Israeli war plane, yesterday afternoon, struck an inhabited three-story building in Gaza. A huge harm overtook the building. The Israeli attack left at least 5 Palestinians wounded. The building belongs to the family of Ahmad Abdel-Wahab, A member in Iz-Iddin Al-Qassam brigades. ***The Israelis murdered him in a military operation in Qosh Qatif settlements' concentration.***

A Palestinian patient of cancer, on his way in an ambulance to receive medical treatment to Qalqilia, was shot by Israeli Occupation forces. Two days later, he fell affected by his injuries as a martyr. ***Israeli soldiers killed another citizen in Balata refugee camp.***

A Palestinian security source affirmed that the occupation forces, out of the blue, set out fire and tear gas towards a gathering of young boys playing in a play-ground in Khan-Yunis Refugee camp. Some of the boys got asphyxiated.

Early in the morning, the Israeli forces moved into Khan-Yunis, supported by many military tanks in an agitative manner. Eventually, one Palestinian man was injured due to the Israeli excessive shootings towards the people's homes. ***The sources said that a tank bombed and burnt a car belonging to civilians.***

A number of Palestinians fired mortar shells, Saturday, Sunday evenings, on Gosh Qatif settlement south of Gaza. Some of the

buildings were vastly damaged, but no Israeli soldier or settler was harmed.

The Israeli occupation forces imposed curfews on Nablus after lifting it for few hours. The military tanks moved into the center of the city whereby the tanks excessively opened fire in all directions. The occupation forces continued imposing curfew on the Eastern Baqa for more than two weeks.

They had lifted the curfews only for few hours and their military tanks fired towards the residents who were obliged to move into uneven roads.

Nablus residents sent out a call for help to the International society. They appealed for urgent interference to stop their suffering and their children's due to the extended curfew. They suffer from suppressive measures, shortage of food supply, children's milk, and medicine.

Israel's imposing of curfews is accompanied by continuous home search. *The Israeli soldiers mess homes up, and fire towards anyone who tries to get out of his home.* Among the assaults, are demolishing of cars, forbidding garbage cars from collecting litters and throwing them in the landfill, which is only 500 meters far from the town, the thing that threatens of a real environmental catastrophe. The people of the area appealed for the International Health Institutions; Human Rights Associations, and the entire world to save them from any expected diseases, rodents, or reptiles, especially Eastern Baqa which is on the borderline.

The Israeli occupation forces keep on imposing curfews on Tulkarem and the surrounding towns and villages. The occupation forces forbid their citizens from free movement inside. The forces drive into the city with their running and heavy patrols. They move into the streets; the fields, and the surrounding valleys. They forbid farmers from reaching their farms. This has led to the sabotage of their farms since they lack care and water.

Among their consecutive assaults, the Occupation forces demolished a domestic animal farm which is at AL-Hiker area south Deir-EL-Balah. They used an Israeli Bulldozer protected by five tanks infiltrating amid excessive firing from its heavy machine guns.

The residents indicated that the Israeli forces buried huge numbers of domestic animals alive. Their forces also up-rooted 300 olive, and orange trees without previous alert. The area is about 400 square meters.

Yesterday, *security forces legally detained 45 Palestinian laborers,* working inside Israel. They were legally detained (Al-Ittihad, Monday 14, July, 2000).

Commentary:

The translator of this text has decided to reorder the text because in the analytical chapter section (3.2.2.1), the Arab writers' attempt to stage is ineffective. The translator, then, has come up here with a version that reflects the same cognitive content but differs in the way events are staged.

The translator has reordered the titles since the original text's titles were ordered a follows:

▪ **Israeli Planes Destroy Two Buildings in Gaza.** ▪ **Two Martyrs, One...A Patient of Cancer on his way to hospital, and another, a citizen.** ▪ **Resistance Mortar Shells Destroy a Building in a Settlement.**	**الطائرات الإسرائيلية تدمر مبنيين في غزة:** **قذائف المقاومة تدمر منزلا في مستوطنة.** **الطائرات الإسرائيلية تدمر مبنيين في غزة.** **استشهاد فلسطيني حاول طعن جندي.**

The way the translator reorders the text reflects the views of Arabs since the Arab writer has failed in reflecting the views of Arabs. One of the conclusions intended to be affirmed is that for propaganda to be effective, it should be directed to deniers whereby the Arab writer, in specific, should not depend on the assumption that Arab readers are Palestinians. Other paragraphs are to be compatible with the order of the titles since important events come first in order.

The second step the translator followed is presenting consistent choice of lexis that supports only one view. The translator reworded the term "Israeli forces" in the original into "Israeli Occupation forces". Moreover, the original text uses the term "suicidal operation" which should be changed into "martyrdom operation". It has been indicated in the original version that a patient of cancer was seriously wounded in his way,

in an ambulance, to hospital. So, the term "a patient of cancer" is highlighted in the title.

The third step is about the use of passivization or activization. Consider the following sentence:

-" استشهاد فلسطيني حاول طعن جندي (*الاتحاد*, الأحد, 14 تموز, 2002).

Activization here is not used as it should be. The writer could have said:

-"قتلت قوات الاحتلال مدنيا فلسطينيا اشتبك مع جندي إسرائيلي عند اقتحام مخيم بلاطة".

The underlined sentences, in the translated text above, were in the passive in the original text as in "He was murdered during a military operation in Qosh Qatif settlements' concentration", but activization reflects who the doer is, as in the underlined sentences in this text.

2- Gaza Strike-Translated from English (*Houston Chronicle*, July 14, 2002)

▪ قائد عسكري في حماس يلوذ من قصف جوي إسرائيلي:

أفادت مصادر فلسطينية أن طائرة حربية إسرائيلية من طراز أف-16، هاجمت منزل قائد عسكري فلسطيني كبير في قطاع غزة اليوم. ولكنه فرّ دون أن يحدث له أي ضرر وذلك قبل أن تصيب الصواريخ منزله بثوان.

وجُرح على الأقل خمس أشخاص في الهجوم الذي قال بعض الشهود بأنه طال منزل عبد الوهاب، والذي *يعتبر قائدا لمنظمة حماس العسكرية* في جنوب غزة. وأفادت مصادر أمنية إسرائيلية بأن الهدف *هو مصنعا للمتفجرات* تعود ملكيته لقائد عسكري مطارد من حماس، ولم يكن لديهم علم بهوية من يتوقع وجوده داخل المبنى، وقال شهود عيان بأن عبد الوهاب تسلل وفرّ من المنزل حال سماعه صوت الطائرة، *فدُمّر المنزل* وأربعة مبانٍ مجاورة،وقد قامت حماس

بتنفيذ العديد *من العمليات الانتحارية* في إسرائيل، وإنّ أعضاءها استُهدِفوا من قبل القوات الإسرائيلية خلال انتفاضة الشعب الفلسطيني منذ اثني عشر شهراً ضد الاحتلال.

وقتِل في الضفة الغربية شاب فلسطيني في التاسع عشر من العمر من قبل القوات الإسرائيلية *وذلك عند دخولهم مخيم بلاطة للاجئين والذي يعتبر مجمعاً للعسكريين*، وذلك بهدف فرض حظر التجول على منطقة نابلس، فقابلتهم جماعة ترمي الحجارة.

وفي وقت باكر من هذا اليوم، *أسرت إسرائيل* فلسطينياً كان في طريقه لتنفيذ هجوم *انتحاري* في إسرائيل، وبالتالي فإن على الجيش الإسرائيلي البقاء في المناطق الفلسطينية الإدارية وإعادة احتلالها وذلك لمنع مثل هذه الهجمات.

وقال متحدث باسم الجيش بأنه: "لقد أطلق الإرهابي على جيب خارج قرية عانين ولكن الجيش أخضعه واستجوبه" وأكمل قائلاً: "قادهم إلى حزام ناسف كان قد خبأه في منطقة قريبة، وكما نعتقد، كان يخطط لتفجيره في وقت لاحق في إسرائيل".

لقد وضع الحادث، الذي وقع يوم السبت، وسط إسرائيل في حالة إستنفار قصوى، فلا تزال هناك إشارة تنبيه تشير إلى *إرهاب خفيّ* رغم الإغلاق الإسرائيلي شبه التام للضفة الغربية، ورغم منع التجول الذي فرض على آلاف الفلسطينيين.

وقال المتحدث باسم وزارة الخارجية، آري ميكيل:- "هذا يثبت باستمرار مدى أهمية بقاء جيشها حيث يتواجدون في أجزاء مختلفة من مناطق السلطة الفلسطينية، وذلك لمنع *الإرهابيين في الاستمرار بنشاطاتهم الإجرامية*".

فأعادت إسرائيل احتلال سبع مدن في الضفة الغربية قبل 3 أسابيع ونصف، وذلك بعد أن أدى إنفجارين انتحاريين، كما في كثير من الأوقات، إلى قتل 26 إسرائيلي، وهذا هو الحدث الأخير من هذه الهجمات خلال الانتفاضة الفلسطينية نحو الاستقلال.

3 - Tel-Aviv Attack-Translated from Arabic (*Akhbar AL-Khlij*, Thursday, July 18, 2002):

- **Airplanes of Enemy Strike Gaza Strip.**

- **A Kid and Two Palestinians Killed in an Explosion Supposedly Prepared by Israelis.**

- **7 Dead and 30 Injured in a Martyrdom Attack in Tel-Aviv.**

Israeli military aircrafts attacked, yesterday evening, AL-Magazi Refugee Camp in Gaza. Two Palestinians were *wounded* due to the barbaric Israeli air-raid on the surrounding of AL-Magazi camp.

The Israeli helicopters have raided a civilian shop nearby the Communication Company Residence in AL-Maghazi suburb. The raid left grave harm to the targeted shop, homes, and nearby civilian installations. The Palestinian News Agency said that the roar of the terrifying raid was heard in all the camp, at a time when glass and windows were blown into the air. The occupation military barbaric raid led to electric shots and electricity went-off in the area which swept in deep darkness. The occupation raid left a state of fear and fright among the residents especially the kids. A security source and Palestinian witnesses said that an Israeli military plane launched at least one missile towards a Palestinian building in An-Nussairat Camp in Gaza. The same sources told the French Press Agency that: "An airplane, type F 16 fired at least a missile towards a Palestinian building, including a smithcraft station amid An-Nussairat camp. The building was totally destroyed". An eye-witness said that; "The security forces, the police, and the security defense staff went toward the targeted place".

Sources in the Islamic movement, Hamas, announced that the Israeli army arrested, yesterday in Ramallah, Mahmoud An-Natshe,

the political head of the movement in Hebron in the South of the Palestinian territories. The army didn't comment on the report.

Palestinian Security sources said that a kid and two other Palestinians fell as martyrs in a huge when an Israeli missile exploded in Al-Amari camp in Ramallh yesterday evening. Asad Hamadan AHilo, 6 years was killed. Abu-Ashur Al-Ijl, 21 years, was also among the victims. The third victim was an old woman.

Seven Israelis were killed and 30 injured yesterday in a martyrdom operation. A spokesman of the Israeli army and the main Israeli radio, Colonel Olevie Ravoetch, said that one or two explosions took place in a suburb nearby a bus station in Tel-Aviv. Ravoetch said: "It might be related to a double suicide bombing, as it killed no less than 7". The Israeli radio reported from the rescuers that five of the injured were in critical states, six have intermediate injuries, and 17 of the injured are with slight or insignificant injuries.

An unknown person claimed, by a cell phone, the Islamic Jihad was responsible for the operation. On the other hand, the Israeli soldiers said that two Palestinians blew themselves up, yesterday evening in the Tel-Aviv bombing. The primary investigation revealed that the martyrdom operation was carried out by two martyrs revenging for the killing of so many innocent kids. The police forces have closed the area and started searching for explosives if there were any.

Commentary:

The titles and paragraphs are reordered to reflect the views of the Arab readers. This is the ordering that actually happened since "striking Gaza" took place before the martyrdom operation and this fact is presented by non-Arab and pro-Israeli newspapers such as *The Independent* and *USA Today*. Moreover, the translator has rewritten the original sentence which is:

ثلاثة فلسطينيين من بينهم طفل استشهدوا في انفجار عنيف هز مخيم الامعري للاجئين دون أن يعرف مصدره"(أخبار الخليج, الخميس, 18 تموز, 2002).

This sentence is translated into:

"Palestinian Security Sources said that a kid and two other Palestinians fell as martyrs in a huge when an Israeli missile exploded in Al-Amari camp in Ramallah yesterday evening" (*Akhbar Al-Khalij*,).

The source of the explosion is known. It is an Israeli missile and this fact is affirmed by papers such as (*Al-Watan*, Thursday, July 18, 2002) which addressed the event as in the following:

-"ومن ناحية ثانية, قتل ثلاثة فلسطينيين و أصيب 9 آخرون في انفجار صاروخ إسرائيلي".

The full text is presented in the appendix. The translator has intended to give prominence to the affected entity, i.e., a kid and a woman and at the same time give a hint about the responsible party for such an explosion. Israel is the victimizer here.

The translator has chosen the term "wound" instead of "injury" when the victims are Palestinians. The researcher has found that most of the non-

Arab and pro-Israeli versions employ the term "wound" when the event is about "Tel-Aviv bombing" or "Hebrew Attack".

4- Tel-Aviv Attack- Translated from English (*The Independent*, Thursday, July 18, 2002) as follows (Titles and exposition):

- هجوما تل – أبيب الانتحاريين يقتلان خمسة أشخاص:-

- هجوما تل أبيب الانتحاريين يقتلان خمسة أشخاص.
- الهجوم على المدينة يبدد أوهام الأمن.
- مقتل شخصين إسرائيليين بعد تبادل إطلاق النار بجانب موقع هجوم على موقف باصات إسرائيلي.

قتل خمس أشخاص على الأقل من بينهم منفذي العملية، وجُرح أكثر من 40 آخرين مساء إمس في هجومين انتحاريين في تل – أبيب.

كان هناك إنفجاران متتاليان في منطقة مزدحمة فيها محلات صغيرة و أماكن السلع (كُشكْ). وقالت الشرطة بأنهم يعتقدون بأن الهجومين نفّذا من قِبل انتحاريين فلسطينيين متعاونين. وتحملت الجهاد الإسلامي المسؤولية عن الانفجاريين.

وفجّر المنفذان نفسيهما في جزء من المدينة يقطن فيه العمال الأجانب، وأكد الجيش أن اثنان من القتلى هم من العمال الأجانب. وانّ عدداً كبيراً من الأربعين جريح هم من العمال القادمين من رومانيا. فكارين تيمبو، 21 عاماً، وهي عاملة من جوهانسبيرغ، قالت بأنها صُدمت من الهجوم، فقد استهدفت هجمات فلسطينية تفجيرية مدنيين إسرائيليين، وقالت: "نحن لا نؤذي أحداً وإنما نأتي هنا للعمل فقط".

ويعمل حوالي 300.000 عامل أجنبي في إسرائيل معظمهم بديلون عن العمال الفلسطينيين الذين مُنِعوا من دخول إسرائيل منذ اندلاع القتال. وجاء الهجوم بعد يوم واحد فقط من هجوم مسلح على باص كان قد خلّف ثمانية قتلى من المستوطنين، فهذا سيوجه صفعة مؤلمة للادعاء القائل بأن سياسة شارون التي تقتضي إعادة احتلال مدن الضفة، ووضع ملايين المدنيين

الفلسطينيين 24 ساعة تحت وطأة منع التجول، قد أوقف إمكانية العسكريين من تنفيذ الهجمات. وقال عامل في خدمة الإنقاذ أنه تم إخلاء الجرحى من مكان الحادث الذي وقع بين مقهى وسينما بجانب محطة الباصات المركزية القديمة للمدينة.

وقال رئيس الشرطة في تل أبيب، يوسيه سيدبون: "كان هناك انتحاريان وقد ماتا، لقد حملا حقائب فجراها، ونسفا نفسيهما على بعد 15م عن بعضهما البعض".

وقال يوسيه كوهن: "كان هناك انفجاران في خلال نصف دقيقة، وخلال الأول، رأيت رجلاً يطير في الهواء، فاختبأت، وبعدها حدث انفجار آخر فرأيت حوالي 5 أو 6 أشخاص مستلقين أرضاً وقد تمزقت أجسادهم".

وحسب مصادر طبية فلسطينية، وبعد العملية بدقائق، أكّد قتل فلسطينيان في انفجار في مخيم الأمعري للاجئين في رام الله، وفي وقت باكر هذا اليوم، قُتِل ضابط إسرائيلي ورجل فلسطيني في تبادل شرس لإطلاق النار. وقد قنصت القوات الثلاث مهاجمين الذين هاجموا الباص وقتلوا ست إسرائيليين بجانب مستوطنة عمانوئيل يوم الثلاثاء.

وقامت طائرة إسرائيلية البارحة بقصف مصنع حدادة في غزة في مخيم المغازي والذي قال عنه الجيش بأنه استُخدِم لتصنيع مدافع هاون وصواريخ لحركة حماس.

The researcher doesn't comment on this article since it is faithfully translated from English. This is because non-Arab and pro-Israeli writers use staging effectively without inconsistencies.

5- Hebrew University Attack-Translated from Arabic (*Ash-sharq AL-Awsat*, Thursday, August 1, 2002):-

- Revenge for the Massacre of 12 Innocent Kids:

- **Al-Qassam Brigades Claims Responsibility for the Bombing of Hebrew University.**
- **7 Israelis Killed, 68 Injured in the Bombing.**

- **Bush Affirms He won't Retreat in Front of "Terrorism", a Reference to the Palestinian Resistance of Occupation.**

Hamas says that the bombing at the University is the first reaction to the killing of 12 kids and Salah Shehada, the leader of AL-Qassam Brigades. The Palestinian authority denounced any thing that targets civilians. They considered Ariel Sharon's government responsible saying that the murderous practices of this government lead to such a devastating consequence.

Seven people were killed and 86 injured. They were killed in a bomb detonation laid in a cafeteria named after the famous American singer Frank Sinatara in the Hebrew University in AL-Quds. Hebrew University is considered as an Israeli heart surrounded by Arab suburbs. AL-Qassam Brigades claimed responsibility for the operation which is a bomb detonation.

Six ones died in the explosion which occurred in a well-known cafeteria at the University which gathers foreign students. The seventh person died later. The Russian Press mentioned that Russian students were among the injured of a Russian delegation coming from the Country University in Moscow. An American woman was among the sad loss of lives. But the Israeli soldiers have killed so many foreign journalists and innocent citizens in the Palestinian cities.

The American president, George Bush, affirmed that he won't step back in front of "terrorism" as he terms it, in his denunciation of the explosion. Bush said in a press release after meeting with the

American administration for discussing the economical condition in particular: "I want to clearly say to those murderers that they won't be able to forbid us from calling up the world to fight their terrorism or from pushing ahead our visions of peace". But did Mr. Bush condemn with the same strength, the killing of the 12 Palestinian kids in Gaza?

Jessy Jackson, the American leader of civil rights, cancelled a meeting with Sheikh Ahmad Yaseen, the founder of Hamas.

Commentary:

The translator has considered the importance of the events to the Arab readers; therefore, he reordered the titles in this way. The original ordering goes as follows:

-كتائب القسام» تتبنى تفجير الجامعة العبرية»

-7 قتلى و68 جريحا والسلطة تدين العملية

-وبوش يؤكد أنه لن يتراجع أمام الإرهاب(الشرق الاوسط, الخميس, 1آب, 2002).

The translator has deleted the sentence "والسلطة تدين العملية" because this sentence reflects the views of the political leaders and not that of the general public. The same problem extends to include the last word in the title which is "الإرهاب". If the writer wants to include it, he/she should insert it between quotation marks. If he/she doesn't, this word used in a process of dysphemism, will reflect the writers' acceptance of the additional values the word is saturated with. The term "foreign victims" is changed by mystification into "the sad losses of lives".

The translator also has added the sentence "But the Israeli soldiers have killed so many foreign journalists and innocent citizens in the Palestinian cities" and the sentence "But did Mr. Bush condemn with the same strength, the killing of 12 Palestinian kids in Gaza?" These sentences clarify how foreign and innocent victims have also been killed by Israelis in Palestine.

6- Hebrew Attack- Translated from English (*USA Today*, Thursday, August 1, 2002):-

- أمريكيون وآخرون أجانب من بين ضحايا الانفجار.

عززت القوات والشرطة الإسرائيلية تواجدها في إسرائيل وبعض مناطق الضفة يوم الثلاثاء وذلك بعد إنفجار عبوة عن بُعْد بهاتف خلوي في كافتيريا في الجامعة العبرية في القدس، وخلف الحادث 7 قتلى خمسة *منهم يحملون الجنسية الأمريكية*. وتحملت حركة *حماس العسكرية* المسؤولية عن الانفجار قائلة بأنه جاء ثأراً لهجوم إسرائيلي *استهدف قائدها العسكري في غزة فقتله وأربعة آخرين.*

وقد حطم الانفجار الكافتيريا الواقعة في مركز فرانك سيناترا العالمي للطلاب في حرم ماونت سكوبس للجامعة العبرية، والتي تعتبر بقعة تجمع مشهورة يجتمع فيها الطلاب العرب واليهود والأجانب.

وأفادت الشرطة بأنه قد قتل حوالي خمسة أمريكين يحمل على الأقل اثنين منهم جنسية مزدوجة، ومن بين الثمانين جريح، أربعة أمريكيين، وثلاثة من كوريا الجنوبية وآخرين عرب ويهود. لقد اختلف هذا الهجوم عن *غيره فلم يكن هجوماً انتحارياً*، وإنما كانت عبوة ناسفة وضع فيها مسامير وأدوات معدنية أخرى في حقيبة وضع وسط الكافتيريا وتم تفجيرها عن بعد بواسطة هاتف خلوي.

وقد أوقفت الشرطة عدداً من المواطنين العرب في الجامعة من المحتمل أنهم ساعدوا المفجر، وذلك حسب ما أفادت الشرطة.

وكانت قد نشرت صحيفة الطلاب" أساطير الطلاب" مقالين في نيسان محذرة فيها من الأمن ألمتراخ. و صورت المقالة وجود مفجر انتحاري يفجر نفسه داخل كافيتيريا السينترا, موقعاً 7 قتلى, و ذلك حسب ما قال يانيف توهوديليف, رئيس تحرير الصحيفة.

و قال يوم الثلاثاء, بأن موقع الكافيتيريا حساس فهي بجانب جسر. وتخيل سيناريو الجريدة المفجر عابراً للجسر نحو الحرم الجامعي. و في ذلك الوقت أكدت الجامعة للطلبة مدى السيطرة التامة للأمن.

و ألغت إسرائيل, يوم الثلاثاء, الدورات التدريبية, ووضعت الضباط بما فيهم ذوي الأعمال الإدارية, بمهمة مستمرة في القدس و غيرها من المدن. و نصبت حواجز التفتيش في منطقة الشارون في وسط إسرائيل وسط تحذيرات تقول بأنه قد تسلل فلسطينيون من الضفة الغربية.

و قام الجيش الإسرائيلي, والذي تواجد على أطراف مدينة نابلس, بالتوغل داخلها, و أفدت الشرطة و الجيش بأنه وجد إثر عنف جديد يوم الثلاثاء, شخص إسرائيلي ميت كانت قد كبلت يداه و رجلاه معاً. لقد مات بطلقة نارية في رأسه ووجد في مكتبه في مصنع له قرب مدينة طولكرم.

و أخبر الجنرال جيرشون يتسحاق, مسؤول الضفة الغربية, راديو إسرائيل, بأن الرجل قتل من قبل فلسطينيين استغلوا رفع حظر التجول عن طولكرم يوم الثلاثاء.

و قامت جامعتان فلسطينيتان- جامعة القدس و جامعة بيت لحم- بإرسال تعازيها لعائلات ضحايا انفجار الأربعاء. و نشرت الجامعات في إعلان كتب في جريدة هآرتس العبرية بأنهم" يشاطرونهم الأسى و الحزن على مقتل أعزائهم في الهجوم البغيض".

و قالت السلطة الفلسطينية التابعة للرئيس ياسر عرفات بأنها " تدين الهجوم ضد الجامعة العبرية بشكل مطلق, و لكنها تقول بأنها: تعتبر رئيس الوزراء الإسرائيلي أرئيل شارون مسؤولاً عن هذه الدوامة من الإرهاب".

ووجهت حكومة شارون اللوم تجاه عرفات.

و أدان الرئيس الأمريكي الهجوم في واشنطن " بأشد العبارات الممكنة", و قد تعرفت الشرطة على عائلات القتلى الأمريكيين و هم: بنجامين بلتسيين, 25عاماً, و سسكوهانا تاون شيب, مارلا بينت, 24عاماً من سان دييغو, و جانيس دوث كولتر , 36 عاماً من نيويورك.

و قال كوبي زريهن, المتحدث باسم شرطة القدس, يوم الثلاثاء, بأن الآخرون هم: ديفيد كريتز, 24 عاماً, و يحمل جنسية أمريكية-فرنسية, و آخر إسرائيلي يحمل جنسية أمريكية ولم يدرج إسمه بعد. و سيتم دفن الشخصين المذبوحين و هما: لافينا شابيرا, 53عاماً, و ديفيد لادو فيسكي, 29 عاما في القدس.

و قد واجه الصراع الفلسطيني الإسرائيلي ذو الإثني عشر عاماً أكثر من 70عمية انتحارية قتلت 250من المشاة المتفرجين, و قد كان هجوم الأربعاء, أحد الهجمات المميتة التي اقترفت من قبل انتحاريين.

و جاء الهجوم في وقت اتخذ مجلس الأمن إجراءاته لوقف أو تقليل الانتحاريين بما فيها نفي أقارب الانتحاريين من الضفة إلى غزة, أو تدمير بيوتهم. و دمر الجيش الإسرائيلي في قرية بيت جالا منزل عائلة حازم يوسف, منفذ العملية الانتحارية التي حدثت يوم الثلاثاء في القدس و أوقعت 7 جرحى إسرائيليين. وأضافت مصادر إسرائيلية بأن التدمير جاء لمنع مثل هذه الهجمات في المستقبل.

و هدم الجيش الإسرائيلي في جنين, يوم الثلاثاء, منزل ناشط من الجهاد الإسلامي كان قد اعتقل في أول هذا الأسبوع, و ذلك حسب ما قال السكان, و قال الجيش بأنه سينظر في مدى صحة هذا الخبر.

و تسيطر القوات الإسرائيلية على ثمانية مراكز فلسطينية في الضفة الغربية, و ذلك تبعاً للهجمات الانتحارية السابقة التسلسل قبل بعضها البعض في القدس و ذلك يوم الأربعاء يوم 19\18تموز. فكانت عملية الجامعة العبرية و عملية انتحارية أخرى أولى هذه العمليات في القدس منذ السيطرة على الضفة. و احتفل الفلسطينيون في غزة حيث تتركز حماس لحدوث هذه العملية, مطالبين بمزيد من العمليات الانتحارية, و التي تدعى حسب قولهم " العمليات الإستشهادية".

و كانت الجامعة العبرية هي إحدى تلك الأماكن القليلة حيث يختلط العرب و اليهود بحرية. و تجمع يوم الثلاثاء بعض التلاميذ بجانب الكافيتيريا فأشعل بعضاً منهم شمعات تذكارية في وقت وضع فيه العمال الشبابيك المكسرة جانباً. و حمل أربعة تلاميذ إشارات تقول: " إن هذا الفشل لا تقع مسؤوليته على الأمن"و " الاغتيال و العمل الإرهابي".

No piece of commentary is annexed to this section since the texts are effectively staged in the origin.

The following chapter provides us with conclusions and recommendations that may hopefully aid media translators.

This chapter is intended to provide available material affirming the already present translations, or texts written by Arab media writers. The next chapter presents the conclusion, summary, and recommendations based on the study.

Chapter Five

Summary, Conclusions & Recommendations

5.1 Summary:

This study has attempted to address a novel problem taking place in the history of translation. The researcher has been ultra-cautious to the presence of this problem due to the need of effective propaganda in this century. Most translators may stop in the middle of the process of translating because they find the text ineffective. The present chapter is a recommendation which allows the translator to correct the ineffectively manipulated text.

It has been hypothesized that the Arab media writers (un)consciously produce ineffective texts in terms of staging according to the presently analyzed data. This study as a whole has assessed how Arab and non-Arab media writers apply staging to their media texts. The researcher has focused on news reporting since the viewpoint is implicitly hidden. In the first two chapters, the organization of the study and the review of the related literature have been presented. The third chapter has been devoted to the analysis of 36 items from Arab and Non-Arab newspapers. The analysis has been based on staging strategies. The results have indicated that Arab writers, according to the data at hand, still need to study staging and its impact on the readers' mindsets. This is because Arab media writers, according to the data of the study, do not manage as they should. They merely direct their discourse to two readers, Palestinians and Israelis. Their doubled perspective renders the text unacceptable. Arab writers tend to use lexicalization as an effective mode even if it is, at some points, inconsistent. The serious issue is that there is a total disregard to staging as an implicit and effective way of affecting the readers.

The Non-Arab writers, on the other hand, exert all their effort in making use of any possible mode of staging that may support their stand which is mono-sided and reflects the non-Arab viewpoint all the time. It is also found that when it comes to linearization and thematization, which are implicit mode of staging, non-Arab writers employ them to support an Israeli stand. Unintentionally, I would say, Arab writers employ the implicit modes of staging calling for an Israeli stand. This might be related to some aspects of Arabic style favoring emotiveness as an explicit style over linearization as a more effective and hidden mode. Moreover, Arab writers may have unintentionally copied the same ordering of the news item because their sources for writing news items are non-Arab. To be more objective, I quote Asa'd Abu-Khalil, a professor of political science at California University, when he affirms, to **Al-Jazeera** representative Faisal Qasem during the TV program *The Opposite Direction*, that "The fault is that we need nationally internal sources in writing our issue" (Qasem, 28 February, 2002). He affirms that Arab writers need to depend on national sources when they write news reports at a time when America broke into the Arab media discourse through TV channels such as **Al-Hurra** and **Sawa**. This may but affirm the fact that Arab news agencies depend on non-Arab sources and it is due to this fault that their media discourse still needs some rewriting. Asa'd continues to say that" Arab media writers avoid using terms that may offend the American perspective".

5.2 Conclusions

The writer of this thesis has arrived at the following conclusions:

1. The equivalent-effect method seems to be the best possible option in translating informative texts tinged with evaluative potential.

2. Translators have the freedom to reorder the text provided that they maintain the same intention of the text and that media informative texts are evaluatively used. This conclusion is based on the theoretical background mentioned in section (4.3) and (4.4). The Arab translator into English is responsible of representing effective, appropriate and efficient texts since the sources of the Arab writers could be Non-Arab agencies.

3. When translators reorder or reorganize, they keep loyal to the readership and the quality of the text in accordance to text linguistics (Beaugrande & Dressler, 1981).

4. Arab media writers should not reflect the opinion of the political leaders whose opinion might be neutral, or even, double-sided. Quite to the contrary, they should adopt the opinion of the general public. Arab writers and translators should make use of staging to give rise to the voices of the Palestinian and the Arab public in general and reflect their feelings, attitudes, and aspirations.

5. Arab writers should be alert to the implicit modes of staging such as titling, linearizing, paragraphing, passivization and activization. Arab writers should not direct their lexis to two readers. Only one readership, i.e., the ignorant, is to be

addressed if the text is to be effective. If the text is to be highly evaluative, the Arab writer should address a denier who should be affected by all possible means.

6. One of the main conclusions the researcher has come up with is that linearizing affects lexical choice, passivization, and activiztion in an accumulative process. The writer could choose the active when the event is interpreted as a cause and the doer is not sympathized with. The writer could also choose the active when the doer is sympathized with and the action is interpreted as a consequence, i.e., it comes after a previous assault mentioned in the active. The writer could also use the process of dysphemism less effectively when the theme or event is interpreted as a consequence. These norms depend on the attitude of the writer towards the subject matter.

7. It is found that in the majority of the cases, Arab media writers, according to the data of the present study, do not produce texts as effectively and efficiently as Non-Arab writers do.

5.2 A Piece of Advice to Arab Translators:

Arab media translators should work hard to get our word to the Non-Arab public. Some Arab media writers are still, to a large extent, ignorant of the actual situation with respect to the Palestinian issue.

If our word is to get to them, in the final analysis, we count on our media writers to be well- informed of the principles of discourse

production. It is not the Arab writers' present defective style, especially the over use of emotive lexis; rather, it is the up-to-date media principles of discourse that Arab translators should be aware of. What is most important is the way Arab writers make use of the implicit modes of staging so as to affectively gain the sympathy of the Non-Arab public and not the immediate pleasure of the Arabs that a news item might produce momentarily.

The problem which remains to be solved is the following: When translating from English to Arabic (especially from news agencies), do Arab translators have to keep loyal and faithful to the perspectives the media texts are tinged with? This is a serious matter since the text may not be characterized by ineffective staging. Moreover, when it comes to translating from English to Arabic, Arab translators should keep loyal and faithful to the perspectives the media texts are tinged with because the texts they are translating may not reflect ineffective staging. Moreover, the Arab translators' duty is to transfer the opinion of the Non-Arab readers to the Arab world. They do not shoulder the responsibility of changing the viewpoints or even managing the language of the non-Arabs. This is the ethics of the whole translation business. Their responsibility lies in reflecting at least the actual opinion of the Arabs only if they translate from Arabic to English and only if the Arab texts fall short in reflecting a consistent perspective.

5.3 Recommendations:

In accordance with the aforementioned conclusions, this study makes the following suggestions. These suggestions can pave the way for other researchers to dig deep in the Arab media discourse:

1. This study has addressed staging as a mode of managing in Arab media discourse. Other researchers could assess and study how the Arab media discourse is managed through other modes of managing such as complex structures, compound nouns, premodifications, nominalization, and (in)transitivity. These modes have not been studied with respect to their actual uses in Arab media discourse. Are these modes used effectively and evaluatively by Arab media writers or not?

2. A spin doctor is the person who is indirectly responsible for persuading the readers. That kind of manipulator is needed for the data of the present study.

3. The writer's choices all through the text should reflect one direction or opinion so as not to distract readers' attention.

4. Arab translators should also be aware that expository news reports could be evaluatively structured disregarding the fact that Shunnaq (2000) has come up with in section (3.4) Chapter three.

5. Arab departments of journalism should offer courses in discourse analysis with a concentration on the contrast between Arab and non-Arab discourse.

6. Arab writers should keep in mind, while collecting information, that they will reflect the opinion of the nation and not that of the political leaders or parties.

In conclusion, staging is a must in effective discourse. Writers should be alert to all modes of staging. The translator's intrusion in the TL text is sometimes a must; therefore, s/he may reorder themes according to their degree of importance when staging is inconsistent, as it is the case with Arab texts.

The study is an attempt to free Arab media discourse from the "external effect" and the governmental intervention. The following quotation may translate a useful recommendation to all Arab media writers. Monther Annamer says to Faysal Qasem that "America's attempt to break into the Arab media discourse is not only confined to the cognitive content of the media discourse, but also it touches upon other kinds of issues such as "terrorism" (Qasem, 2004, January 28).

Appendices:

Appendix (1)

Text (1)

The Newsweek, April 2, 2002

The Specter of a New Anti-Semitism

A columnist in The Saudi daily Al-Riyadh took it on herself this month to explain the rituals of Purim and Passover. The first holiday (which took place in February) commemorates the story of Esther's saving the Jews of Persia from extermination. It's a rollicking, hard-drinking, happy time for most celebrants. Some call it the Jewish Mardi Grass. Passover is more somber, as Jews commemorate the night that the Tenth Plague wasn't by God to smite the firstborn children of Egypt but passed over the homes of Jews and allowed Moses to lead them to freedom. Each part of the ritual meal is full of symbolism. But that is not what the columnist, a medical doctor at King Faisal University Hospital, told her readers. For the Purim pastries, she said, "the Jewish people must obtain human blood." And for Passover, there are some special requirements: "the blood of Christian and Muslim children under the age of 10 must be used". And so, in almost clinical detail, Dr. Umayma Ahmad al-Jalahma recounted a hideous libel that dates back to the Crusades. "A needle-studded barrel is used," she told us. "The victim suffers dreadful torment-torment that affords the Jewish vampires great delight ...". You get the idea.

The column appeared in the government sanctioned newspaper shortly before Vice President Dick Cheney arrived in Saudi Arabia for talks. Since the Saudis are proposing a plan for peace with Israel, screed was, to say the least, an embarrassment. "That column was 100 percent wrong" Al-Riyadh editor Turki al-Sudairi told The NEWSWEEK. And yet-the shadow of a dout was allowed to linger. "Jews everywhere in the world are one thing," he wrote in his official retraction, "while Jews belonging to the Zionist movement that act to annihilate the Palestinians are something else, and completely different." In the face of such monstrous mythologies, that distinction is

without difference. The Saudi diatribe is hardly an isolated incident. In recent years, and with a quickening tempo, the Egyptian press had laid the way towards conspiratorial madness. (And Egypt, one must recall had a peace treaty with Israel)Papers have featured stories denying the holocaust , accepting as a fact the sinister fiction called the Protocols of the Elder Zion and even repeating a Nazi-authored " prophecy attributed falsely to Benjamin Franklin that Jews would take over America if allowed to immigrate.

As if old libels were not enough, September 11 has given us a new one. Throgh out the Muslim world, the story is repeated that Israel is the hidden hand behind the attacks on America. In Bakistan a few days after September 11, Gen. Rashid Querish, the public relations chief for Perves Musharraf, told NEWSWEEK that the attacks on the World Trade Center and Pentagon were so well coordinated, so brilliantly executed, that it was inconceivable that an Arab could have carried them out. "Who else [but Israel] could have done it?" he asked. He's moderated his views. But in September Querish repeated the story he had heard, along with everyone else in Bakistan, that Jewish employees in the Trade Center had mysteriously skipped working on the morning of the 11^{th}.

Many see the rise in Western Europe of what they call" New Anti-Semitism" as even more worrisome. "Since serious Israeli-Palestinian fighting began in the fall of 2000, there has been a spike in harassment and vandalism targeting Jews, especially in France. Much of that is in poor communities where immigrant Muslims and immigrant Jews from North Africa live side by side. Unemployment and frustrations are high. Arab satellite stations, as well as European news networks, broadcast a steady stream of reports on Palestinians under fire, their homes destroyed, their children killed, their lands reoccupied. There is also in many parts of Europe, a residue of the old racist attitudes that spawned the fascist and Nazi policies of 1930s". One of the Presidential candidates in France's up-coming elections, Jean Marie Le Pen, skirts the limits of the law baiting both Arabs and Jews. He is expected to garner 10 percent of the vote.

"For the first time I'm getting reports from young Jews about anti-Semitism at the work" Britin's chief rabbi, Jonathan Sacks, told NEWSWEEK. It's gotten worse since September 11^{th}."" I have been getting hate mail, powerful letters", says sacks, "one even calling me a neo-Nazi. Never have been called that before. Many of the letters were responding to events in Israel".

This hijacking of the language of the Holocaust, Sacks believe, is the most worrisome part of the new anti-Semitism: "There is this new trend to take all the language of the Holocaust and say that now Jews are not victims but perpetrators." Such rhetoric is so strident. However, that hardly makes headlines any more. A moretalling remark was one from France's ambassador in London, Daniel Bernard, at a dinner party last December. In what he thought was a private conversation, he reportedly called Israel "that st---ty little country" and asked, "Why should the world be in danger of World War II because of these people?"

Jews can rarely be certain of others' real attitude or what they might be prepared to say or do under certain circumstances- a situation that has developed often, and all too tragically, throughout history "a lot of Jews are great friends of mine," the Rev. Billy Graham told the then President Richard Nixon on a recently released White House tape. "They swarm around me and are friendly to me. Because they know that I am friendly to Israel and so forth. But they don't know how I really feel about what they really do to this country." Nixon replies, "You must never let them know". Graham has since apologized.

Text (2)

The Newsweek, April 1, 2002

شبح اللاسامية الجديدة

كاتبة عمود في صحيفة الرياض السعودية تتطحت هذا الشهر لشرح طقوس عيد البوريم وعيد الفصح اليهودي العيد الاول (الذي حل في فبراير) هذا العام، يخلد قصة استر التي خلصت يهود بلاد فارس من الهلاك، انه وقت من المرح والشرب حتى الثمالة وجو من البهجة لغالبية المحتفلين والبعض يصفه باحتفال ماردي غرا اليهودي. ولكن عيد الفصح اليهودي مناسبة أكثر كآبة إذ إن اليهود في هذا العيد يخلدون الليلة التي أرسل الرب فيها الطاعون العاشر ليفتك بأول أطفال مصر حديثي الولادة. ولكنه تجاوز بيوت اليهود وسمح لموسى بان يقودهم إلى الحرية.

إن كل جزء من وليمة الطقوس مليئ بالرمزية. ولكن ليس هذا هو ما قالته الكاتبة وهي طبيبة في مستشفى جامعة الملك فيصل لقرائها فقد قالت من اجل خبز فطائر البور يم "لابد لليهود أن يحصلوا على دم بشري". ولعيد الفصح اليهودي هناك بعض المتطلبات الخاصة: " يجب استخدام دم الأطفال المسيحيين والمسلمين الذين هم في العاشر أو اصغر سنا". وهكذا وبتفاصيل إكلينيكية تقريبا, سردت الدكتورة اميمة احمد الجلاهمة قصة تجديفية شائنة تعود بتاريخها إلى عهد الصليبين. وقالت لنا:" لا بد من وجد برميل تحاط بفوهته إلا بر الوخازة ويعاني الضحية عذابا مخيفا. وهوعذاب يمنح مصاصي الدم اليهود متعة" هذه هي الفكرة باختصار.

وقد ظهر هذا العمود الصافي في صحيفة تحظى بموافقة الحكومة قبل وقت قصير من وصول نائب الرئيس الأمريكي ديك تشيني لاجراء محادثات في المملكة العربية السعودية وبما أن السعوديين يقترحون خطة للسلام مع اسرائيل فان المقالة الطويلة وهذا اقل ما يقال فيها, جاءت محرجة. وقال رئيس تحرير الرياض تركي السدري لنيو زويك: "هذه المقالة كانت خاطئة مائة بالمائة". ومع ذلك فان بعضا من الشك ظل يحوم في الجو فقد قال في رده الرسمي على تلك المقالة: اليهود في أي مكان أخر في العالم هم شيء واليهود الذين ينتمون إلى الحركة الصهيونية التي تعمل على إفناء الفلسطينيين هم شيء أخر مختلف تماما". وفي مواجهة مثل هذه الخرافات الوحشية فان مثل هذا التميز ليس مختلفا. تلك المقالة السعودية اللاذعة ليست حدثا منفصلا بأي حال, ففي السنوات القليلة الماضية وبسرعة متزايدة, قادت الصحافة المصرية حلة من الجنون التامري (على المرء أن يتذكر أن مصر تحتفظ بمعاهدة سلام مع إسرائيل. فقد نشرت الصحف قصصا نفت فيها حدوث المحرقة, و قبلت فيها على أنها حقيقة الخرافة الشريرة المسماة ببروتوكولات حكماء صهيون, بل و كررت أيضا "نبوءة" من تأليف النازيين. و زعمت نسبتها إلى بنجامين فرانكلين, وأنه قال فيها أن اليهود سيسيطرون على أمريكيا إن سمح لهم بالهجرة إليها.

و كما لو أن القصص التجديفية الشائنة لم تكن كافية. فان أحداث 11 سبتمبر قدمت لنا قصة تجديفية شائنة جديدة، فعبر العالم الإسلامي من أقصاه إلى أقصاه, يتكرر نشر رواية أن إسرائيل هي اليد الخفية خلف الهجمات التي وقعت على أمريكيا.

ففي باكستان و بعد أيام من 11 سبتمبر ابلغ الجنرال رشيد فريشي و هو مسئول العلاقات العامة في مكتب الرئيس برفيزمشرف نيوز ويك أن الهجمات التي وقعت على مركز التجارة العالمي و البنتاجون, في غاية الذكاء

بحيث أن من الصعب تصديق أن منظمة عربية هي التي نفذتها. و تسائل القرشي: " من سوى (إسرائيل) يمكن نفذها". هذا الجنرال أبدى بعض الاعتدال في أرائه بعد تلك الحادثة.

و لكن القرشي أعاد رواية تلك القصة التي سمعها في سبتمبر و هكذا فعل بقية القوم في باكستان، ان الموظفين اليهود في مركز التجارة العالمي تغيبوا بصورة غامضة عن عملهم في مركز التجارة العالمي صبيحة ذلك اليوم.

كثيرون ينظرون إلى تزايد ما يصفونه ب"لاسامية " جديد ة في أوروبا الغربية على أنها مثار قلق اكبر، فمنذ بدء الاشتباكات الخطيرة بين الفلسطينيين و الاسرائيلين في خريف عام 2000, كان هناك ارتفاع في أحداث المضايقة و التخريب التي تستهدف اليهود خصوصا في فرنسا الكثير من هذا يقع في الضواحي و البلدات الفقيرة حيث يعيش المهاجرون المسلمون و اليهود من شمال أفريقيا جنبا إلى جنب، البطالة و مشاعر الإحباط مرتفعة في هذه المناطق، و تقوم الفضائيات العربية و شبكات الأخبار الأوروبية ببث بث منتظم من التقارير عن الفلسطينيين الذين يتعرضون لإطلاق و لمنازلهم التي تدمر و لأراضيهم التي يعاد احتلالها و لأطفالهم الذين يقتلون. وهناك أيضا في أجزاء عديدة من أوروبا الغربية بقية من المواقف العنصرية القديمة التي أفرزت السياسات النازية و الفاشية في أوروبا في الثلاثينات احد المرشحين الرئاسيين لانتخابات فرنسا القادمة " جان ماري لوبان" تجنب الخوض في حدود قانون يحرض على كل من اليهود والعرب و من المتوقع أن يحصل هذا المرشح على 10 بالمئة من الأصوات.

و يقول كبير حاخامات بريطانيا جوناثان لنيوزويك " لمرة الأولى بدأت أتلقى تقارير من شبان يهود بأنهم يتعرضون لصور من اللاسامية في العمل". و قد ساءت الأمور أكثر بعد الحادي عشر من سبتمبر. و يقول: بدأت بتلقي رسائل كثيرة شديدة إحداها وصفتني بأنني "نازي جديد" يصفني احد بذلك من قبل. الكثير من الرسائل هي رد على ما يحصل في إسرائيل". و يعتقد سأكس أن هذا الاختطاف للغة المحرقة هو الجزء الأكثر مدعاة للقلق من اللاسامية الجديدة. ويقول: "هناك هذه النزعة الجديدة إلى اخذ كل الصيغ اللغوية المستخدمة في التعبير عن بشاعة المحرقة و استخدامها للقول ألان أن اليهود ليسوا الضحايا. بل مرتكبو هذه الأفعال". مثل هذه الخطابة حادة جدا لدرجة أنها لم تعد تثير الاهتمام. الملاحظة الأكثر كشفا عن هذه المشاعر جاءت من السفير الفرنسي في لندن، دانيال برنارد، في حفل عشاء في ديسمبر الماضي، ففيها اعتقد أنها محادثة خاصة، نقل عن برنارد وصفه إسرائيل بتلك "الدول الملعونة الصغيرة". و تساءل برنارد في المحادثة:" لماذا يترتب على العالم بأسره أن يكون في خطر حرب عالمية ثالثة بسبب هؤلاء الناس ؟"

نادرا ما يمكن لليهود أن يكونوا متأكدين من مواقف الآخرين الحقيقية. أو مما هم مستعدون لقوله أو فعله في ظل ظروف معينة ؟ و هو موقف تكرر مرارا و بشكل مرير على مدى التاريخ. فقد بلغ القس بل غرا هام الرئيس السابق ريتشارد ليكسون في شريط مسجل للبيت الأبيض أفرج عنه أخيرا: " الكثير من اليهود هم من أفضل أصدقائي إنهم يحومون حولي و هم وديون تجاهي لأنهم يعرفون أنني صديق لإسرائيل و ما إلى ذلك. لكنهم لا يعرفون حقا كيف اشعر تجاه ما يقومون به ضد هذه البلاد". و يرد نيكسون بالقول لغرا هام: "عليك ألا تدعهم يعرفون ذلك أبدا. و لقد اعتذر غرا هام بعد صدور هذا الشريط.

Text (3)

The Jerusalem Times, November 14, 2003

Hamayel: PNA paid al Aqsa militants to neutralize them

By Ihab Jabari, Bassem Shehadi

Vol. VII, No. 508, 11/14/2003, Ramadan 20, 1424H

Al Aqsa Martyrs Brigades members were paid money by the Palestinian National Authority "PNA" in a bid to control them, admitted Abdul Fattah Hamayel, a former minister last Saturday. "This happened during the previous government of Mahmoud Abbas," he told The Jerusalem Times.

Hamayel said that the Brigades, a splinter group of President Yasser Arafat's Fateh movement, were paid $50,000 on a monthly basis so as to deter them from joining in other Palestinian groups or waging suicide attacks. Hamayel said the money was given to militants as living expenses to try to deter them from suicide bombings.

"Abbas' government was looking for an opportunity to achieve a ceasefire," he said " we reached to an understanding with the Israeli side that to end Palestinian attacks, Israel should end its assassination campaign against Palestinian activists and stop all attempts to pursue them."

The ex-minister said that these activists have lost their source of income and they have families to feed and financial responsibilities. It is the PNA duty to provide for them a decent living, he added.

"Originally, some people in these groups had been chosen to work for the security services, so they were getting salaries and still are doing so,"
"The amount sent to them is very small -- at most, it is not more than $250 per person" he said.

"This is a humanitarian case and after all we are talking about activists from Fateh members and they are resisting occupation," Hamayel responded to angry remarks from other Palestinian officials. "They have the right to help them regain their normal lives and not like what the Israelis demand," he concluded.

Palestinian officials denied Hamayel story. They described the Brigades as a renegade group which is only nominally loyal to Arafat.

"The Fateh central committee does not recognize them and tried time and again to dismantle the group," said Legislator and Fateh senior member, Hatem Abdel-Qader. "The Finance Ministry has no mandate to give the Brigades money and nor does Fateh," he added.

An Israeli official also dismissed the report, accusing the Authority of funding attacks rather than trying to deter them. Israeli spokesman Avi Pazner claimed "the Brigades is directly subject to Arafat's authority, and therefore all he needs to do is order it to stop its terrorism if that is what the Palestinian Authority really wants."

Text (4)

The Jerusalem Times, November 21, 2003

Israeli army clamps down on Bethlehem area

By TJT Staff

The Israeli army surrounded Bethlehem city and closed all entrances leading to the area and placed the nearby Al Kader village under tight curfew after two Israeli soldiers were killed at the nearby military checkpoint on the tunnel bypass road, southern Jerusalem. A Palestinian gunman approached on foot the checkpoint and pulled an automatic rifle concealed in a rolled-up prayer rug and shot the two soldiers to death at dawn Tuesday.

Israeli army sources said the attacker fled on foot to his car which was parked 200 meters away from the checkpoint. They claimed he escaped to Al Khader village. They said there were seven soldiers at the checkpoint, none were hurt, but did not respond to the attacker. They confirmed news that one of the dead soldier was speaking to his mother on a mobile phone at the time of the shooting.

The Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command (PFLP-GC) issued a statement Tuesday in Beirut claiming responsibility for the attack on the checkpoint.

The group, based in Syria, said its fighters carried out the attack "to confirm the continuation of the armed struggle, respond to the daily Zionist crimes against our people, and underline our rejection of any decision which would harm the resistance," said group.

Palestinian sources expected Israel to use the incident as a prelude to invade Bethlehem, the only city in the West Bank under Palestinian security control. Israel's army pulled back to the outskirts of Bethlehem in July as the two sides took limited steps to implement the Middle East peace plan, called the roadmap.

The army said they re-imposed a clampdown on the town and surrounding villages. Israeli general, Gadi Eizenkott, admitted that the procedures will affect the population but added it was necessary. "Up until this morning, we allowed traffic in and out of Bethlehem. We let traders leave. We let tourists in," he claimed

Text (5)

The Jerusalem Times, October 17, 2003

Consequences of Haifa bombing

10/16/2003

By Naim Ashhab

A few days after the bombing in Maxim Restaurant in Haifa, consequences of the event started appearing. Before discussing these consequences, it could be logical to worryingly wonder whether the planners of this bombing were motivated by the desire of revenge. In other words, did they have, besides the desire of revenge, any political visions regarding the reactions to such an action?!

Where such a policy can lead us at a time we are the weaker side in the formula of the underway conflict and we are in a more need for the world to understand the justice of our issue and to recruit support to it, unless there are any people amongst us might think we are not in need of any regional or international support or that these bombings alone are enough to eliminate the vicious Israeli occupation.

As we know, this bombing came after about four weeks of the relative calmness, during which time the Sharon government was obliged to halt the assassination operations due to the many internal and external critics that held Sharon's government responsible for exploding the previous truce with the continuation of those assassination operations.

Although Sharon's government continued the incursion operations under fake excuses, it gambled on getting cover from the other side to resume its option of force in dealing with the Palestinian people and their national cause. In fact, the policy of self-restraint that distinguished the Palestinian side during the past four weeks caused embarrassing and confusing the Sharon government and this made an extremist Israeli official, Benyamin Netanyahu, to take a positive stand regarding the Palestinian proposal of an official truce between the Palestinians and Israel. Moreover, the Israeli side started, in the days that preceded the Haifa bombing, talking about preparations to take wide steps in the issue of easing the sufferings of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

Despite doubts in the seriousness of the Israeli authorities in these declarations, such declarations confirm that the government of Sharon started realizing that it is no longer capable to deceive the Israeli public. That was revealed during the four weeks that preceded the Haifa bombing in the protest of Israelis against the continuation of the occupation, settlement and building the apartheid wall, which increasingly reflect negatively on the living level of the Israeli society, in addition to their negative effect on the security of this society. Notably, the opposition leaders, especially the leaders of the Labour Party, started giving remarks, confirming the that the policy of Sharon is bankrupt because it depends on force only in dealing with the Palestinian people until some military pilots, for the first time in the history of the state of Israel, declared rebellion and this highly shook the state of Israel since the air force is deemed the strongest wing of the Hebrew State.

Moreover, there came the wide demonstrations against the policy of Sharon's government, which used to cut the incomes of the poor communities in Israel to ensure the escalating expenses of the occupation, settlement and apartheid wall. There also continued the difference inside the ruling coalition on the budget of the government.

On the other hand, in addition to this variety of crises that exploded in the face of the government of Sharon internally, the political isolation on Israel increased internationally and there were more critics to its policies in the field of settlement and building the apartheid wall. The latest vote in the General Assembly revealed the size of this isolation.

Under these circumstances came the Haifa bombing as a gift from heaven to Sharon and his government, regardless of the intentions of the planners of this operation, in which the blood of Jewish and Arab civilians was mixed.

And so, Sharon returns freedom of movement and the declared American support toresume and escalate his only and most favourite choice of violence, seeking the achievement of more than one goal at a time.

First: An attempt to contain and eliminate his internal crises, the escalation of which can form a real threat to the life of his government.

Second: The continuation escalation of violence in dealing with the Palestinian people under the cover of "fighting terror", seeking the destruction of the Palestinian national project.

Third: Expanding the cycle of aggression in complete coordination with Washington by attacking Damascus neighbourhoods, where the American and Israeli goals meet in continuing pressures on Syria within the campaign of Bush administration against the entire region.

Fourth: The Haifa bombing contributed in tightening pressures on the Palestinian National Authority to reflect negatively on complicating the crisis of forming the new government, which created differences in the Palestinian political arena.

If we have the right and duty to always feel proud of the distinguished capacity of our people on steadfastness under very tough conditions, realizing that our battle with the Israeli occupation is still long requires protecting the capabilities of this people on steadfastness, which is in the end, the only element that will decide for the battle with the Israeli occupation.

Text (6)

The Newsweek, April 1, 2002

مستقبل اسرائيل.

بدا السلم قاب قوسين ، لكنه لم يكن . القصة الحقيقية للفشل في كامب ديفيد . من الغطرسة المفرطة إلى الإشارات الضائعة .

إضاعة أفضل فرصة

كان آري فلايشر على متن طائرة الرئيس يراقب شبكمة سي أن أن .حيث تم بث خبر عاجل الأسبوع الماضي . تفجير انتحاري آخر في القدس . "إنه بثّ حي " . كما قال المستشار الإعلامي في البيت الأبيض لكوندوليزا رايس ، مستشارة الرئيس بوش للأمن القومي . وهي تدخل الكابينة . وبدأت رايس تهز رأسها قائلة "آوه.لا.لا.لا" . ومشت رايس إلى كابينة الرئيس لإبلاغه الخبر. أصبح بوش غاضباً . وكانت الإدارة تعتقد أنها تحرز تقدماً لوقف إطلاق النار. الآن حتى الإحتمال الضئيل الذي كان مؤيدو بوش يعلقونه متدلياً أمام ياسر عرفات - اجتماع مع نائب الرئيس ديك تشيني - ثم إرجاءه في الوقت الحالي . ووزير الخارجية كولن باول ، الذي كان أيضاً على الطائرة . هاتف عرفات وطلب إليه . مرة أخرى . أن يدين الهجوم علنياً وينادي بالسلم، و أصر باول أيضا على أن يعلن ذلك بالعربية لشعبه، وبالانجليزية أيضا لبقية أنحاء العالم.

لكن السلم بأي لغة كانت، أصبح كلمة أسطورية تقريبا في الشرق الأوسط اليوم، وتبدو وكأنها تعود لوقت بعيد قبل النبي سليمان أو مملكة صلاح الدين – اعتمادا على وجهة نظرك – وليس قبل 20 شهرا لا غير، في كامب ديفيد، حيث بدت قريبة جدا. فقبل وقت ليس بطويل، كان امسؤولون الأمريكيون يقولون ان عملية أوسلو السلمية التي وصلت الى قمتها في كامب ديفيد "غير قابلة للالغاء". وأوسلو الان عبارة عن ذكرى تضمحل سريعا. وكل ما يبدو أنه غير قابل للالغاء هو دورة عدالة العهد القديم الوحشية. القاتل يقتل، مع كل فجر يبزغ وكل نهار ينطوي. قصة هذا الهبوط الطويل من الأمل الى ما يقرب من اليأس-و على من يلقى اللوم في ذلك-عبارة عن درس في عسر العداوة بين شعبين يحاولان، بما يقرب من المستحيل. احتلال قطعة أرض لا يتجاوز حجمها على الخريطة رأس الدبوس. لكنها أيضا تحكي الكثير عن الطبيعة الحساسة للدور الأمريكي في المنطقة. و اليوم وبينما يحاول مبعوث بوش لعملية السلام، أنطوني زيني مرة أخرى التوصل لوقف النار. تستمر الاتهامات المتبادلة بين الطرفين. ويعتقد كثيرون في ادارة بوش أن بيل كلينتون بالغ في كامب ديفيد.

Text (7)

The Newsweek, April 2, 2002

The future of Israel

Peace seemed at hand, but it wasn't. From hubris to missed signals, the read story of the failure at Camp David.

Blowing the best chance

RI Fleischer was on air force one, keeping an eye on CNN, when the news flash came last week. Another suicide bombing in Jerusalem. "This is live".

The white house press secretary told Condolezza Rice, President Bush's national-security adviser, as she waked into the cabin. Rice started shaking her head. "Oh no, no, no." she said. Rice waked up to the president's cabin to notify him. Bush was angry. The administration thought it had been making progress on a ceasefire. Now even the meager prospect the Bushies were dangling before Yasir Arafat –a meeting with Vice President Dick Chancy- wasoff for the moment. Secretary of State Colin Powell, also on the plane, phoned Arafat and demanded, yet again, that the publicy condemn the attack and call for peace. Pawell akso insisted that Arafat say it in Arabic to his own people, as well as in English to the rest of the world,

But, peace in whatever language has become an almost mythical word in the Middle East today. It seems to hark back to a time as distant as king Solomon's or Saladin's rereign- depending on your point of view- rather than a mere 20 months ago at Camp David, when it seemed so close. Not long ago U.S officials were calling the Oslo peace process that culminated in Camp David "irreversible". Now Oslo is a fast-fading memory, and all that looks irrevisible is the savage cycle of Old Testament justice, death for death, day in and day out.

The story of this long descent from hope to near hopelessness -and who's to blame for it- is a lesson in just how intractable the enmity is between two peoples who are trying, impossibly, to occupy the same pinprick of land on the map. But it also says much about the delicate nature of America's role in the region. Today, even as Bush's peace envoy, Anthony Zinni, makes yet another attempt at a ceasefire, the fingure pointing goes on. Many in the Bush administration believe that Bill Clinton over

reached at Camp David – a view that Fleischer let slip indiscrectly a few weeks ago when he said that in "an attempt to shoot the moon and get nothing more.

Text (1)

Al-Ittihad, Sunday, July 14, 2002

الطائرات الإسرائيلية تدمر مبنيين في غزة:

قذائف المقاومة تدمر منزلا في مستوطنة

الطائرات الإسرائيلية تدمر مبنيين في غزة

استشهاد فلسطيني حاول طعن جندي

غزة - علاء المشهراوي والوكالات:

قصفت طائرة حربية إسرائيلية من نوع أف-16 ظهر أمس بناية سكنية في مدينة خان يونس جنوب قطاع غزة مؤلفة من ثلاثة طوابق ، ما ألحق دمارا كبيرا فيها بينما أعلنت مصادر طبية استشهاد الشاب الفلسطيني جمال يوسف عرار (35 عاما) الذى كان يعاني من مرض السرطان أثناء توجهه إلى إحدى عيادات مدينة قلقيلية لتلقي العلاج متأثرا بجراح أصيب بها قبل يومين برصاص الاحتلال. واعلنت قوات الاحتلال عن استشهاد فلسطيني برصاصها أمس عندما حاول طعن جندي كان على متن سيارة جيب في مخيم بلاطة.

وقالت المصادر ان المروحيات والطيران الحربي الاسرائيلي قصفا ظهر أمس بالصواريخ مبنى سكنيا مكونا من ثلاثة طوابق ومبنى مدنيا آخر كانت الشرطة الفلسطينية تستخدمه احيانا.

واوضح مصدر طبي فلسطيني ان خمسة فلسطينيين اصيبوا على الاقل نتيجة القصف الاسرائيلي ونقلوا الى مستشفى ناصر في خان يونس. واشار المصدر الى ان المبنى السكني الذي تم قصفه مكون من ثلاثة طوابق تعود ملكيتها الى عائلة احمد عبد الوهاب احد اعضاء كتائب عز الدين القسام الذى قتل خلال عملية عسكرية مطلع هذا العام في مجمع مستوطنات غوش قطيف جنوب قطاع غزة.

واضاف ان عددا من المنازل المجاورة اصيب باضرار جسيمة نتيجة قوة القصف.

وذكر حسني زعرب محافظ خان يونس ان القصف تم اثناء عقد محكمة أمن الدولة جلستها الاولى للنظر فى قضية العميل احمد الصبابي المتهم بالتخابر مع اسرائيل ونقل معلومات للمخابرات الاسرائيلية حول سيارة ستة فلسطينيين من حركة حماس تم اغتيالهم بقصف سياراتهم بينهم ثلاثة اشقاء من عائلة رزق. وأشار الشهود انه في أثناء ذلك حاول المتهم الهرب من داخل النظارة التي حجز بها إلا أن أحد أقارب القتلى الستة اقتحم النظارة واستل مسدسه وأطلق النار باتجاهه فأرداه قتيلا. وشرعت الشرطة الفلسطينية إلى التحقيق في الموضع. وتقول مصادر فلسطينية أن المتهم الصبابي أعطى عبر هاتفه الخلوي معلومات وأوصاف السيارة التي كانت تقل كوادر حركة حماس عندما فاجأتهم طائرة أباتشي إسرائيلية وأطلقت صاروخين باتجاههم فقتلوا.

ويقول مراقبون فلسطينيون ان إسرائيل لا تستطيع القيام بأي عملية اغتيال دون مساعدة من قبل متعاونين معها من السكان المحليين. ويتهم مسؤولون فلسطينيون إسرائيل باغتيال ما يزيد عن 80 كادرا فلسطينيا من تنظيمات فلسطينية مختلفة.

الى ذلك توغلت فجرا القوات الاسرائيلية في خان يونس باستخدام عدة آليات عسكرية بصورة استفزازية حيث أصيب فلسطيني جراء إطلاق النار الكثيف باتجاه منازل الاهالي.

وأكد مصدر أمني فلسطيني أن قوات الاحتلال أطلقت النار وقنابل غاز مسيل للدموع من دون سبب واضح، تجاه عدد من الفتية في ملعب بمخيم خان يونس للاجئين مما أدى إلى إصابة بعض الفتية بحالات اختناق. و كانت القوات اقتحمت الليلة قبل الماضية اجزاء جنوب مدينة غزة باستخدام أربع دبابات حربية ونصبت كمينا على شاطئ البحر و لم يبلغ عن أحداث.

وأوضحت المصادر ان سيارة تعود لمواطن يدعى محمود بريص احترقت اثر اصابتها بقذيفة مدفعية اطلقتها دبابات الاحتلال.

وزعم مصدر عسكري اسرائيلي أمس ان الجيش احبط مساء السبت محاولة تنفيذ هجوم انتحاري في اسرائيل بالقائه القبض على فلسطيني مسلح بكلاشنيكوف قرب قرية عنين في شمال غرب الضفة الغربية بمحاذاة الخط الاخضر مع الدولة العبرية.

وقد اعتقل الفلسطيني (22 عاما من منطقة نابلس)، بعد تبادل اطلاق نار مع دورية اسرائيلية. وبعد ذلك سلم العسكريين زنارا من المتفجرات وبزة عسكرية للجيش الإسرائيلي كان يخفيها. وكشف التحقيق انه عضو في حركة الجهاد الإسلامي وكان يستعد لتنفيذ عملية في مدينة العفولة القريبة في شمال إسرائيل. وقد فرض الجيش والشرطة الإسرائيلية حالة التأهب على طول الخط الأخضر شمال شرق تل أبيب تخوفا من محاولات أخرى لتنفيذ هجمات بحسب المصدر ذاته.

ومن جهة أخرى أطلق فلسطينيون ليل السبت - الأحد ست قذائف هاون على مجمع مستوطنات غوش قطيف بجنوب قطاع غزة كما أعلن ناطق عسكري إسرائيلي. كما سقطت على منطقة غوش قطيف أربع قذائف صباح أمس، وأشارت المصادر إلى أن سقوط القذائف أسفر عن إصابة احد المباني الجاهزة بأضرار جسيمة وادعت أن أحدا من المستوطنين أو جنود الاحتلال لم يصب بأذى.وأعادت قوات الاحتلال فرض حظر التجول على نابلس لعدة ساعات وجنين ومخيمها، بعد أقل من نصف ساعةٍ من رفعه مؤقتاً ودفعت بآلياتها العسكرية إلى وسط المدينة حيث فتحت الدبابات نيران رشاشاتها الثقيلة بشكلٍ مكثف في اتجاهاتٍ مختلفة، بينما واصلت فرض حظر التجول على بلدة باقة الشرقية منذ ما يزيد عن أسبوعين، ولم ترفعه عنها إلا لساعات قليلة وأطلقت الآليات والدبابات الأعيرة النارية صوب الاهالي الذين اضطروا إلى سلوك التلال والوديان والطرق الوعرة .

وأطلق أهالي مدينة نابلس، نداء استغاثة إلى المجتمع الدولي ناشدوا فيه التدخل السريع لوقف معاناتهم ومعاناة أطفالهم نتيجة استمرار منع التجول حيث يعانون من إجراءات قمعية بحقهم ونقص في المواد التموينية وحليب الأطفال والأدوية.

ويرافق حظر التجول عمليات مداهمة مستمرة للمنازل والعبث بمحتوياتها والاعتداء على أصحابها وإطلاق النيران على كل من يحاول الخروج من منزله وتحطيم السيارات المتوقفة إضافة إلى منع السيارات من جمع النفايات ورميها في المكب الذي لا يبعد عن البلدة سوى 500 متر الأمر الذي يهدد بكارثة بيئية حقيقية. وناشد الاهالي المؤسسات الصحية العالمية ومؤسسات حقوق الإنسان، والعالم اجمع التدخل لإنقاذهم خاصة بلدة باقة الشرقية المتاخمة للحدود تخوفا من انتشار الأمراض والقوارض والزواحف التي تنتج عن تكدس النفايات.كما تواصل القوات فرض حظر التجول، على أهالي مدينة طولكرم والقرى والبلدات المحيطة بها، وتمنعهم من التحرك حتى داخلها وتقوم بتسيير دورياتها الراجلة والمحمولة في شوارعها وفي الحقول والسهول المحيطة بها، وتمنع المزارعين من الوصول إلى مزارعهم، مما أدى إلى خرابها جراء عدم تمكن أصحابها من ريها والاعتناء بها.

وضمن اعتداءاتها المستمرة دمرت قوات الاحتلال فجر أمس مزرعة للدواجن تقع في منطقة الحكر جنوب دير البلح باستخدام جرافة إسرائيلية تحميها خمس دبابات توغلت وسط إطلاق نار كثيف من رشاشاتها الثقيلة والتي تعود ملكيتها للمواطن حسين اللوح.

وأوضح الاهالى أن القوات الإسرائيلية دفنت الدواجن وهي حية تحت التراب واقتلعت كذلك 300 شجرة زيتون وبرتقال ونخيل بدون سابق إنذار . وتبلغ مساحة المزرعة وفقا لصاحبها 400 متر مربع تبعد عن مستوطنة كفار داروم التي انطلقت منها الآليات العسكرية.

وقالت مصادر أمنية إسرائيلية أمس انه قد تم اعتقال 45 عاملا فلسطينيا يعملون داخل أراضي الخط الأخضر أراضي 1948 بصورة قانونية.

Text (2)

Al-Wihda, Sunday, July 14, 2002

أف - 16 والأباتشي تدمران مقرا للشرطة ومبنى سكني بغزة

قوات الاحتلال في حالة تأهب قصوى والسلطة تحول الملايين للخارج

فلسطين المحتلة- عواصم- وكالات: قال شهود عيان ومصادر أمنية فلسطينية إن مروحيات ومقاتلات صهيونية أطلقت صاروخين على مبنيين أحدهما سكني والآخر يضم منشآت أمنية فلسطينية ومكتبا لحركة التحرير الوطني (فتح) التي يتزعمها الرئيس الفلسطيني ياسر عرفات في جنوب قطاع غزة.

وقد أسفر القصف عن جرح خمسة فلسطينيين على الأقل وإلحاق خسائر مادية جسيمة بالمبنى العسكري الواقع قرب مدينة خانيونس، ويبدو أنه أخلي قبيل قصفه حسبما أفادت مصادر أمنية. وأوضح مصدر طبي فلسطيني أن الجرحى نقلوا إلى مستشفى ناصر بخانيونس.

وقال مراسل الجزيرة في قطاع غزة إن مقاتلة من طراز أف 16 أمريكية الصنع ألقت صاروخا على مبنى سكني من ثلاثة طوابق مجاور لمبنى الشرطة مما أدى إلى انهياره بالكامل. وأضاف أن المبنى تملكه عائلة فلسطينية وتقطنه أسرة أحد كوادر كتائب عز الدين القسام الجناح العسكري لحركة المقاومة الإسلامية (حماس) استشهد قبل شهرين. وأشار إلى أن المبنى كان خاليا من السكان وقت القصف.

وأضاف المراسل أنه في نفس الوقت قامت مروحيتا أباتشي بإطلاق صاروخين على مبنى الشرطة الذي أخلي هو الآخر قبل قصفه بوقت قصير. وقال متحدث باسم قوات الاحتلال إنه يتحرى صحة التقرير.

ويأتي القصف وسط ادعاء صهيوني بأن نشطين فلسطينيين أطلقوا خمس قذائف هاون على مستعمرة كفار داروم دون أن تسفر عن إصابة أحد. وسارعت قوات الاحتلال إلى شن غارة عسكرية شاركت فيها ثلاث دبابات وعدد من المدرعات على بلدة دير البلح وسط إطلاق نار كثيف، ولم يسجل وقوع إصابات.

على الصعيد نفسه أفاد شهود فلسطينيون أمس أن فلسطينيا متهما "بالتعاون" مع إسرائيل قتل برصاص فلسطينيين أثناء عملية الإخلاء من محكمة أمن الدولة بسبب القصف الصهيوني حيث كان يحاكم بخان يونس جنوب قطاع غزة. وقال شهود إن "عبد الحي الصبابي (44 عاما) قتل عندما أطلق مسلح النار عليه أثناء إخلاء مقر محكمة أمن الدولة بخان يونس التي كانت منعقدة لمحاكمته". وأكد الشهود أن الصبابي، المتهم بإدلاء بمعلومات ساعدت إسرائيل على اغتيال ستة فلسطينيين بينهم ثلاثة من مسئولي حركة حماس في رفح يوم 26 يونيو، "أصيب بعدة رصاصات في الرأس".

وكانت حركة حماس اعتقلت الصبابي ثم سلمته لأجهزة الأمن الفلسطينية يوم 2 يوليو.

في هذه الأثناء وضعت تل أبيب قواتها في حالة تأهب قصوى في الشمال والوسط بعد أن تلقت معلومات استخباراتية تقول إن عمليات فدائية فلسطينية يجري الإعداد لها. وقد نصبت حواجز تفتيش على الطرق ونشرت الجنود بالمدن خاصة في منطقة العفولة.<O:P </O:P>

وكانت قوات الاحتلال قد اعتقلت فلسطينيا فجر أمس زاعمة أنه كان في طريقه لتنفيذ عملية فدائية داخل الخط الأخضر. وقد اعتقل الشاب جهاد قبلان (22 عاما) وهو من نشطاء حركة الجهاد الإسلامي بعد أن أطلق النار على سيارات جيب عسكرية كانت تسير على مشارف قرية عانين القريبة من مدينة جنين شمال الضفة الغربية.

من جانب آخر أفادت تقارير صحفية أن السلطة الفلسطينية حولت عشرات الملايين من الدولارات إلى الخارج لمواجهة احتمال احتلال صهيوني طويل الأمد لمناطق الحكم الذاتي الفلسطيني

وقالت صحيفة يديعوت أحرونوت الصهيونية في تقرير لها نشر أمس, إن حكومة رئيس الوزراء أرييل شارون بعثت إلى الولايات المتحدة وثيقة جاء فيها أن كبار المسؤولين الفلسطينيين يحولون عشرات الملايين من الدولارات إلى حساباتهم في أحد بنوك أوروبا، كي تكون هذه الأموال تحت تصرفهم في حال انهيار السلطة الفلسطينية.

وتتهم الوثيقة عرفات بتحويل مبلغ 5.1 ملايين دولار لحسابه في باريس من أموال السلطة الفلسطينية. كما تحدثت عن قيام أمين سر اللجنة التنفيذية لمنظمة التحرير محمود عباس (أبو مازن) بتحويل 70 مليون دولار من أموال السلطة إلى الخارج. وبحسب الوثيقة فإن هذه المبالغ ستخصص لتمويل نشاطات القيادة الفلسطينية في حال اضطرت إلى الإقامة في المنفى.

ويتزامن نشر هذه المعلومات في وقت تعتزم فيه إسرائيل تحويل جزء من الأموال التابعة للسلطة الفلسطينية المحتجزة لديها التي تقدر بنحو 400 مليون دولار من أصل مبلغ يصل إلى 2.5 مليار دولار جمعت من الضرائب التي حصلتها إسرائيل للسلطة.

وعلى الصعيد السياسي, قال وزير الخارجية المصري أحمد ماهر إن الرئيس الأميركي بوش سيجتمع مع وزراء خارجية مصر والأردن والسعودية هذا الأسبوع, على هامش اجتماعات لجنة الوساطة الرباعية للسلام في الشرق الأوسط المقرر عقده اليوم.

وقال ماهر للصحافيين قبيل توجهه إلى نيويورك إن بوش سيستعرض مع الوزراء العرب آخر تطورات الوضع في الشرق الأوسط.

وتضم اللجنة الرباعية وزير الخارجية الأميركي كولن باول ومسؤول السياسة الخارجية للاتحاد الأوربي خافيير سولانا ووزير الخارجية الروسي إيغور إيفانوف وأمين عام الأمم المتحدة كوفي أنان.

وقد وصل رئيس الكنيست الصهيوني إبراهام بورغ أمس إلى مصر لإجراء محادثات مع أسامة الباز مستشار الرئيس المصري. وسيلتقي بورغ -أحد مسؤولي حزب العمل- أيضا رئيس مجلس الشعب المصري أحمد فتحي سرور. كما سيتوجه اليوم زعيم حزب العمل ووزير الدفاع بنيامين بن إليعازر إلى الإسكندرية للقاء الرئيس مبارك .

Text (3)

Assafir, Sunday, July 14, 2002

شهيدان ونجاة مسئول في <<حماس>> من غارة جوية

عريقات يبحث التحضير للانتخابات مع خبراء دوليين

بحث وزير الحكم المحلي الفلسطيني صائب عريقات أمس مع وفد من الخبراء الدوليين في موضوع الانتخابات الفلسطينية المزمع إجراؤها في الأول من كانون الثاني المقبل، فيما نجا مسئول من حركة حماس من محاولة اغتيال عندما قصفت طائرات إسرائيلية منزله في قطاع غزة, وسقط شهيدان وأصيب عدد آخر من الفلسطينيين برصاص قوات الاحتلال التي واصلت عمليات الدهم والاعتقال في مدن وبلدات الضفة الغربية.

وقال عريقات أن <<مجموعة من عشرة خبراء ومتخصصين دوليين من الولايات المتحدة والاتحاد الأوروبي والنرويج وكندا وصلوا إلى الضفة الغربية بهدف الإطلاع على الأوضاع والعراقيل التي تعيق إجراء الانتخابات الفلسطينية المحلية والتشريعية والرئاسية>>. وأشار إلى انه <<تم عقد اجتماع معهم وطالبناهم بالإطلاع على صورة الأوضاع الحالية في الأراضي الفلسطينية خصوصا استمرار الحصار ومنع التجول والاغتيالات والاعتقالات والقصف اليومي ضد شعبنا ومؤسساته وهي معوقات لإجراء انتخابات حرة ونزيهة>>. وأوضح عريقات أن <<لجنة الانتخابات الفلسطينية لم تتمكن من عقد أي لقاء حتى الآن بسبب الحصار الإسرائيلي المفروض>>. وقال أن □□لجنة الخبراء الدوليين ستتجول برفقة خبراء فلسطينيين في مدن الضفة وقطاع غزة لاعداد توصياتها ورفعها إلى المجتمع الدولي خاصة الولايات المتحدة وروسيا والاتحاد الأوروبي والأمم المتحدة>>.

محاولة اغتيال فاشلة

قال شهود عيان فلسطينيون أن مقاتلة من طراز (أف 16) هاجمت منزل مسئول بارز في حركة حماس في غزة ولكنه فرّ من المكان قبل ثوانٍ من الضربة ولم يمسه سوء.

وأصيب ما لا يقل عن خمسة أشخاص في الهجوم الذي قال بعض الشهود انه استهدف منزل يوسف عبد الوهاب زعيم حماس في جنوبي قطاع غزة. وأضاف الشهود أن عبد الوهاب انطلق خارج المنزل الواقع قرب بلدة خان يونس فور سماعه صوت الطائرة. ودمّر المنزل تماما وأصيبت أربعة مبان مجاورة بأضرار.

من جهة أخرى أعلن النائب العام لأمن الدولة الفلسطيني إن مسلحين فلسطينيين أطلقوا النار على فلسطيني متهم <<بالتعاون>> مع إسرائيل وقتلوه أثناء إخلاء مقر المحكمة في خان يونس حيث كان يحاكم بسبب الاعتقاد بأن القصف الإسرائيلي يستهدف فراره. وقال المستشار خالد القدرة في بيان <<أثناء إخلاء مقر محكمة امن الدولة في خان يونس اثر القصف قام مسلحون بإطلاق الرصاص على المتهم عبد الحي صبابة وأردوه خشية فراره وهروبه من يد العدالة>>. وأضاف القدرة أن <<القصف استهدف مكانا قريبا من مقر المحكمة فسرى اعتقاد بين الحضور أن المخابرات الإسرائيلية تستهدف تمكين المتهم من الهرب>>.

في غضون ذلك قالت إسرائيل أن <<قواتها أسرت فلسطينيا كان في طريقه لتنفيذ هجوم انتحاري وان جيشها يجب أن يبقى في الأراضي الفلسطينية التي أعاد احتلالها لمنع مثل هذه الهجمات. وقالت متحدثة باسم الجيش

أن □□الإرهابي أطلق النار على سيارات جيب للجيش خارج قرية عانين ولكن الجنود سيطروا عليه واستجوبوه. قادهم إلى حزام ناسف خبأه في مكان قريب ونعتقد انه كان ينوي تفجيره في وقت لاحق في إسرائيل>>.

شهيدان:

قتل فلسطيني أمس حين حاول طعن جندي إسرائيلي كان على متن سيارة جيب في مخيم بلاطة شمالي نابلس، حسبما أفادت مصادر طبية فلسطينية وشهود.

من جهة أخرى قال مصدر عسكري إن الجيش الإسرائيلي أعاد ليل السبت الأحد فرض حظر التجول في سبع مدن فلسطينية في الضفة الغربية كان قد أعاد احتلالها. ونقلت إذاعة الجيش عن مسئول عسكري رفيع المستوى قوله ان فرض حظر التجول رهن بالوضع في كل مدينة. وقال هذا المسئول آن <<الجيش سيخفف من ضغوطه بقدر استتباب الهدوء>>.

وفي قطاع غزة قال الجيش أن نشطين أطلقوا خمس قذائف هاون على مستوطنة دون إصابة احد. ودخل رتل من المدرعات الإسرائيلية بلدة دير البلح الفلسطينية القريبة فيما بعد لإجراء تفتيش. وأفاد مصدر طبي فلسطيني أن فلسطينيا سقط برصاص قوات الاحتلال قرب مستوطنة في شمالي قطاع غزة. وقال الطبيب معاوية أبو حسنين من مستشفى الشفاء في غزة أن <<المواطن نضال عبد الرؤوف العمودي (27 عاما) من سكان بلدة بيت لاهيا قتل برصاصة إصابته في رأسه أطلقها الجيش الإسرائيلي>>. وأصيب فتى فلسطيني بجروح طفيفة أمس الأول برصاص قوات الاحتلال في قرية سيلة الظهر شمالي الضفة الغربية.

وتوغّل جنود إسرائيليون في قرية بلعة قرب طولكرم وحاصروا ثلاثة مساجد وأمروا السكان بالخروج مع خلع البعض من ثيابهم .

(ا ب، ا ف ب، رويترز، يو بي أي)

Text (4)

Al-Arab, Sunday, July 14, 2002

الطائرات الإسرائيلية تقصف غزة ...

وبن اليعازر في مصر لإقناع مبارك بالتخلي عن عرفات!

غزة ـ القاهرة ـ (العرب اونلاين) ـ وكالات: هاجمت طائرتان حربيتان من طراز (اف 16) وثلاث طائرات هليوكبتر حربية هاجمت منزل مسئول بارز في حركة حماس ومبان للشرطة الفلسطينية. في حين يشدد الجيش الاسرائيلي حصاره للضفة الغربية وحظر التجول المفروض على مئات الآلاف من السكان الفلسطينيين.. وأصيب ما لا يقل عن خمسة أشخاص في الهجوم الذي قال بعض الشهود انه استهدف منزل يوسف عبدا لوهاب زعيم حركة حماس في جنوب قطاع غزة.

وفى وقت سابق قالت إسرائيل أن قواتها أسرت فلسطينيا كان في طريقه لتنفيذ هجوم بتفجير نفسه وان جيشها يجب أن يبقى في الاراضي الفلسطينية التي أعاد احتلالها لمنع مثل هذه الهجمات. وأعادت إسرائيل احتلال سبع مدن بالضفة الغربية قبل ثلاثة أسابيع. وواجهت جهود تخفيف القيود الأمنية والاقتصادية على الفلسطينيين عقبة أمس حين ارجأت إسرائيل لأجل غير مسمى اجتماعا بين فريق اسرائيلى بقيادة وزير الخارجية شمعون بيريز ووزراء فلسطينيين. وصرح مصدر سياسى اسرائيلى بأن هناك حاجة لمزيد من المشاورات والتحضير قبل ان يواصل بيريز الاتصالات التى بدأها يوم الاثنين مع وزراء فلسطينيين يشاركون فى الإصلاحات التى تطالب بها الولايات المتحدة واسرائيل.

وافادت وسائل اعلام اسرائيلية ان رئيس الوزراء ارييل شارون شعر ان بيريز يتصرف بحرية اكثر من اللازم فى توجيه المحادثات فيما يتعلق بقضايا للسلام لا يمكن معالجتها طالما استمر عرفات على رأس السلطة.

ووصل رئيس الكنيست (البرلمان) الاسرائيلى افراهام بورج الى القاهرة فى زيارة يجرى خلالها مباحثات مع المسؤولين المصريين فى اطار جهود اسرائيلية لاقناع المجتمع الدولى والعالم العربى خاصة بضرورة استبعاد الرئيس الفلسطينى ياسر عرفات.

ومن المقرر ان يبدأ وزير الدفاع الاسرائيلى ورئيس حزب العمل بنيامين بن اليعازر زيارته لمصر اليوم الاثنين حيث يستقبله الرئيس المصرى حسنى مبارك فى مدينة الاسكندرية.

وأكد مصدر اسرائيلى رفيع لـ (سي. ان. ان) ان لقاء بن اليعازر بمبارك يأتى ضمن الجهود الاسرائيلية الرامية لاقناع المجتمع الدولي، والعالم العربى خاصة، على اهمية تخلى ياسر عرفات رئيس السلطة الفلسطينية عن القيادة الفلسطينية كخطوة نحو التقدم تجاه عملية السلام.

وكان الرئيس الامريكى جورج بوش طالب فى كلمة القاها فى 24 يونيو ـ حزيران بقيادة فلسطينية جديدة "لا يشينها الارهاب".

وقال وزير الخارجية المصرى احمد ماهر ان الرئيس الامريكى جورج بوش سيجتمع مع وزراء خارجية مصر والاردن والمملكة العربية السعودية هذا الاسبوع.

جاء ذلك فى تصريحات ماهر للصحفيين قبيل توجهه الى نيويورك للمشاركة فى اجتماع اللجنة الرباعية المقرر عقده يوم الثلاثاء. وقال ماهر "بوش سيلتقى مع وزراء خارجية مصر والاردن والسعودية فى نهاية اجتماعاتهم مع اعضاء اللجنة الرباعية الدولية.. الرئيس بوش سيستعرض اخر تطورات الوضع مع الوزراء العرب". وكانت تقارير قد ذكرت ان وزير الخارجية السعودى الامير سعود الفيصل لن يستطيع الانضمام الى ماهر ونظيره الاردنى مروان المعشر فى حضور اجتماعات اللجنة الرباعية وانه سيوفد ممثلا عنه. وقال مسؤولون امريكيون ان من المتوقع وصول الامير سعود الى واشنطن فى وقت لاحق من الاسبوع. وتضم اللجنة الرباعية وزير الخارجية الامريكى كولن باول وخافيير سولانا مسؤول السياسة الخارجية للاتحاد الاوروبى ووزير الخارجية الروسى ايجور ايفانوف والامين العام للامم المتحدة كوفى عنان

Text (5)

Asharq Al-Awsat (Britain), Sunday, July 14, 2002

جريدة الشرق الأوسط:

إسرائيل تستخدم الطائرات في محاولة اغتيال أحد قادة القسام في خان يونس و فلسطيني يقتل متعاونا أثناء محاكمته بتهم المساعدة

لندن: علي صالح

في الوقت الذي أعادت فيه قوات الاحتلال الإسرائيلي حظر التجول على جميع المدن الفلسطينية المحتلة في الضفة الغربية، و تحدثت فيه عن إعتقال من أسمته بانتحاري فلسطيني قرب الخط الأخضر، استخدمت أمش ولأول مرة منذ بضعة أشهر ،مقاتلات من طراز اف 16 وطائرات هليكوبتر من طراز أباتشي ، في قصف عمارة سكنية في خانيونس جنوب قاع غزة ، زعمت بأن كتائب عز الدين القسام ، الجناح العسكري لحركة حماس ، تستخدمها كمختبر لتحضير المتفجرات .

غير أن مصادر في حركة حماس قالت ل (الشرق الأوسط) أن القصف الأسرائيلي استهدف عمارة سكنية مكونة من ثلاثة طوابق في منطقة القرارة غرب خانيونس يقطنها يوسف عبد الوهاب (24 سنة) أحد قادة كتائب عز الدين القسام في المدينة .

وحسب المصادر فإن القصف أسفر عن تدمير أجزاء كبيرة من العمارة السكنية التي تقع على مسافة قريبة من مقر الأمن الوطني الفلسطيني وجرح ما لا يقل عن 10 فلسطينيين فيه .

وكان من الممكن أن ينجم عن القصف الإسرائيلي مذبحة حقيقية للمدنيين لو لم يغادرها سكانها عندما لاحظوا حركة الطيران النشطة في أجواء المنطقة حسب ما قاله مواطنون ل (الشرق الأوسط) .

يذكر أن قوات الإحتلال اغتالت قبل 5 أشهر أحمد عبد الوهاب ، عم المستهدف في العملية الذي كان أيضاً من كوادر كتائب القسام وكان يقطن في نفس العمارة .

ويأتي العدوان الإسرائيلي الجديد بعد حوالي 12 ساعة على تعرض مستوطنة وسط قطاع غزة إلى قصف بخمس قذائف هاون .

وقتلت قوات الإحتلال الشاب الفلسطيني غازي أبو عبية (20 سنة) في مخيم بلاطة في مدينة نابلس ، في شمال الضفة الغربية .

ونقلت وكالة الأنباء الفلسطينية (وفا) عن شهود عيان ، أن قوات الإحتلال فتحت نيران أسلحتها باتجاه عدد من المواطنين في المخيم بدون أي سبب ، مما أدى إلى إصابة المواطن المذكور بجراح قاتلة .

في الوقت نفسه، قتل فلسطيني فلسطينيا آخر يحاكم بتهمة التعامل مع سلطات الأحتلال و ساعد في إغتيال عدد من نشطاء حماس و الجهاد الاسلامي، وذلك بإطلاق النار عليه داخل قاعة محكمة أمن الدولة في خان يونس. وقال مصدر فلسطيني ل(الشرق الأوسط) إن مطلق النار هو أحد أبناء عائلة فلسطينية تتهم عبد الحي ذياب الصبابي المشهور ب (أحمد) الذي سلمته حركة حماس لجهاز الأمن الوقائي الفلسطيني ، بعد مفاوضات ماراثونية ، بتهمة إرشاد طائرات الأباتشي الإسرائيلية على تحركات نشطاء كتائب الأقصى الامر الذي أدى إلى اغتيال 6 من أعضاء الجهاز بقصف سيارة كانوا يستقلونها في رفح في 24 يونيو (حزيران) الماضي .

وكانت محكمة أمن الدولة حسب المركز الفلسطيني للإعلام ن قد عقدت أمس جلسة في خان يونس برئاسة العقيد عبد العزيز وادي للنظر في قضية الصبابي الذي عمل نائب رئيس اتحاد نقابة العمال في رفح ، ومع قرب انتهاء الجلسة الأولىللمحكمة تعرضت خان يونس للقصف .

ومع حالة الإرتباك والجلبة التي سادت قاعة المحكمة عند وقوع القصف كما قال مصدر ل (الشرق الأوسط) أقدم أحد أبناء العائلة (ضحايا الصبابي) على اقتحام الغرفة التي احتجز فيها رجال الشرطة المتهم وإطلاق النار عليه وقتله .

يذكر أن كتائب القسام اختطفت حسب المركز الفلسطيني من منطقة بئر قشطة في رفح بعد أربعة أيام على اغتيال نشطائها .

وقالت حماس في بيان توضيحي عن جهازها الأمني (مجد) بعد الملابسات التي وقعت بعد مظاهرات نظمها أنصارها طالبوا فيها بإعدام الصبابي ، أنه (تم ارتباط العميل بجهاز المخابرات الصهيوني عام 1998 عن طريق ضابط مخابرات الإحتلال (أبو فريد) وذلك في معبر ايرز (بيت حانون الفاصل بين شمال قطاع غزة وإسرائيل) عندما كان يعمل في شركة (ايجد الصهيونية للحافلات) .

و كشف البيان " أن الصبابي كان مكلفا بمتابعة العديد من المجاهدين و المناضلين من جميع التنظيمات الوطنية و الإسلامية كما كلف بمتابعة الشهيد القائد ياسر رزق قبل أسبوعين من استشهاده". و كشف البيان أيضا النقاب عن أن الصبابي " كان ينتظر و يتابع الشهيد في يوم الاستشهاد من لحظة خروجه من المنزل حتى إعطاء الإشارة لضابط المخابرات و قام بإعطاء المواصفات الكاملة للسيارة التي كان يستقلها الشهيد و إخوانه". و أوضح البيان أن " العميل اعترف بكافة حيثيات المتابعة التي قام بها و نتحفظ حاليا عن الإدلاء عنها للدواعي الأمنية حتى انتهاء التحقيق. و ضبطت بعض الاوراق بجيبه تؤكد إدانته في التورط بالقضية. و اعترف العميل بأنه مكلف بمتابعة أحد المجاهدين الذي تم إعتقاله على الحاجز المؤدي إلى غزة". و قال مركز الاعلام أن مصادر مطلعة كشفت ان "الطريق التي قادتهم إلى للتعرف على هوية الخائن كانت بواسطة صبي لا يتجاوز الثالثة عشر من عمره حيث كان يراقب المجاهدين و يسجل تحركاتهم بجوار مبنى "السنتيشن" القريب من منزلهم و شاهد ذلك الصبي رجلا ضخم الجثة يعلو وجهه شنب يتحدث بجهاز إرسال و في يده الاخرى هاتف جوال و سمعه يقول أن السيارة لونها أصفر و تحمل رقم كذا و كذا و الهدف تحرك بإتجاه الشرق، و حينها وقع الهاتف من العميل مما شد إنتباه الصبي الذي قام بدوره بإعطائه الجوال و التأكد من شخصيته. و بعد أن سمع الصبي قصة الشهداء ظل يراوده المشهد حتى قادته تحركاته إلى جهاز الرصد القسامي الذي قام بدوره على أكمل وجه و إستطاع في فترة وجيزة من القبض عاى العميل و التحقيق معه و كشف خيوط الجريمة". و كانت القيادة العمة لكتائب القسام قد أصدرت بيانا رسميا حول تسليم عبد الحي ذياب الصبابي (الملقب بأحمد) المتهم الرئيسي بإغتيال رزق و من معه من أعضاء الكتائب لجهاز الآمن الوقائي في رفح لتخفيف حدة التوتر بين أنصارها الذين هاجموا مركزا للشرطة، قالت فيه "إن التسليم كان بقرار من القيادة العليا لكتائب القسام في قطاع غزة التزاما بقرار قيادة حركتنا الراشدة حماس وبناءً عليه نوجه دعوة للأخوة المجاهدين في خلايا القسام في رفح الصمود للالتفاف حول قيادتهم التي لم تدخر جهداً في إلقاء القبض على المتهم الرئيسي في اغتيال المجاهدين والتحقيق معه ، كما ندعوهم لصب جام غضبهم على العدو الصهيوني " . وفي القدس المحتلة زعمت إسرائيل بأن قوات الاحتلال أسرت فلسطينيا كان في طريقه لتنفيذ عملية فدائية . واستخدمت هذه الذريعة للتأكيد على بقاء الجيش الإسرائيلي في مناطق السلطة الفلسطينية التي أعاد احتلالها

منذ أكثر من 5 أسابيع بحجة منع مثل هذه العمليات . وقالت متحدثة باسم الجيش أن "الإرهابي أطلق النار على سيارات جيب للجيش خارج قرية عانين ولكن الجنود سيطروا عليه واستجوبوه . وقادهم إلى حزام ناسف خبأه في مكان قريب ونعتقد أنه كان ينوي تفجيره في وقت لاحق في إسرائيل " .

وأدى هذا الحادث الذي وقع في ساعة متأخرة من الليلة الماضية إلى وضع وسط إسرائيل في حالة تأهب ليذكر الإسرائيليون بامكانية وقوع هجمات رغم الإغلاق العسكري الإسرائيلي شبه الكامل للضفة الغربية وحظر التجول المفروض على مئات الآلاف من السكان الفلسطينيين في اطار حملة ما يسمى بـ (الطريق الحازم) .

وقال اري ميكيل المتحدث باسم وزارة الخارجية (يواصل ذلك تأكيد مدى أهمية أن يبقى جنودنا حيث هم في المناطق المختلفة من أراضي السلطة الفلسطينية امنع هؤلاء الإرهابيين من مواصلة أنشطتهم الإجرامية .

وتواجه إسرائيل ضغوطا أمريكية وأوروبية وحتى عربية لتخفيف الضغط ورفع الحصار عن أكثر من مليون فلسطيني في الضفة الغربية ، ولكنها وبدلا من أن تذعن للضغوط أعادت حظر التجول وصعدت من الإجراءات الأمنية . وتكتفي قوات الاحتلال برفع حظر التجول لبعض ساعات فقط تسمح للمواطنين فقط بشراء المواد الغذائية الأساسية . ونقلت إذاعة الجيش عن مسؤول عسكري رفيع المستوى قوله أن فرض حظر التجول رهن بالوضع في كل مدينة .

وأضاف أن " الجيش سيخفف من ضغوطه بقدر استتباب الهدوء " .

جريدة الشرق الأوسط البريطانية

Text (6)

Houston Chronicle, July 14, 2002, 10:57AM

Witnesses: **Hamas militant eludes Israeli air strike**

GAZA - An Israeli F-16 warplane attacked the home of a senior Palestinian militant in the Gaza Strip today but he escaped without injury seconds before missiles slammed into the building, Palestinian witnesses said

At least five people were wounded in what some witnesses said was an attack on the home of Youssef Abed al-Wahab, a leader of the militant Hamas organization in southern Gaza.

Israeli security sources said the target was an explosives factory belonging to a wanted Hamas militant. They had no information on anyone who might have been inside the building.

Witnesses said Wahab bolted from the house near the town of Khan Younis immediately after hearing the sound of aircraft. The home was destroyed and four nearby buildings were damaged.

Hamas has carried out dozens of suicide attacks in Israel and its members have been targeted by Israeli forces during the 21-month-old Palestinian uprising against occupation.

In the West Bank, a 19-year-old Palestinian man was shot dead by Israeli troops when they entered the Balata refugee camp, a militant bastion, to enforce a curfew in the Nablus area and were confronted by a stone-throwing crowd, witnesses said.

Earlier in the day, Israel said it had seized a Palestinian on his way out of the West Bank to commit a suicide bombing and that its soldiers must remain in Palestinian-administered areas of the territory reoccupied to prevent such attacks.

"The terrorist fired at army jeeps outside Anin village but the soldiers subdued and interrogated him," an army spokeswoman said. "He led them to a bomb belt he had hidden close by and, we believe, was planning to detonate later in Israel."

The incident late on Saturday put central Israel on a high state of alert, a reminder of violence still simmering despite a near-total Israeli military closure of the West Bank and curfew imposed on hundreds of thousands of Palestinian residents.

"This continues to prove how important it is that our soldiers stay where they are in various parts of the Palestinian Authority to prevent terrorists from continuing their murderous activities," said Foreign Ministry spokesman Arye Mekel.

Israel reoccupied seven West Bank cities three-and-a-half weeks ago after two suicide bombings in as many days killed 26 Israelis, the latest in scores of such attacks during the Palestinian uprising for independence.

ISRAELI-PALESTINIAN DIALOGUE TO RESUME AFTER DELAY

Prime Minister Ariel Sharon's office said today Foreign Minister Shimon Peres would resume meetings with reform-minded Palestinian ministers "in the coming days" to discuss how to ease security and economic curbs on the Palestinian population.

Steps to do so, urged by the dovish Peres, snagged on Saturday when Sharon suspended the dialogue upon learning that a close Arafat ally had joined one session, Israeli media said.

Sharon blames Arafat for suicide violence, demands a new Palestinian leadership "not compromised by terror" and has banned any Israeli contact with him or his key allies.

The Palestinian Authority says it has nothing to do with attacks on Israeli civilians and has repeatedly condemned them.

Israeli media said Sharon, in interrupting the dialogue, was also concerned Peres was steering the talks towards peacemaking issues without cabinet approval, something the right-wing premier says cannot be done while Arafat rules.

Palestinian ministers who have met Peres were recently appointed by Arafat under pressure from the United States, the key Middle East peace broker, for democratic reforms to enable renewed talks with Israel on a Palestinian state.

An Israeli political source said Defense Minister Binyamin Ben-Eliezer, in talks in Egypt on Monday, would try to win over President Hosni Mubarak to the idea of removing Arafat.

Ben-Eliezer will travel to Alexandria as "part of Israeli efforts to convince the international community, and especially the Arab world, that Arafat must leave the political stage for there to be progress toward peace," the source said.

Mubarak has said no one but Arafat, 73, icon of Palestinian nationhood aspirations since the 1960s, carries the weight on the Palestinian side to conclude a peace deal with Israel.

The United States has also ostracised Arafat in recent weeks and made clear it wants the Palestinian leader out of power.

At least 1,444 Palestinians and 549 Israelis have been killed in the Palestinian uprising.

Text (7)

India Times, SUNDAY, JULY 14, 2002 8:05:21 PM

Israeli air strike targets Gaza Strip

AFP [SUNDAY, JULY 14, 2002 8:05:21 PM]

GAZA CITY: Israeli aircraft fired missiles and destroyed a building in the southern Gaza Strip on Sunday, injuring about 10 Palestinians, witnesses and hospital officials said.

Three Israeli helicopters and two fighter planes were in the sky at the time of the strike on the three-story building in Qarara, near the town of Khan Younis, in southern Gaza, witnesses said. Two explosions were heard, but it was not clear which aircraft fired, the witnesses added.

The Israeli military declined to comment immediately. Residents said the building was empty at the time of the attack, but the flying debris injured about 10 people. Three were taken to the Nasser Hospital in Khan Younis and seven were treated at the scene, witnesses said. Firefighters put out the ensuing blaze.

The reason for the attack was not clear. A member of the militant Hamas movement, Ahmed Abdel Wahab, had lived in the building until his death several months ago, residents said.

A relative, Yusef Abdel Wahab, is a member of Hamas' military wing and has been living in the building. He left only moments before Sunday's strike and was not harmed, Israel's Army Radio reported, citing Palestinians in the region.

The air strike followed Palestinian mortar attacks Saturday night and Sunday morning at the Jewish settlement of Kfar Darom. No one was hurt at the settlement, which is just a few km from the scene of the air strike.

The Gaza Strip has been relatively quiet compared to the West Bank. Of the more than 70 suicide bombings against Israel in the past two years, all have come from the West Bank. Palestinian militants have carried out periodic shooting and mortar attacks against Jewish settlers in Gaza.

Text (8)

VOA, Sunday, July 14, 2002

Israeli Aircraft Destroy Suspected Bomb Factory in Gaza Strip

Ross Dunn

Jerusalem

14 Jul 2002 15:36 UTC

Israeli aircraft have destroyed a suspected bomb factory in the Gaza Strip used by the militant Islamic group Hamas. At least 10 people were reported injured in the raid.

The building was empty at the time of the attack, but some residents who lived nearby were hit by flying debris and taken to local hospitals for treatment.

Eyewitnesses say they saw several Israeli Apache helicopters and an F-16 fighter plane in the area at the time of the raid. The aircraft fired rockets at a Palestinian building near the town of Khan Younis.

Israeli security officials claim that the building housed a laboratory for making explosive devices for Hamas.

Such devices have often been used by Hamas to carry out suicide bombings.

Israeli officials added that the plant was being run by Yusef Abdel Wahab, a member of Hamas, who is on Israel's most wanted list of Palestinian fugitives.

Israel has frequently fired on such Palestinian activists in a policy it calls "targeted killings", leading to speculation that the strike was in fact a botched assassination attempt.

The raid came one day after Palestinians fired five mortar shells at a Jewish settlement in the Gaza Strip. There were no injuries.

In separate incidents, Israel captured a suspected Palestinian suicide bomber Saturday who had entered the Jewish State from the West Bank. In Nablus, a Palestinian man was shot and killed as he allegedly tried to stab an Israeli soldier in an army jeep.

Voanews.com

Text (9)

Newsday, Sunday, July 14, 2002

Israeli Planes Strike Gaza Strip

By IBRAHIM BARZAK

Associated Press Writer

July 14, 2002, 9:48 AM EDT

GAZA CITY, Gaza Strip -- Israeli aircraft fired missiles and destroyed a building in the southern Gaza Strip on Sunday, injuring about 10 Palestinians, witnesses and hospital officials said.

Three Israeli helicopters and two fighter planes were in the sky at the time of the strike on the three-story building in Qarara, near the town of Khan Younis, in southern Gaza, witnesses said. Two explosions were heard, but it was not clear which aircraft fired, the witnesses added.

The Israeli military declined to comment immediately.

Residents said the building was empty at the time of the attack but that the flying debris injured about 10 people. Three were taken to the Nasser Hospital in Khan Younis and seven were treated at the scene, witnesses said. Firefighters put out the ensuing blaze.

The reason for the attack was not clear.

A member of the militant Hamas movement, Ahmed Abdel Wahab, had lived in the building until his death several months ago, residents said.

A relative, Yusef Abdel Wahab, is a member of Hamas' military wing and has been living in the building. He left only moments before Sunday's strike and was not harmed, Israel's Army Radio reported, citing Palestinians in the region.

The air strike followed Palestinian mortar attacks Saturday night and Sunday morning at

the Jewish settlement of Kfar Darom. No one was hurt at the settlement, just a few miles from the scene of the air strike.

The Gaza Strip has been relatively quiet compared to the West Bank. Of the more than 70 suicide bombings against Israel in the past two years, all have come from the West Bank. Palestinian militants have carried out periodic shooting and mortar attacks against Jewish settlers in Gaza.

Newsday.com

Text (10)

USA Today, Sunday, July 14, 2002

07/14/2002 - Updated 01:12 PM ET

Israeli air strike hits Gaza target

GAZA CITY, Gaza Strip (AP) — Israel deployed military aircraft over the southern Gaza Strip on Sunday and fired missiles at a building, destroying it and injuring about 10 Palestinians, witnesses and hospital officials said. In the pandemonium that ensued, a Palestinian man on trial for allegedly collaborating with Israel to kill Palestinians was shot and killed by militants, a judge said. Separately in the West Bank, Israeli troops killed a 24-year-old Palestinian who had tried to stab soldiers in their jeep, witnesses and the army said.

In the airstrike, three Israeli helicopters and two fighter planes were in the sky at the time the missile struck the three-story building Qarara, near the southern town of Khan Younis, witnesses said. Two explosions were heard, but it wasn't clear which aircraft fired, the witnesses added.

The Israeli military declined to comment immediately.

Residents said the building was empty at the time of the attack, but the flying debris injured about 10 people and destroyed the building.

The reason for the attack was unclear. Israel's Channel 2 TV said the building was a suspected bomb factory.

A member of the militant Hamas movement, Ahmed Abdel Wahab, had lived in the building until his death several months ago, residents said.

A relative, Yusef Abdel Wahab, is a member of Hamas' military wing and has been living in the building. He left only moments before Sunday's strike and was not harmed, Israel's Army Radio reported, citing Palestinians in the region.

The air strike followed Palestinian mortar attacks Saturday night and Sunday morning at the nearby Jewish settlement of Kfar Darom. No one was hurt at the settlement.

Ranaan Gissin, a spokesman for Israeli Prime Minister Ariel Sharon, said he didn't have specific information on the attack. But he said the failure of the Palestinian Authority to stop suicide attacks and mortar attacks from originating in Gaza forces Israel to take "preventative action to stop terror activity which is emanating from there."

The Gaza Strip has been relatively quiet compared to the West Bank and it has been weeks since Israel deployed helicopters or fighter aircraft over the area. All the more than 70 suicide bombings against Israel in the past two years have come from the West Bank. Palestinian militants have carried out periodic shooting and mortar attacks against Jewish settlers in Gaza.

After the airstrikes, members of the militant group Hamas shot and killed a Palestinian man who was on trial for allegedly collaborating with Israel in the killing of five Hamas members in southern Gaza last month, the court judge said.

Court proceedings for Abdel Hai Sababi, 48, had gone into recess and Sababi was in a detention room when the Israeli aircraft fired the missiles not far from the court, said Brig. Gen. Abdel Aziz Wadi, chairman of the court.

During the chaos, some members of Hamas broke into the detention room and fatally shot Sababi, Wadi said.

In the West Bank, meanwhile, a 24-year-old Palestinian, Gazi Abu Obieh, was killed in the Balata refugee camp near Nablus after he tried to attack an Israeli jeep with a knife, witnesses said. The army said troops fired after the man first threw a petrol bomb in their direction, then rushed the jeep with a knife.

An army spokesman said the incident occurred after Israeli forces had reimposed the curfew on Nablus which had been lifted for a few hours Sunday.

The violence came as the Israeli Cabinet confirmed plans for Foreign Minister Shimon Peres and other Israeli officials to meet "in the coming days" with Palestinian Cabinet members, a statement from Sharon's office said.

Israeli officials postponed the third round of talks Saturday night, saying they needed more time to consult among themselves before discussing ways to improve the economic situation among Palestinians.

Gissin said the meeting with the Palestinians wouldn't deal with any political issues, just economic ones, and said political negotiations would only take place "after there is a different Palestinian Authority and there are full-fledged, comprehensive reforms."

The United States has said it won't deal with Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat and has demanded a host of reforms in the Palestinian financial, security, judicial and political apparatus.

Meanwhile, after a week of sharp criticism, Sharon's Cabinet changed its position Sunday and decided not to support legislation that would prevent Arab citizens from buying land in some Jewish communities.

But the issue has not yet been fully settled, and Sharon said he and his government still support the idea of allowing religious and ethnic groups to have their own communities.

Usatoday.com

Text (11)

Washington Post, Sunday, July 14, 2002; 9:57 AM

By Ibrahim Barzak

Associated Press Writer

Washington Post, Sunday, July 14, 2002; 9:57 AM

GAZA CITY, Gaza Strip — Israeli aircraft fired missiles and destroyed a building in the southern Gaza Strip on Sunday, injuring about 10 Palestinians, witnesses and hospital officials said.

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Residents said the building was empty at the time of the attack but that the flying debris injured about 10 people. Three were taken to the Nasser Hospital in Khan Younis and seven were treated at the scene, witnesses said. Firefighters put out the ensuing blaze.

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The air strike followed Palestinian mortar attacks Saturday night and Sunday morning at the Jewish settlement of Kfar Darom. No one was hurt at the settlement, just a few miles from the scene of the air strike.

The Gaza Strip has been relatively quiet compared to the West Bank. Of the more than 70 suicide bombings against Israel in the past two years, all have come from the West Bank. Palestinian militants have carried out periodic shooting and mortar attacks against Jewish settlers in Gaza.

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Text (12)

Akhbar Al-Khalij, Thursday, August1, 2002

هجوم فدائي جريء في القدس

القدس المحتلة ـ وكالات الأنباء:

وقع انفجار في مطعم بالجامعة العبرية بالقدس المحتلة أمس مما أدى إلى مقتل سبعة أشخاص وإصابة حوالي 85 آخرين. وأعلنت حركة المقاومة الإسلامية (حماس) مسئوليتها عن الهجوم الذي أدانته السلطة الفلسطينية. وقال الرئيس الفلسطيني ياسر عرفات إننا سنستمر في بذل جميع الجهود لوقف العنف وإطلاق النار والعمليات ضد المدنيين. في غضون ذلك حذر مسئول كبير في كتائب شهداء الأقصى الجناح العسكري لحركة فتح بأن الكتائب ستقوم بعملية كبيرة في إسرائيل وتستهدف مسئولين كبارا في الحكومة الإسرائيلية إذا لم تقدم الأخيرة تسهيلات للمواطنين الفلسطينيين.

وقالت التقارير إن 11 على الأقل من المصابين جراحهم خطيرة ولم يتم في الحال معرفة سبب الانفجار الذي وقع في الساعة الواحدة وأربعين دقيقة مساء (10:40 بتوقيت جرينتش). وقال شاهد عيان إنه رأى مفجرا استشهاديا يقف في الصف في الكافتيريا. غير أن متحدثا باسم الشرطة قال إنه لم يتأكد بعد إذا كان الانفجار ناجما عن تفجير استشهادي. وقالت شابة للإذاعة الإسرائيلية "كنت في الكافتيريا وأخذت ما أريده ثم خرجت، وبعد 50 مترا سمعت انفجارا هائلا.. لم أسمع مثل ذلك الانفجار أبدا. وسادت الظلمة الشديدة في الداخل وبعدها الصمت. وكان الناس ملقون على الأرض". وقالت كتائب عزالدين القسام الجناح العسكري لحركة المقاومة الإسلامية (حماس) إنها قامت بالهجوم الذي نفت أنه نتيجة تفجير استشهادي. وكان الدكتور عبدالعزيز الرنتيسي أحد قادة حركة المقاومة الإسلامية حماس بقطاع غزة قد أكد أن الإسرائيليين يدفعون اليوم ثمن جرائم قادتهم الذين غرروا بهم ابتداء برئيس الوزراء الإسرائيلي آرييل شارون ومرورا بوزير خارجيته شيمون بيريز وانتهاء بوزير دفاعه بنيامين بن اليعازر. وقال الرنتيسي في مقابلة مع قناة الجزيرة في أعقاب العملية الاستشهادية إن الإسرائيليين لا مقام لهم في فلسطين ويجب عليهم الخروج منها وألا يحلمون بأنها أرض الميعاد، مشددا على أن الشعب الفلسطيني سيواصل مقاومة الاحتلال حتى تتحرر أرضه لأنه ليس لديه سوى هذا الخيار. وأشار الرنتيسي إلى أن حماس لا تهتم باسم الفصيل الذي قام بتنفيذ العملية الاستشهادية اليوم، وأن كل ما يهمها هو أن شهيدا فلسطينيا نفذ هذه العملية دفاعا عن أرضه وشعبه وكرامة أمنه. وردا على سؤال حول تبني حماس للعملية أجاب الرنتيسي بالقول إنه ليس عسكريا حتى يعلن هذا الأمر لافتا إلى أن حماس تنتظر ما سيصدر عن كتائب عزالدين القسام أو الأجهزة العسكرية الأخرى في هذا الشأن.

وقال عبدالعزيز الرنتيسي إن الصهاينة الذين جاءوا من كل مكان في العالم لكي يقتلعوا الشعب الفلسطيني من أرضه ليسوا أبرياء ومع ذلك فإن حماس رغم ما قام ويقوم به المجرم شارون من قتل وجرائم تؤكد بكل وضوح أنها لن تستهدف الأطفال وستحصر عملياتها ضد كل صهيوني بالغ لأنه مجرم وليس بريئا وبالتالي فإن دمه مستباح. من ناحية أخرى قالت القيادة الفلسطينية في بيان بثته وكالة الأنباء الفلسطينية (وفا) إن القيادة الفلسطينية تلقت بالصدمة والاستنكار العملية ـ التي اسمتها بالإرهابية ـ التي وقعت في الجامعة العبرية في القدس. واعتبر

البيان هذه العملية بأنها خروج على المعايير الإنسانية والأخلاقية، إضافة إلى إلحاقها ضررا فادحا بصورة الشعب الفلسطيني لدى المجتمع الدولي والرأي العام العالمي الذي أبدى تعاطفا وتأييدا مع شعبنا وهو يرى المجزرة الإسرائيلية الوحشية بحق أهلنا وأطفالنا في غزة. وجدد البيان رفض القيادة الفلسطينية لهذه العمليات، مشيرا إلى أنها تتناقض بالمطلق مع مصلحة شعبنا في كفاحه المشروع لاستعادة أرضه وإقامة دولته الفلسطينية المستقلة وعاصمتها القدس الشريف. ودعا البيان كافة القوى مجددا إلى عدم التعرض للمدنيين الإسرائيليين وعدم القيام بأي عمل عنيف داخل إسرائيل لأنه لا يخدم المصلحة الوطنية الفلسطينية وإنما تستخدمها بعض القيادات الإسرائيلية لاستمرار احتلالهم وتصعيدهم العسكري وحصارهم الخانق لشعبنا.

وجاء هذا الانفجار بعد قليل من اتخاذ مجلس الوزراء الأمني الإسرائيلي المصغر قرارا بإبعاد أقارب أحد الاستشهاديين من الضفة الغربية وقطاع غزة. وسوف يكون هذا أول إجراء من نوعه ضد أقارب المتشددين منذ اندلاع الانتفاضة الفلسطينية ضد الاحتلال الإسرائيلي للضفة الغربية وقطاع غزة منذ 22 شهرا وسط حالة من الجمود في مفاوضات السلام. من جهة ثانية نقلت صحيفة "يديعوت أحرنوت" عن المسئول الذي قالت إنه يدعى أبومجاهد قوله إنه إذا لم تقم إسرائيل بمنح تسهيلات للسكان الفلسطينيين فسوف نرد بعملية كبيرة داخل إسرائيل. ونسبت الصحيفة إلى أبومجاهد القول أيضا "في إسرائيل يعلمون أننا عندما نعد ننفذ ما نعد به. سنحاول عدم المساس بالمواطنين مثلما أعلنا خلال الأيام الأخيرة. سيتم اختيار الهدف جيدا الشخصيات الرسمية". وفيما يتعلق بالاتصالات الدائرة خلال الأيام الأخيرة بين ممثلي الاتحاد الأوروبي وإسرائيل والسلطة الفلسطينية حول وقف إطلاق النار نقلت الصحيفة عن المسئول في كتائب الأقصى القول إن منظمته لا ترى نفسها ملتزمة بالاتفاقات المعقودة مع جهات من السلطة الفلسطينية وأنه سيستمر هو ورجاله بالتخطيط لعمليات ضد أهداف إسرائيلية. وأضاف لن تلزمنا التفاهمات التي سيتم التوصل إليها مع السلطة الفلسطينية ونحن نأمل أن تقوم إسرائيل بتنفيذ التسهيلات التي تتحدث عنها وسنبدأ منذ الغد بفحص مدى جديتها. وذكر أبومجاهد أن مصادر من السلطة الفلسطينية توجهت إلى منظمته خلال الأيام الأخيرة بطلب وقف العمليات إلا أنه قال لن ننصاع لأي جهة فلسطينية أو لأي جهة أخرى إذا لم يكن هناك انسحاب من المدن الفلسطينية وفقط عندئذ سنقوم بوقف العمليات التفجيرية. وقالت الصحيفة إن أبومجاهد أكد صحة تقارير إسرائيلية ذكرت أنه تم اعتقال فدائية فلسطينية أمس الأول وأعضاء آخرين كانوا معها وذلك في منطقة رام الله. وطبقا لأبومجاهد فإن هذا الاعتقال لن يمنع رجاله من الاستمرار في المحاولة لإدخال استشهاديين إلى داخل إسرائيل مضيفا أمل أن يقوم الشعب الإسرائيلي بالضغط على حكومته لمنح التسهيلات للفلسطينيين والانسحاب من المناطق لأننا أيضا غير معنيين بالعنف لكن إذا لم يحدث ذلك فسضرب أهدافا إسرائيلية سنقوم باختيارها جيدا.

اخبار الخليج

Text (13)

Al-Watan, Thursday, August1, 2002

اكتشفت ورشة انتاج قنابل بمبنى للتشريعي

إسرائيل تعتقل 50 فلسطينيا إثر عملية الجامعة العبرية

القدس ـ واشنطن ـ وكالات: أكد الرئيس الأمريكي جورج بوش أمس الاربعاء أنه لن يتراجع أمام الإرهاب منددا بعملية التفجير الأخيرة في الجامعة العبرية في القدس.

وقال بوش في تصريح صحافي أدلى به في أعقاب اجتماع للحكومة الأمريكية خصص للأوضاع الاقتصادية «أريد أن أقول بشكل واضح للقتلة أنهم لن يتمكنوا من منعنا من حشد العالم لمحاربة إرهابهم، ولا من دفع رؤيتنا للسلام قدما».

وجدد الرئيس الأمريكي إدانته «بأشد التعابير» لعملية التفجير التي وقعت أمس الاربعاء في الجامعة العبرية في القدس الشرقية وأدت إلى مقتل سبعة أشخاص وإصابة سبعين آخرين بجروح، وتبنتها كتائب «عز الدين القسام» الجناح العسكري لحركة حماس مؤكدة أنها تأتي للانتقام من سياسة شارون الإجرامية بحق الفلسطينيين.

وكان المتحدث باسم البيت الأبيض آري فلايشر سارع إلى إعلان إدانة بوش لهذه العملية.

وبعد أن قدم بوش تعازيه إلى عائلات الضحايا اعتبر أن هذا العمل «من فعل قتلة يكرهون فكرة السلام وقادرون على تصدير حقدهم إلى كل مكان تقريبا وحتى الجامعات».

وحث كل الأطراف المسؤولين في المنطقة على العمل مع الولايات المتحدة لوقف هذا النوع من الأعمال.

وقال «يجب أن يبذلوا كل ما في وسعهم لمنع منظمات مثل حماس من قتل أبرياء. بموازاة ذلك علينا أن نواصل العمل لإقامة المؤسسات اللازمة لتسهيل إقامة دولة (فلسطينية) تكون قادرة على العيش بسلام مع إسرائيل».

وبدورها نددت السلطة الفلسطينية بالعملية التفجيرية ودعت مجددا إلى عدم التعرض إلى المدنيين وعدم تنفيذ عمليات داخل إسرائيل.

وفور وقوع العملية التفجيرية اعتقلت الشرطة الإسرائيلية أكثر من 50 فلسطينيا منهم اثنتا عشرة امرأة في ضواحي الجامعة العبرية في منطقة العيساوية في القدس الشرقية.

وأمرت الشرطة الرجال بالجلوس أرضا فيما كانت تقوم بتفتيش آخرين بعد اعتقالهم.

من جانب آخر أعلن الجيش الإسرائيلي أمس أنه اكتشف ودمر ورشة لإنتاج القنابل في مبنى تابع للمجلس التشريعي الفلسطيني في جنين شمال الضفة الغربية.

وقال متحدث باسم الجيش إن الجنود عثروا في المكان على 300 كيلوغرام من المتفجرات و150 كيلوغراما من المخصبات المستخدمة في إنتاج القنابل اليدوية الصنع و30 غالونا من الأحماض.

وأضاف أن الجيش دمر الورشة والمواد المضبوطة مما ألحق دمارا جزئيا بالمبنى التابع للمجلس التشريعي.

Text (14)

Al-Anwar, Thursday, August1, 2002

سبعة قتلى وسبعون جريحا بانفجار
داخل الجامعة العبرية بالقدس

قتل سبعة اسرائيليين واصيب سبعون بجروح في انفجار عبوة في الجامعة العبرية في القدس الشرقية امس.

وقد تبنت (كتائب عز الدين القسام) - الجناح العسكري لحركة (حماس) المسؤولية عن العملية، وقالت (انها تأتي ردا على الغارة الجوية على غزة) والتي قتل فيها قائد كتائب القسام، واضافت في بيان اصدرته امس الى (ان هذا الرد هو جزء يسير من تصفية الحساب التي ستطول).

وقالت مصادر عسكرية اسرائيلية ان الانفجار وقع في (كافتيريا) كلية الحقوق في الجامعة العبرية.

وفي وقت لاحق قال مسؤولون اسرائيليون ان ستة من اصل القتلى هم من الأجانب وبينهم اميركية وفرنسي المولد.

وقال مسؤول في وزارة الصحة الاسرائيلية ان عملية التعرف على الجثث (ستأخذ وقتا لأن الطلاب هم من الخارج وافراد عائلاتهم ليسوا هنا لمقارنة الحمض الريبي النووي).

واكد متحدث باسم السفارة الاميركية في اسرائيل وجود اميركية بين القتلى.

واتهمت اسرائيل الرئيس الفلسطيني عرفات بالمسؤولية عن الهجمات. وقال المتحدث باسم الحكومة الاسرائيلية اني بازنر (ان السلطة الفلسطينية تحاول التملص من تنفيذ الاصلاحات الضرورية. ان ياسر عرفات هو الذي يشجع مباشرة ذلك، كما انه (يحاول تعطيل الاصلاحات التي من شأنها أن تمكن فلسطينيين اكثر اعتدالا من الوصول الى مناصب مسؤولة.

وكانت القيادة الفلسطينية استنكرت تفجير العبوة، ودعت مجددا الى (عدم التعرض للمدنيين الاسرائيليين وعدم تنفيذ عمليات داخل اسرائيل). واضافت (ان القيادة الفلسطينية قد تلقت بالصدمة والاستنكار العملية الارهابية التي وقعت في الجامعة العبرية في القدس اليوم الاربعاء).

واعلن مصدر اسرائيلي امس انه (تم اعتقال اكثر من 50 فلسطينيا منهم اثنتا عشرة امرأة من ضواحي الجامعة العبرية).

وفي واشنطن، ندد البيت الابيض بالعملية وقال المتحدث باسم البيت الابيض آري فلايشر (الرئيس يدين الهجوم الذي وقع صباح اليوم في القدس بأقوى العبارات). واضاف (هذا عمل ارهابي مروع).

وقال (الرئيس ما زال مصمما على التركيز على ايجاد سبيل لتحقيق السلام في الشرق الأوسط لكنه يدين هذا الهجوم بأقوى العبارات).

القدس، غزة، واشنطن - ر، ا.ف.ب

Text (15)

Al-Ayyam, Thursday, August 1, 2002

كتائب القسام تتبناها

مقتل سبعة أشخاص وإصابة ٨٦ آخرين في انفجار عبوة داخل مطعم في الجامعة العبرية

القدس- وكالات : في ثاني انفجار بالقدس خلال أربع وعشرين ساعة، انفجرت قنبلة امس، في كافتيريا بالجامعة العبرية في القدس مما أدى إلى مصرع سبعة أشخاص وإصابة ٨٦ آخرين على الاقل، من بينهم ١٤ في حالة خطيرة.

ومن بين الجرحى ذوي الحالة الحرجة، طالبان من كوريا الجنوبية.

وصرح مسؤولون اسرائيليون ان خمسة من اصل القتلى السبعة الذين سقطوا في عملية التفجير هم من الاجانب وبينهم اميركية وفرنسي المولد.

وقال ناطق بلسان وزارة الصحة لوكالة فرانس برس ان «اثنين من القتلى اسرائيليان، والآخرين هم من المواطنين الاجانب على ما يبدو».

وكان ناطق آخر بلسان وزارة الصحة يدو هاداري تحدث في وقت سابق عن اسرائيلي واحد وستة اجانب احدهم قد يحمل جنسيتين.

واوضح ان عملية التعرف على الجثث «ستاخذ وقتا لان الطلاب هم من الخارج وافراد عائلاتهم ليسوا هنا لمقارنة الحمض الريبي النووي»».

واعلنت وسائل الاعلام الاسرائيلية فيما بعد ان بين القتلى اسرائيليين، امراة عرفت باسم لافينا شابيرا (٥٣ عاما) وهي موظفة في الجامعة والآخر شاب في العشرين من عمره.

وقال الناطق بلسان السفارة الاميركية بول باتن «استطيع ان اؤكد ان هناك اميركية بين القتلى». وقد يكون هناك قتيل اميركي آخر بحسب مصادر اخرى.

واوضح مسؤولون اسرائيليون ان بين القتلى فرنسيا كان يتبع دروسا باللغة العبرية.

واشارت المصادر نفسها الى ان شخصا آخر فرنسي الاصل، ومن المهاجرين الى اسرائيل، اصيب بجروح خطرة وكان خضع مساء امس لعملية جراحية.

وذكرت الاذاعة الاسرائيلية العامة ان معظم الجرحى هم من الاجانب، فيما اشار باتن الى ان ثلاثة على الاقل هم اميركيون.

وقالت الشرطة أن القنبلة قد زرعت في الكافيتريا من جانب شخص غادر مسرح الحادث قبل انفجارها.

وفي بيان لمحطة الجزيرة الفضائية قالت حماس إن الانفجار هو انتقام للقصف الاسرائيلي لغزة في الاسبوع الماضي، والذي أدى لقتل قائد كتائب عز الدين القسام صلاح شحادة وأربعة عشر آخرين من بينهم ١١ طفلا.

وحطم الانفجار الكافتيريا الموجودة في مبنى فرانك سيناترا في حرم الجامعة بشمال شرقي القدس، بجانب كلية الطلبة الاجانب بالجامعة، والذين يعد غالبيتهم من اليهود الاميركيين.

وبرغم عدم انعقاد فصول دراسية بالجامعة، إلا أنه كان هناك الكثير من الطلبة ممن يؤدون امتحانات نهاية العام أو ممن جاؤوا لتسجيل أنفسهم للعام الاكاديمي القادم، وهو ما جعل الكافتيريا مكتظة بالطلبة وقت الانفجار.

وغالبية الجرحى تتراوح أعمارهم بين ١٨ عاما و٣٠ عاما وذلك وفقا لما ذكره أحد الاطباء المعالجين. وأشار إلى أن معظم الاصابات كانت نتيجة شظايا أو بسبب انهيار سقف الكافتيريا.

وقالت شابة للاذاعة الاسرائيلية «كنت في الكافتيريا وأخذت ما أريده ثم خرجت، وبعد حوالي ٥٠ مترا سمعت انفجارا هائلا .. لم أسمع مثل ذلك الانفجار أبدا في حياتي. وسادت الظلمة الشديدة في الداخل وبعدها الصمت. وكان الناس مطروحين على الارض».

وهذا الانفجار هو الثاني في القدس خلال ٢٤ ساعة. فقد فجر استشهادي نفسه اول من أمس، في محل للاطعمة السريعة في شرق القدس، حيث قتل نفسه وأصاب خمسة آخرين بجراح.

كان الاسرائيليون يتأهبون بالفعل لمواجهة هجمات انتقامية من جانب حماس ومنظمات فلسطينية أخرى متشددة أقسمت على الثأر في أعقاب الغارة الاسرائيلية التي أودت الاسبوع الماضي بحياة شحادة وأربعة عشر آخرين من المدنيين.

وفي تصريحات أذيعت على راديو إسرائيل بعد قليل من انفجار امس ذكر المتحدث بلسان حماس محمود الزهار «إن الهجوم السابق (ضد شحادة) كان ضد الاطفال وضد النساء وضد المدنيين. وإذا ما كانوا (الاسرائيليون) يهاجمون المدنيين الان، فقد كان عليهم أن يفكروا أنهم سيتجرعون من نفس السم».

وقالت لي سوج جاي وهي طالبة كورية لرويترز «سمعنا صوت انفجار وتطاير كل شيء في الهواء».

وهرعت عربات الاسعاف الى الموقع وحمل عمال الانقاذ المصابين والقتلى على محفات عربات الاسعاف.

وقال ايلان فرانكو نائب رئيس الشرطة «نحو الساعة ١٫٤٠ بعد الظهر سمع صوت انفجار في مطعم بالجامعة. هناك عدد من القتلى وعشرات الجرحى».

ولم يبدأ العام الدراسي في الجامعة العبرية بعد لكن كان بها عدد من الطلبة الاجانب يدرسون في دورات صيفية.

واعلنت كتائب القسام في بيان لها انها «تعلن مسؤوليتها عن تفجير العبوة الناسفة الذي حدث في الجامعة العبرية في القدس ثأرا لدماء الاطفال واشلاء الشهداء التي اريقت من قبل عصابة المجرم شارون «في الغارة على مدينة غزة والتي اوقعت ١٥ قتيلا بينهم قائد الجناح العسكري لحماس وتسعة اطفال، في ٢٢ تموز».

واضاف البيان «هذا ردنا الاولي على مجزرة غزة وهو جزء يسير من تصفية الحساب التي ستطول والتي ستنال مؤسساتكم بلا استثناء واننا نوجهها رسالة صريحة وواضحة للعقلاء منكم أن سارعوا بالرحيل عن ارضنا او اختاروا الموت تحتها وجهزوا شرات الاكياس السوداء تمهيدا لردنا القادم وليتحمل نتيجة ذلك المجرم شارون وزبانيته».

Text (16)

Al-Quds, Thursday, August 1, 2002

ادانة فلسطينية ودولية للعملية واسرائيل
تعطي الضوء الاحمر للرد عليها

٧ قتلى و٨٨ جريحا في انفجار قنبلة بالجامعة العبرية

عواصم - وكالات - قتل سبعة اشخاص واصيب ثمانية وثمانون اخرون بجروح، عندما انفجرت حقيبة مملوءة بالمتفجرات في حوالي الساعة الواحدة والنصف من ظهر يوم امس في مطعم الجامعة العبرية بجبل المشارف «سكوبس» شمال شرق المدينة المقدسة.

واعلنت الشرطة الاسرائيلية ان اثنين من القتلى من الاسرائيليين، اما الاخرون فمن الاجانب. وقد اكدت السفارة الامريكية في اسرائيل ان امرأة امريكية قتلت في الانفجار وعلم ان احد القتلى من اصل فرنسي.

وقد نقلت جثث القتلى الى معهد الطب العدلي في ابو كبير لتشخيصها. وقد وصفت جراح ١١ شخصا بالبالغة بينما تراوحت باقي الاصابات بين المتوسطة والطفيفة بقي منهم قيد العلاج ٣٩ جريحا بينهم كوريان اصيبا بجراح خطيرة.

وفور وقوع الانفجار هرعت الى المكان قوات الامن واغلقته واجرت تفتيشا دقيقا خشية وجود مزيد من العبوات الناسفة كما قامت سيارات الاسعاف بنقل المصابين الى مستشفى هداسا القريب من الجامعة والى مستشفى شعاري تصيدق.

ويقع المقصف الذي وقع فيه الانفجار بالقرب من مكاتب تسجيل الطلبة الجدد في عمارة تحمل اسم المطرب الامريكي فرانك سيناترا الذي كان مكتظا بالطلاب والعاملين رغم ان الطلبة الجامعيين في اسرائيل يقضون عطلتهم الصيفية في هذه الفترة

كما وجد فيه الكثير من الفاحصين الجدد وطلاب اجانب قاموا بجولة في الجامعة اضافة الى زوار معرض فني قريب منه.

ودعت ادارة مستشفى هداسا المتطوعين الى الفروع لمساعدة الاطباء. وقالت نائبة مديرة مستشفى شعاري تصيدق انه في هذه المرة وخلافا لعمليات سابقة تميزت الاصابات بارتفاع نسبة الحروق لدى المصابين بدرجات مختلفة بالارجل وفي الجسم كله.

وفي اعقاب الانفجار اعتقلت الشرطة الاسرائيلية اكثر من خمسين فلسطينيا بينهم ١٢ امرأة في ضواحي الجامعة العبرية ثم اطلقت في المساء باخلاء سبيل العديد من العاملين العرب في الجامعة والطلبة الذين تم توقيفهم.

وقال المفتش العام للشرطة الاسرائيلية شلومو اهارونيشكي ان موضوع الحراسة في الجامعة العبرية سيكون قيد الدراسة واشار الى انه يجب عدم التسرع في استخلاص الاستنتاجات حول اخفاق الجهات المسؤولة عن الحراسة في الجامعة.

وقال نائب شرطة القدس البريغادير ايلان فرانكو انه لم ترد انذارات محددة حول عملية تفجيرية في الجامعة العبرية.

شهود عيان

وقالت امرأة التي تعمل على مقربة من مكان وقوع الانفجار «ذهب جميع زملائي في العمل لتناول طعام الغداء في المطعم وبعد ذلك ببضعة دقائق سمعنا دوي انفجار رهيب وصرخات، وعاد زملائي الى المكتب مصابين بالصدمة وكان بعضهم مصابا بجراح وادركنا ان هذا عملية هجومية».

ووصفت شاهدة عيان اخرى المكان بعد حدوث العملية انه بدا وكانه ساحة حرب. وقال شاهد عيان تواجد في المطعم وقت حدوث العملية التفجيرية انه تواجد فيه نحو ١٠٠ شخص بينهم طلبة وعمال وغيرهم.

ووصف طالب جامعي عما رآه قائلا: «في البداية اعتقدت ان دوي الانفجار كان فرق صوتي لكنني رأيت صديقي يركض نحوي ويصرخ «عملية تفجيرية» اعمل مسعفا في الجيش فهرعت الى مكان حدوث العملية لتقديم العلاج للمصابين، المنظر الاول الذي شاهدته هو اشخاص محترقون. لقد شاهدت الكثير اثناء خدمتي في الجيش لكنني لم ار في حياتي منظر فتاة مستلقية على الارض نصف عارية وعيناها تنظران الى الاعلى ادركت انها ميتة لن انسى هذا المنظر طيلة حياتي».

وقالت شابة للاذاعة الاسرائيلية «كنت في الكافتيريا واحتسيت ما اريده ثم خرجت، وبعد ٤٠ مترا سمعت انفجارا هائلا .. لم اسمع مثل ذلك الانفجار ابدا. وصلت الظلمة الشديدة في الداخل وبعدها الصمت وكان الناس ملقون على الارض».

وقال احد المسعفين المتطوعين «رأيت سيدة جريحة بسبب الشظايا تجري على بعد ١٠٠ متر من الموقع، ومن الواضح انها كانت تحاول الهروب ثم سقطت على الارض».

حماس تتبنى العملية

واعلنت كتائب عز الدين القسام التابعة لحركة «حماس» مسؤوليتها عن العملية وقالت انها جاءت ردا على الغارة الاسرائيلية على حي الدرج في غزة التي اسفرت عن استشهاد ١٥ فلسطينيا بينهم صلاح شحادة قائد الكتائب وتسعة اطفال.

اسرائيل تتوعد برد صارم

وعقد وزير الدفاع الاسرائيلي بنيامين بن اليعازر اجتماعا مساء امس مع ممثلي مختلف الدوائر الامنية الاسرائيلية لبحث اتساع رقعة ظاهرة «التفجيرين» وسبل الرد على عملية الجامعة العبرية بعد ظهر امس واعطى الضوء الاخضر لرئيس الاركان يعلون لتوجيه ضربة انتقامية.

واكدت مصادر سياسية في اسرائيل ان اسرائيل سترد بصرامة على عملية الجامعة العبرية واوضحت هذه المصادر ان موضوع «التسهيلات» لن يتغير مشيرة الى انها لا تتنافى والحرب التي تشنها اسرائيل على «الارهاب».

حالة تأهب في اسرائيل

ورفعت الشرطة الاسرائيلية مستوى حالة التأهب في صفوفها في اعقاب ورود اشارات حول نية جهات فلسطينية تنفيذ عمليات.

وكثفت تواجدها في الطرق المحاذية لخط التماس وفي القدس.

اسرائيل تحمل عرفات المسؤولية

وحملت اسرائيل امس الرئيس ياسر عرفات المسؤولية عن العملية وقالت انه لا يحرك ساكنا لمنع العمليات.

ردود فعل اسرائيلية

وقال وزير الخارجية الاسرائيلي شمعون بيرس ان العمليات التي تنفذها حركة حماس لا تمس بالشعب الاسرائيلي فقط وانما تؤثر ايضا في مستقبل الشعب الفلسطيني.

وقال انه آن الاوان لتتخلى السلطة الفلسطينية عن تنظيمات فلسطينية مسلحة غير شرعية

وقال بيرس في مقابلة تلفزيونية في الولايات المتحدة ان عملية الجامعة العبرية ليست ردا على اغتيال صلاح شحادة مشيرا الى مقتل عدد من الابرياء وان حماس ستستمر على هذا النحو مستقبلا.

وقال وزير الامن الداخلي الاسرائيلي عوزي لنداو انه يجب مواصلة الحرب ضد ما اسماه «الارهاب الفلسطيني» موضحا انه يترتب على الاسرائيليين المس بكل من له يد في التخطيط والاعداد والتنفيذ لمثل هذه العمليات.

واضاف انه يجب على اسرائيل اتخاذ كافة الوسائل الكفيلة لمنع تكرار مثل هذه العمليات وان تقوم بقطع دابر «الارهاب».

واتهم الناطق الحكومي الاسرائيلي آفي بازنر الرئيس ياسر عرفات بانه يشجع مثل هذه العمليات تفاديا لتطبيق الاصلاحات اللازمة.

ودعت وزيرة التربية والتعليم ليمور ليفنات الى وقف الاتصالات بين شمعون بيرس ومسؤولين فلسطينيين مشيرة الى ان السلطة الفلسطينية لا تعمل لمنع عمليات «انتحارية» بل انها تشجعها

وطالبت منع تقديم تصاريح عمل للفلسطينيين للعمل داخل الخط الاخضر وكذلك تحويل الاموال المجمدة للسلطة الفلسطينية

واعرب تسفي هندل من كتلة الاتحاد الوطني واسرائيل بيتنا عن اعتقاده بانه يجب على اسرائيل تقويض السلطة الفلسطينية ودعا الحكومة الاسرائيلية لطرد الرئيس ياسر عرفات الى تونس وان تفرض سيطرتها على جميع المدن الفلسطينية.

«بتسيلم» تندد

وعبرت مؤسسة «بتسيلم» عن استنكارها الشديد للعملية وقالت ان العمليات الموجهة ضد المدنيين منافية للاعراف الاخلاقية والقانونية والانسانية.

واضافت ان قتل المدنيين الابرياء يعتبر جريمة حرب لا يمكن قبولها او تفهمها مهما كانت الظروف. وتوجهت «بتسيلم» للسلطة الفلسطينية بان تعمل كل ما بوسعها من اجل عدم المس بالمدنيين الاسرائيليين في المستقبل وطالبت بالتحقيق ومحاكمة المسؤولين عن هذه العملية.

كما طالبت الحكومة الاسرائيلية بعدم المس بالمدنيين الفلسطينيين كرد على هذه العملية.

القيادة الفلسطينية تستنكر العملية

واستنكرت القيادة الفلسطينية امس العملية ودعت مجددا الى عدم التعرض للمدنيين الاسرائيليين وعدم تنفيذ عمليات داخل اسرائيل.

وقالت القيادة الفلسطينية في بيان عقب اجتماعها عشية رام الله برئاسة الرئيس ياسر عرفات وان [illegible]

Text (17)

Asharq Al-Awsat, Thursday, August1, 2002

1-آب-2002

جريدة الشرق الاوسط

»كتائب القسام« تتبنى تفجير

الجامعة العبرية

7قتلى و68 جريحا والسلطة تدين العملية

وبوش يؤكد أنه لن يتراجع أمام الإرهاب

القدس المحتلة: نظير مجلي

غزة: صالح النعامي

قتل 7 اشخاص واصيب 86 آخرون معظمهم من الطلاب في انفجار عبوة ناسفة وضعت في كافيتريا تحمل اسم المغني الاميركي الشهير فرانك سيناترا في الجامعة العبرية بالقدس التي تعد جيبا اسرائيليا محاطا باحياء عربية. وتبنت كتائب القسام الجناح العسكري لحركة حماس التفجير الذي اعتقد في البداية انه عملية انتحارية ثم اكدت الشرطة انه بفعل عبوة ناسفة، وقالت حماس انها بداية رد على اغتيال صلاح شحادة قائد كتائب القسام. وقتل 6 على الفور في الانفجار الذي وقع في الكافيتريا المشهورة في الجامعة والتي يؤمها طلبة عرب ويهود واجانب بينما توفي السابع في وقت لاحق متأثرا باصاباته. وذكرت انباء صحافية روسية ان طلبة روسا اصيبوا في الانفجار حيث كان هناك وفد طلابي من جامعة الدولة في موسكو موجودا في مكان الانفجار. وتأكد موت أميركية في الانفجار.

وادانت السلطة الفلسطينية التفجير وكل مساس بالمدنيين، وحملت حكومة ارييل شارون المسؤولية وقالت ان الممارسات الاجرامية لهذه الحكومة تقود الى هذه النتائج المدمرة. كما اكد الرئيس الاميركي جورج بوش امس انه لن يتراجع امام الارهاب منددا بعملية التفجير. وقال بوش في تصريح صحافي ادلى به في اعقاب اجتماع للادارة الاميركية خصص للاوضاع الاقتصادية «اريد ان اقول بشكل واضح للقتلة انهم لن يتمكنوا من منعنا من حشد العالم لمحاربة ارهابهم، ولا من دفع رؤيتنا للسلام قدما». وألغى القس جيسي جاكسون زعيم الحقوق المدنية الاميركي لقاء كان مقررا مع الشيخ احمد ياسين مؤسس حركة «حماس» بعد ان تبنت الحركة التفجير.

Text (18)

Washington Post, Thursday, August1, 2002

Americans Killed in Jerusalem Bombing

Bombing at University Leaves 7 Dead, More Than 60 Hurt

By John Ward Anderson

Washington Post Foreign Service

Thursday, August 1, 2002; Page A01

JERUSALEM, July 31 -- Three U.S. citizens were among seven people killed when a large bomb exploded here today in a busy cafeteria at Hebrew University's Frank Sinatra International Student Center, spraying shards of glass and metal across a lunchtime crowd. The Islamic Resistance Movement, or Hamas, asserted responsibility, calling it revenge for an Israeli bombing raid that killed its military leader.

A fourth U.S. citizen was missing and presumed dead, although the victim's identity was not firmly established, and four U.S. citizens were among the more than 60 people wounded in the blast, a State Department official said in Washington. One of the Americans killed had just arrived for studies in Israel on Tuesday, the U.S. Embassy here reported. Two of the Americans killed were women.

One of the victims, Janis Ruth Coulter, 36, worked as assistant director of academic affairs in New York for Hebrew University's Rothberg International School. She left the United States on Monday to accompany a group of American students who were enrolling at the university, according to Amy Sugin, an official at the New York organization. Coulter had been expected to return to New York at the end of the week.

The explosion left pools of blood and debris around the cafeteria and charred some walls. Tables, chairs, plants and garbage containers were overturned inside and on a cafe-style patio outside, which was carpeted with pieces of glass large and small. Wires dangled from spots in the ceiling where tiles and insulation were blown to shreds. Shoes and blood-drenched clothing littered the area.

"I was eating in the cafeteria with two friends and all at once everything exploded," said David Kosok, 35, a rabbinical student from Los Angeles studying Hebrew at the university. "At first I thought that an oven had exploded or something, but then there were all these things flying through the air. If I can say that I was lucky in this attack, I'll say it. I was really lucky."

Police said preliminary evidence suggested the explosion came from a bomb left in a bag on a table inside the cafeteria, rather than from a suicide bomb -- the trademark weapon used by Palestinian radicals in their 22-month uprising against Israeli occupation in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

The Hamas military wing, Izzedine al-Qassam Brigades, said it organized the blast to avenge the July 22 killing of its leader, Salah Shehada. Sheik Ahmed Yassin, the Hamas spiritual leader and one of its founders, also linked it to the killing of Shehada, in which Israel bombed a house where he was spending the night with his family in a crowded Gaza City neighborhood. The 2,000-pound bomb killed Shehada and 14 other people, including nine children.

Several thousand Palestinians participated in a march through Gaza streets tonight organized by Hamas to celebrate the bombing in Jerusalem, the Reuters news agency reported.

The Palestinian Authority, headed by Yasser Arafat, condemned today's bombing "absolutely." But the authority's leadership, in a statement also alluding to the Gaza attack, added that Israeli Prime Minister Ariel Sharon is "responsible for this cycle of terror."

President Bush, speaking after a Cabinet meeting in Washington, criticized the bombing "in the strongest possible terms" and charged that the people who organized it are "clearly killers who hate the thought of peace." As he has before, Bush urged the Palestinian Authority to shed "officials who haven't been able to deliver" -- a group that Bush has said should include Arafat himself.

"Israel is fighting a pitched battle against terror and for the right to walk down the street, take a bus or sit in a cafeteria without the fear of being decimated by Palestinian terrorism," an official in Sharon's office, David Baker, told reporters.

Today's blast was the most serious in Jerusalem since June 18 and 19, when 26 Israelis were killed in back-to-back suicide bombings on a bus and at a crowded intersection. Those attacks led Sharon to launch a massive crackdown in the West Bank, erecting new roadblocks and checkpoints, reoccupying seven of the eight largest Palestinian cities with thousands of Israeli soldiers, tanks and armored vehicles, and imposing curfews that have left hundreds of thousands of Palestinians confined to their homes for weeks at a time.

Despite those efforts, the violence has continued. Analysts and Israeli security officials had warned of an upswing in attacks in retaliation for the Gaza bombing. On Tuesday, the director of Shin Bet, the domestic security service, warned that 60 suicide bombings against Israeli targets were being planned.

Frustrated by the attacks, Sharon's security cabinet moved today to deport to the Gaza Strip any family members who could be linked directly to terrorists, a tactic that drew intense international criticism when it was proposed earlier this month. Israeli press reports said the first to be deported would be a relative of a Palestinian who ambushed a bus outside the West Bank settlement of Emmanuel on July 16, killing 10 Israelis and injuring 20.

The cabinet also decided to formalize a policy of destroying the homes of suicide bombers and other attackers, which the Israeli military has already been doing, according to Israeli media reports. In addition, the security cabinet -- which did not announce its decisions -- reportedly recommended cutting off government assistance to families of alleged terrorists, punishing Islamic religious leaders who incite violence through their preaching and banning funeral processions for suicide bombers.

The bloody cycle of bombings and other killings has left more than 1,600 Palestinians and about 570 Israelis dead since the current uprising began in September 2000. But today's incident was the first violent attack against an institution of higher learning and one of the few times that attackers detonated a bomb inside a building rather than recruiting a suicide bomber.

Many of those injured at the Sinatra center, named for the late American crooner, a donor to the school, were exchange students from overseas here for summer classes. Hospital officials said they included the four Americans, a French tourist, an Italian man, two people from East Asia and several Arabs. Many of the injuries were burns, rather than the shrapnel wounds typically caused by suicide bombs, which are often loaded with nails and other sharp objects.

"There was a huge boom and then a fire," said Arye Edrei, 46, a law professor at Tel Aviv University who was eating lunch on the far side of the cafeteria when the explosion occurred at 1:45 p.m. "There was fire, everything was destroyed, people were lying on the ground bleeding all over, and people started helping everyone get out. People were crying, screaming."

The bombing at one of Israel's oldest and most prestigious universities, attended by Jews and Arabs, shattered what students and university officials said was the illusion that they were in an enclave of tolerance nestled on Mount Scopus in northern Jerusalem.

Some student leaders said on Israeli television tonight that they had complained to university officials several months ago about lax security. But most said they had few worries as they attended classes, ate meals and strolled across the campus, which has strict security checks at all entrances.

About 23,000 students attend the university, officials said, including about 1,700 Arabs.

Students said, however, that they have avoided trips to the bars, shops, restaurants and malls in downtown Jerusalem, where eight suicide bombings have occurred in the past 16 months. The most recent was Tuesday, when a 17-year-old from the Bethlehem area blew himself up at a popular falafel stand, injuring five Israelis.

"We felt the university was safe. After all, people learn there," said Sawalha Asad, 27, a dental student. "I thought that it was a place of peace, a place where Jews and Arabs could meet and be together."

Many students said that rather than shaking their confidence, the attack strengthened their resolve to stay at the university.

"I told my family that I'd come home if something happened, but I just went over and wrote them an e-mail that I'm fine, and I don't want to come home," said Sophia Aron, 19, a student from Los Angeles who arrived last month.

"Too many kids didn't come this year because they were scared," she said. "But this is Israel, I'm Jewish, and it's important to me that Israel exists. If you're going to come to Israel, you should come, good or bad."

Special correspondent Pamela Ferdinand in Boston contributed to this report.

Text (19)

Independent, Wednesday, July31, 2002

University suicide bomb kills six

AP

31 July 2002

A bomb exploded in a crowded cafeteria at Jerusalem's Hebrew University at lunchtime, killing at least seven people and injuring more than 70

The blast happened in the university's Frank Sinatra cafeteria. Classes have ended for the summerr, but the broad-based student body, which includes Jews, Arabs and foreign students, were taking exams and the cafeteria was busy at the time of the blast.

Israeli government spokesman Danny Seaman, who confirmed that six people were dead, said it wasn't clear whether a suicide bomber carried out the attack, or if someone placed the bomb in the cafeteria.

Alastair Goldrein, 19, from Liverpool said the cafeteria was a place where Jewish, Arab and foreign students mixed freely.

"I was on my way to lunch. There was a huge, huge explosion. Everything shook and then there was this deathly silence," said Mr Goldrein, who has been taking Jewish studies at the university for the past year. "I ran in, there were people lying around wailing, covered in blood. Scenes that are indescribable, clothes and flesh torn apart."

The blast was at the university's Mount Scopus campus, a Jewish enclave surrounded by Palestinian neighbourhoods in the eastern part of the city. The university has extremely heavy security.

Militant Islamic group Hamas said it was responsible for the explosion.

Today's blast came a day after a Palestinian suicide bomber blew himself at a fast–food stand in Jerusalem, killing himself and wounding several Israelis. That explosion was also near the dividing line between east and west Jerusalem.

Text (20)

Virtual Jerusalem, Thursday, Aygust1, 2002

Latest Stories

5 of 7 killed in Jerusalem Univ. attack were U.S. citizens

The latest warnings of an attack come less than 24 hours after a bomb exploded in the main cafetaria at the Hebrew University on Mt. Scopus in Jerusalem, killing seven people and wounding 97. One person was still in critical condition and 12 in serious condition Thursday morning following the blast.

Five of the seven killed held American citizenship - with one of them holding dual U.S.-French citizenship. Three of the Americans killed were identified Thursday morning as Janis Ruth Coulter, 36, the deputy director of the Hebrew University's foreign students department in New York; Benjamin Blutstein, 25, from Susquehanna Township, Pennsylvania; and Marla Bennet, 24, from San Diego, California. The victim with French citizenship was identified as David Gritz, 24.

Laying a wreath at Hebrew University a day after the lunchtime blast, U.S. ambassador to Israel Dan Kurtzer demanded immediate action by the Palestinians and Arab states to end 22 months of violence that threatens to spin out of control.

He made his comments before scheduled talks on the Middle East crisis between U.S. President George W. Bush and Jordan's King Abdullah in Washington later on Thursday.

"The terrorist murderers, those who sent them and those whose action and inaction contributed to this despicable act, have descended to a new depth of depravity," said Kurtzer, a former student at Hebrew University.

"It is not enough that Palestinians and other Arabs have condemned this act of terrorism. It is absolutely imperative that they work actively to stop terrorism immediately."

Kurtzer also said that the White House would discuss with Israel the possibility of expeling those responsible for the attack, Army Radio reported.

Police, who were on high alert Thursday in Jerusalem, said they suspected that the terrorist who placed the bomb had been assisted either by an Arab student or an Arab worker on the campus, Army Radio reported.

Defense Minister Benjamin s on Wednesday evening, but there were no details on the exBen-Eliezer approved a rapid IDF retaliation against Hamas targetact nature of the response.

The Islamic fundamentalist movement claimed responsibility for the attack, saying it was retaliation for Israel's assassination of the Hamas military leader Salah Shehadeh in Gaza last week.

Palestinian Authority Chairman Yasser Arafat condemned the bombing, as did world leaders, including U.S. President George Bush.

In Arafat's Ramallah headquarters an alert was declared amid fears that Israel would exploit the bombing to expel the Palestinian leader to Gaza or out of the country. Senior PA officials warned that such a move would spell "a disaster" for Israel.

The bomber left the bomb in a bag in the cafeteria in the Frank Sinatra Building of the Hebrew University's Mount Scopus campus. The Shin Bet believes he came from a northern West bank Hamas cell, possibly from Nablus.

The device was packed with shrapnel and hidden in an innocent looking bag and Shin Bet sources say it had been professionally prepared, possibly in one of the factories in the Nablus casbah, which the IDF has refrained from entering since Operation Defensive Shield after Passover.

Security sources said the bombing appeared to be very well planned and it was noted that the Hamas, which initiated the use of suicide bombers, appears to have made a deliberate decision not to use one in this incident.

There were about 100 people inside the cafeteria at lunch-time when the terrorist walked in with the innocent-looking bag, put it on a table, and then left. Minutes later, the bomb exploded. Windows were blown out, tables flew, the ceiling collapsed, and the conscious wounded made their way out of the building.

Police Inspector General Shlomo Aharonishki ordered the entire police force to move into a Stage 3 alert, meaning desk officers and cadets in training will be put on the streets at checkpoints and in crowded areas, especially in Jerusalem.

Virtual jerusalem.com

Text (21)

Haaretz daily, Thursday, August1, 2002

IDF readies response to J'lem bomb Defense Minister Benjamin Ben-Eliezer has approved a rapid IDF retaliation against Hamas targets, for yesterday's cafeteria bombing at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem.

Defense Minister Benjamin Ben-Eliezer has approved a rapid IDF retaliation against Hamas targets, for yesterday's cafeteria bombing at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem that left seven people dead and 97 wounded - one seriously, and 11 in critical condition.

The Islamic fundamentalist movement claimed responsibility, saying the attack was retaliation for Israel's assassination of the Hamas military leader Salah Shehadeh.

The names of two of the dead were released last night. Three bodies had been identified - those of two Israelis and one American citizen - and the other four were believed to be foreigners, probably students. Palestinian Authority Chairman Yasser Arafat condemned the bombing, as did world leaders, including U.S. President George Bush.

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that the Hamas, which initiated the use of suicide bombers, appears to have made a deliberate decision not to use one in this incident.

Jerusalem's hospitals went on alert shortly before 1 P.M., when the explosion rocked the campus. One of the victims died on arrival at Hadassah Hospital in Ein Kerem. Another seriously wounded victim was at the hospital last night after hours of surgery. Altogether 45 victims were sent to Hadassah, with 18 at Ein Kerem, and the rest at the Mount Scopus facility. One of the victims at Scopus, a woman, was in serious condition, and seven others were in critical condition. All underwent surgery and were in intensive care last night.

Another eight at Ein Kerem were in moderate condition. Sha'arei Zedek received 19 casualties, three critical and 2 in moderate condition. Bikur Holim Hospital received 25 mostly lightly wounded, though some had moderate injuries.

The Hamas statement said the bombing was "a first response" for the assassination of Salah Shehadeh, founder of the organization's Izz Adin el Qassam military wing, and for the deaths of 15 civilians in the Gaza bombing that killed him last week.

Abdel Aziz Rantisi, a senior Hamas official in Gaza praised "the hero," saying "the Zionists are paying the price of their terror and we say to all Zionists to leave Palestinian land."

He called on the PA and the Arab world to "give the Hamas five years to fight the Zionists, the way they gave the PA five years to try to make peace. Give us five years and you'll see for yourselves." As for government-announced plans to expel terrorist relatives, Rantisi said, "if they remove us, we will remove them from life."

Police call up

Police Inspector General Shlomo Aharonishki ordered the entire police force to move into a Stage 3 alert, meaning desk officers and cadets in training will be put on the streets at checkpoints and in crowded areas, especially in Jerusalem and the Sharon area.

There were about 100 people inside the cafeteria at lunch-time when the terrorist walked in with the innocent-looking bag, put it on a table, and then left. Minutes later, the bomb exploded. Windows were blown out, tables flew, the ceiling collapsed, and the conscious wounded made their way out of the building.

Within minutes, the first ambulances arrived on the scene, but the topography of the campus made it impossible for the vehicles to approach the building, and they ended up in a long line at the foot of a hill, where the victims were taken by stretcher.

First to be evacuated were wounded taken to the nearby Hadassah Hospital on Mount Scopus, but as the casualties mounted, other hospitals were brought onto alert.

Dozens of students and Palestinian workers who were in the vicinity of the campus were questioned as police and Shin Bet officers sought eyewitnesses to identify the terrorist, or possible accomplices. No arrests had been made by last night.

Deputy Jerusalem Police Commander Ilan Franco said there had been no specific alert about a possible terror attack on the university, but there had been general alerts for the past week. Shin Bet chief Avi Dichter told the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee on Tuesday that the security services knew of at least 60 plots for terrorist attacks.

The university maintains it own security, and with the mounting hostilities over the past two years, has increased its security staff. The east Jerusalem campus abuts Issawiyeh and Wadi Joz. But while the university was confident of its security procedures, students, including the student newspaper, had been warning of the ease with which a terrorist could get onto the campus.

According to Aharonishki, who arrived on the scene yesterday for a first-hand look, "the university is well protected." But he said every attack that succeeds shows that the security precautions failed. "There is good security here, but under current conditions it is impossible to close the place off 100 percent."

There was much speculation about how the terrorist got the bomb onto the campus. They ranged from suspicions of inside help from an Arab university employee or student, to comments on the ease with which anyone could enter the campus over a fence by night to stash a bomb, and then return by day to pick it up and detonate it.

Text (22)

USA Today, Thursday, August 1, 2002

Americans, other foreigners among victims of bombing

JERUSALEM (AP) — Israeli troops and police strengthened their presence in Israel and some West Bank areas Thursday after a bomb detonated by a cell phone exploded in a university cafeteria in Jerusalem, killing seven people — five of them Americans. The militant group Hamas took responsibility for the blast Wednesday, saying it was revenge for an Israeli attack last week in Gaza that killed the leader of its military wing and 14 others.

The blast shattered the cafeteria at the Frank Sinatra International Student Center at the Mount Scopus campus of Hebrew University, a popular gathering spot for Jewish, Arab and foreign students.

Five Americans were killed; at least two of them had dual citizenship, police said Thursday. The 80 wounded included four Americans, three South Koreans, as well as Israeli Jews and Arabs.

Unlike other recent Palestinian attacks, Wednesday's blast was not a suicide bombing. The bomb, laden with nails and other metal objects, was in a bag left on a table in the center of the cafeteria and was detonated remotely by a cellular phone, said an Israeli official, speaking on condition of anonymity.

Police detained a number of Arab university employees on suspicion of having aided the bomber, said a police official, speaking on condition of anonymity.

The student newspaper, "Student Legends" had printed two articles in April warning of lax security at the university, including one that imagined a suicide bomber blowing himself up inside the Sinatra cafeteria, killing seven people, said editor-in-chief Yaniv Tohorylef.

He said the cafeteria was in a particularly vulnerable position near a bridge, and the newspaper's scenario envisioned the bomber crossing the bridge onto campus. At the time, the university assured students security was under control, he said Thursday.

On Thursday, Israeli police canceled training courses and put officers, including those with administrative jobs, on active duty in Jerusalem and elsewhere, police said. Checkpoints were also erected in the Sharon area of central Israel amid alerts that Palestinians had entered from the West Bank.

In the West Bank town of Nablus, Israeli troops who had remained on the edge of town moved into the city center. Residents who had defied the army-imposed curfew for four days stayed in their houses.
In new violence Thursday, an Israeli man, his hands and feet bound, was found dead with a gunshot wound to the head in his factory office near the Palestinian town of Tulkarem in the northern West Bank, police and the army said.
Brig. Gen. Gershon Yitzhak, the division commander of the West Bank, told Israel Radio the man had been killed by Palestinians taking advantage of the lifted curfew in Tulkarem on Thursday.
Two Palestinian universities — Al Quds, on the edge of Jerusalem, and Bethlehem University — sent their condolences to the families of victims of Wednesday's bombing. In an ad published Thursday in the Israeli daily Haaretz, the universities said they "share in your sorrow over the murder of your dear ones and the repugnant attack."
Yasser Arafat's Palestinian Authority said in a statement that it "absolutely condemns the attack against Hebrew University." However, the Palestinian leadership also said it "considers Israeli Prime Minister Ariel Sharon responsible for this cycle of terror."
Sharon's government blamed Arafat.
In Washington, President Bush condemned the attack "in the strongest possible terms."

Police and family members identified the American dead as Benjamin Blutstein, 25, of Susquehanna Township, Pa.; Marla Bennett, 24, of San Diego; and Janis Ruth Coulter, 36, who lived in New York.

The others were David Gritz, 24, who holds dual American-French citizenship; and an Israeli with American citizenship whose name wasn't released, Jerusalem Police spokesman Kobi Zrihen said Thursday.
The two slain Israelis, Lavina Shapira, 53, and David Ludovisky, 29, were to be buried Thursday in Jerusalem.
The 22-month Palestinian-Israeli conflict has seen more than 70 Palestinian suicide bombings, killing more than 250 bystanders. Wednesday's attack was one of the deadliest attacks not perpetrated by suicide bombers.

It came as Israel's Security Cabinet considered ways to stop or at least hinder suicide bombers, including measures like expelling relatives of bombers from the West Bank to Gaza or destroying their houses.

In the town of Beit Jalla, next to Bethlehem, the Israeli military destroyed the family house of Hazem Yusuf, who carried out a suicide bombing attack on Tuesday in Jerusalem that wounded seven Israelis, the military said in a statement. Military sources said the destruction was a deterrent measure.

On Thursday, Israeli troops in the West Bank town of Jenin also demolished the home of an Islamic Jihad activist arrested earlier this week, residents said. The army said it was checking the report.

Israeli troops control seven of the eight main Palestinian centers in the West Bank, moving in after back-to-back suicide bomb attacks in Jerusalem June 18-19. The university bombing and a suicide attack the day before were the first bombings in Jerusalem since the takeover.

In Gaza, where Hamas is strongest, about 10,000 Palestinians celebrated in the streets over the cafeteria attack, calling for more "martyrdom operations," as they term suicide bombings.

Hebrew University was one of the few places where Jews and Arabs could still mingle freely.

On Thursday, a few students milled about near the cafeteria, some of them lighting memorial candles as workers boarded up the shattered windows. Four students held up signs saying "This failure was not in security," and "Assassination and terror attack."

Text (23)

Independent, Thursday, August1, 2002

Murder on the campus

American students among 7 dead, 70 injured in bombing at university

By Justin Huggler in Jerusalem

01 August 2002

They were searching for body parts when we reached the students' cafeteria at Jerusalem's Hebrew University, painstakingly sifting the broken pieces of tables and ceiling tiles that littered the floor. Plates with half-eaten meals still on them lay amid the broken glass around our feet. There were about 200 students crowded in for lunch when a bomb went off yesterday, witnesses said. They spent the rest of the day sponging the students' blood off the floor.

At least seven people died - including, it was believed last night, three or more Americans - and more than 70 were injured in what was a devastating attack on the heart of civil society in Israel. These were not Jewish settlers living in the occupied territories, or soldiers on the front line. They were young, unarmed civilians. The bodies of six of them lay in a row, in black plastic bags.

Amid the wreckage was half a Hebrew-English dictionary, torn apart by the blast. Beside it, a photocopied Hebrew text where someone had jotted a few notes in English handwriting. Many of those in the café at the Frank Sinatra International Students' Centre were foreigners on summer courses. Many of the others in the café were Palestinians since this is one of the few places left where Israelis and Palestinians mix.

Alastair Goldrein, a 19-year-old visiting student from Liverpool, helped to move the wounded. "I carried people out. They won't walk again," he said, a young shaven-headed man wearing his kippah, a Jewish skullcap, clearly in shock, and speaking very fast. "I carried one girl out. Her arm was already coming off. It was just hanging. I saw bodies without feet. I saw bodies without all sorts of things."

This was not a suicide bombing, the Israeli police thought. They said it was a bomb planted in a bag on a table at the centre of the café.

The militant Islamist Hamas organisation claimed responsibility, said al-Jazeera television, and the attack was revenge for Israel's air strike on Gaza, which killed its military leader and nine Palestinian children. Sheikh Ahmad Yassin, Hamas' spiritual

leader, said: "When Israel bombs a civilian building full of women and children, and kills 15 people, this is the response they should expect."

It was a response that quickly eroded the international sympathy for the Palestinians prompted by the Gaza air strike. "Why is somebody targeting students sitting down to their lunch?" Mr Goldrein said. "We're talking about 19 to 25-year-olds, Jews, Arabs, Muslims, Christians, left-wingers, right-wingers.

"The restaurant was full of Arabs. I eat with Arabs every day. I carried out one girl who was obviously of Arab extraction. She was badly wounded. God grant that she lives. I really mean that; God grant it."

A small group of right-wing Israelis had turned up at the scene, bearing a huge banner saying, "Throw the Arab enemy out". One of them was shouting angrily at the top of his voice. His companion, 17-year-old Zev Blumberg, said the group wanted to expel all the Palestinians from Israel and the occupied territories.

But the Hebrew University is not like that. Many young Palestinians - those who live in East Jerusalem or have Israeli citizenship - attend the university.

Mr Goldrein said: "I have Arabs living in my accommodation. The university is pretty left-wing. I'm moving towards the right, but a lot of the people here say Israel has to give the territories back to the Palestinians. Nobody in that café was an obstacle to a Palestinian state."

Because Israel lays claim to all of Jerusalem as its own, there is no fence or roadblocks, no soldiers separating Arab East Jerusalem from the Jewish West. The Hebrew University lies on Mount Scopus, a Jewish island in the Arab east surrounded by Palestinian districts.

There had clearly been a breach of security. Students told us their bags were searched by two armed guards at the entrance to the university, but that there was no guard at the café. Others pointed out that the perimeter fence was easy to cross undetected.

Nobody believes yesterday's bombing is the end of a new wave of violence by Palestinian militant groups in reaction to the Gaza air strike. A Hamas statement reportedly read: "It's a part of a series of responses that will take a long time and teach all Israelis."

Israel ordered the relative of an alleged Palestinian militant to be deported to the Gaza Strip yesterday. It is the first time Israel has gone ahead with a deportation, which human rights groups have warned is a breach of the Geneva conventions.

Text (24)

Assafir, Thursday, July18, 2002

بوش يجدّد حملته على عرفات .. والرباعية باشرت خطة <<اصلاحه>>.

استشهاديان ينفذان معاً عمليتين في تل أبيب.

خمسة قتلى و40 جريحاً معظمهم غير اسرائيليين.

للمرة الاولى منذ بدء موجة العمليات الاستشهادية الفلسطينية، نفذ استشهاديان من حركة الجهاد الاسلامي، وفي وقت واحد ومكان واحد في قلب تل ابيب، تفجيرين أسفرا عن مقتل خمسة اسرائيليين وجرح ثلاثين آخرين، وشكلا تحديا جديدا لاسرائيل التي تفرض سيطرة كاملة على الضفة الغربية، وتفترض انها استطاعت فرض الهدوء التام منذ بدء عملية □<<الطريق الحازم>>.

وقال مسؤولون اسرائيليون ان غالبية القتلى والجرحى من العمال الاجانب من آسيا وشرق اوروبا. وهذه هي العملية الأولى داخل اراضي 1948 منذ بداية حملة <<الطريق الحازم>> التي اعادت خلالها القوات الاسرائيلية احتلال معظم مناطق الضفة الغربية، في 19 حزيران الماضي، وهي تأتي بعد يوم واحد على عملية فدائية متقنة نفذت قرب مستوطنة عمانوئيل في الضفة واسفرت عن مقتل سبعة اسرائيليين وجرح ثلاثين آخرين. وقالت وكالة <<فرانس برس>> ان مجهولا قال انه يتحدث باسم حركة الجهاد الاسلامي تبنى العملية في اتصال هاتفي مع مكتبها في القدس المحتلة. . وقال المتحدث ان <<بيانا سيصدر لاحقاً. وفيما حمّل المتحدث باسم رئيس الوزراء الاسرائيلي رعنان غيسين السلطة الفلسطينية المسؤولية عن العملية، نقلت قناة الجزيرة القطرية عن امين عام مجلس الوزراء الفلسطيني احمد عبد الرحمن إدانته للهجوم وقوله أن العمليات الانتحارية ضد المدنيين من شأنها فحسب أن تزيد حياة الفلسطينيين سوءا. اللجنة الرباعية

اطلقت اللجنة الرباعية حول الشرق الاوسط عملية الاصلاحات في السلطة الفلسطينية، وقررت ارسال فريق من الخبراء الامنيين من الولايات المتحدة ومصر والاردن والسعودية الى مناطق الحكم الذاتي خلال اسبوعين لمساعدة الفلسطينيين على اصلاح اجهزة الامن. وقررت اللجنة الرباعية ان تباشر مجموعات العمل التي شكلتها لاصلاح المؤسسات الفلسطينية عملها على ان تقدم تقريرا عن ذلك في الاجتماع المقبل في ايلول. وقالت مصادر طبية فلسطينية ان فلسطينيين على الاقل قتلا وجرح تسعة آخرون احدهم بحالة خطرة في انفجار ضخم في مخيم الامعري جنوبي رام الله. وقال شهود عيان من المخيم انهم سمعوا دوي انفجار كبير وان سيارات الاسعاف هرعت الى المكان. وقال موسى ابو حميد مدير عام مستشفيات الضفة الغربية انه لم تعرف هويات القتلى وما اذا كانت عملية عسكرية اسرائيلية استهدفتهم. واضاف ان اجساد القتلى مزقت بشظايا حادة قد تكون ناجمة عن صاروخ. كما افاد مصدر امني وشهود فلسطينيون ان طائرة حربية اسرائيلية اطلقت صاروخا على الاقل باتجاه مبنى فلسطيني في مخيم النصيرات وسط قطاع غزة مما ادى الى سقوط جريح على الاقل واضرار جسيمة في المنازل المجاورة .

ورأت اسرائيل ان اجتماع الرباعية هو <<قمة للخاسرين>> ولاحظ معلقون اسرائيليون ان جميع المشاركين في

الاجتماع هم بين من لم يصغ بوش لنصائحهم، ولذلك فان هؤلاء في جميع الاحوال يعملون على التقرب من <<تصور>> بوش وايجاد آليات لتنفيذه. وترى مصادر مقربة من شارون ان اسرائيل لا تنظر بارتياح لوصول الوزراء العرب للقاء بوش من دون حضور اسرائيلي. ولاحظت المصادر ان الرئيس المصري حسني مبارك اجرى اتصالا هاتفيا بشارون في محاولة لإنهاء القطيعة وبقصد ارسال <<برقية>> للاميركيين والرباعية بان مصر قادرة على لعب دور الوسيط النزيه.

قال وزير التخطيط الفلسطيني نبيل شعث ان عرفات يدرس تعيين رئيس للوزراء بعد اعلان دولة فلسطينية في اعقاب الانتخابات. واضاف ان الدولة المستقلة بحاجة الى رئيس للوزراء. وتابع <<رئيس الوزراء يحل الكثير من المسائل اليومية التي يجب الا يعالجها الرئيس>>.

وقال شعث ان عرفات المحاصر في مقره في رام الله وقع مرسوما كلفه فيه بجمع فريق من الخبراء القانونيين لتقديم اقتراحات حول هذا الموضوع ومواضيع دستورية اخرى.

في غضون ذلك، اعلن عرفات في مقابلة مع التلفزيون المصري امس انه سيترشح للانتخابات الرئاسية وقال ردا على سؤال عما اذا كان ينوي ترشيح نفسه <<طبعا، اذا كلفت من القيادة الفلسطينية، انا اعتز بديموقراطيتنا ولا بد ان ارجع للجنة التنفيذية والمركزية ثم بعد ذلك أخوض الانتخابات>>. واضاف << لا بد من هذا>>. وهي المرة الاولى التي يعلن فيها عرفات شخصيا عن رغبته في خوض الانتخابات.

وقال عرفات يقول <<يجب ان يعرف القاصي والداني ان الشعب الفلسطيني يحترم الديموقراطية ويحترم ارادته. يجب ان يعرفوا اننا لسنا افغانستان لكي يستطيعوا ان يغيّروا كما يريدون>>. واوضح ان <<آخر انتخابات فلسطينية حضرها مراقبون دوليون وشخصيات عالمية ويأتون بعد ذلك لفرض قيادة جديدة علينا>>. وتساءل <<هل يرضى شعبنا وهل ترضى الجامعة العربية والامة العربية>>؟

جدد الرئيس الاميركي جورج بوش دعوته لتغيير القيادة الفلسطينية، كما حاول التقليل من خلافات واشنطن مع شركائها في اللجنة الرباعية الاوسط بشأن مستقبل الرئيس الفلسطيني. وقال بوش في مؤتمر صحافي مشترك مع الرئيس البولندي الكسندر كفاسنيفسكي في البيت الابيض <<الامر اكبر بكثير من شخص واحد.. السيد عرفات يريد ان تتمحور القضية كلها حوله.. كان هذا هو الوضع في السابق ولكن حينما تحلل سجله تجد انه خذل الشعب الفلسطيني.. لقد فعل ذلك وهذه حقيقة>>.

وقال بوش <<نحن بحاجة الى تفعيل المؤسسات بحيث يمكن ان تقوم الدولة الفلسطينية.. ويتعين ان ينصب التركيز على هذا الامر.. ان اصلاح الدولة الفلسطينية عنصر ضروري في الوصول الى الثقة اللازمة بين كل الاطراف بما يمكننا في النهاية من تحقيق الرؤية الخاصة بقيام دولتين جنبا الى جنب في سلام>>.

و اعرب بوش الذي يعقد اليوم اجتماعا مع وزراء خارجية السعودية ومصر والاردن في البيت الابيض قبيل محادثات في اول آب مع الملك الاردني عبد الله عن امكان احراز تقدم وقال <<ان محور اهتمام ادارتي هو العمل مع زعماء من انحاء العالم.. بعضهم كان في نيويورك بالامس.. من أجل ضمان ان يكون هناك دستور جديد يقسم السلطات بحيث لا يكون بمقدور شخص واحد ان يقرر مصير مجموعة من الناس لقيت معاناة كبيرة>>.

من جهة اخرى قال المتحدث باسم البيت الابيض آري فلايشر ان عملية السلام في الشرق الاوسط ليست معنية بمستقبل عرفات ولكن <<بالمستقبل الذي يعيش فيه الشعب الفلسطيني والشعب الاسرائيلي في سلام جنبا الى جنب>>. واضاف << هناك تطورات ايجابية مثيرة وهادئة تحدث في ما يتعلق بالسلام في الشرق الاوسط.

Text (25)

Al-Watan, Thursday, July18, 2002

واشنطن تشير لتقدم بمباحثات الرباعية

36قتيلا وجريحا إسرائيليا بعملية في تل أبيب

قتل ستة اسرائيليين واصيب 30 آخرون بعملية قالت الشرطة الاسرائيلية ان «انتحاريين فلسطينيين» نفذاها في شارع نيفي شانان قرب محطة للحافلات في تل أبيب وكان جندي اسرائيلي قتل في وقت سابق امس واصيب ثلاثة اخرون في اشتباك مع مسلحين فلسطينيين قرب قلقيلية. ومن ناحية ثانية قتل ثلاثة فلسطينيين واصيب 9 آخرون في انفجار صاروخ اسرائيلي في مخيم الامعري القريب من مدينة رام الله.

وجاءت هذه الأحداث عقب اجتماع عقدته اللجنة الرباعية الخاصة بالشرق الاوسط في نيويورك حيث اعلن الرئيس جورج بوش ان الاجتماع حقق تقدما وانتقد بحدة ياسر عرفات واتهمه بالفشل قائلا «ان عرفات فشل وما زلت اعتقد ان الشعب الفلسطيني سيكون بحال افضل مع قيادة جديدة».

ورأى ان تحقيق تقدم في تحريك المفاوضات بين اسرائيل والفلسطينيين «أكثر اهمية من مصير شخص واحد». واشار بوش الى الاهمية «الحاسمة» لاصلاح السلطة الفلسطينية «من اجل التوصل الى تجسيد رؤية دولتين تعيشان جنبا الى جنب بشكل سلمي».

وعبر عن امله في وضع دستور واجراء اصلاح للمؤسسات المالية الفلسطينية «بهدف التأكد من الشفافية ومن ان الاموال المخصصة للمساعدة الانسانية لا تستخدم في مساعدة بعض الاشخاص فقط، بعض القادة».

وكان المتحدث باسم البيت الابيض آري فلايشر صرح انه تم تسجيل «تقدم ايجابي ومهم» خلال اجتماع اللجنة الرباعية في نيويورك، مؤكدا ان «بعض المؤشرات على تقدم» شجعت الرئيس الامريكي.

وتضم اللجنة الرباعية الولايات المتحدة وروسيا والاتحاد الاوروبي والامم المتحدة. وقال فلايشر ان هذه الخطوات التي لم يحدد مداها، تتناول تطبيق خطة امنية تتضمن اصلاح اجهزة الامن الفلسطينية والبنى السياسية للسلطة الفلسطينية ووسائل تحسين مصير الشعب الفلسطيني الذي يواجه ازمة انسانية حقيقية.

واضاف ان الرئيس جورج بوش «متحمس» لهذا التقدم وينتظر بفارغ الصبر بحثه مع وزراء خارجية مصر والاردن والسعودية الذين سيستقبلهم الخميس في البيت الابيض.

وكانت اللجنة الرباعية في بيانها الختامي اعتبرت ان الاصلاحات الديموقراطية داخل المؤسسات الفلسطينية يجب ان تؤدي الى قيام دولة فلسطينية.

وأضاف البيان ان «تطبيق خطة عمل تتضمن معايير مناسبة للتقدم الحاصل على مستوى الاصلاحات يجب ان يؤدي الى اقامة دولة ديموقراطية فلسطينية».

مشيرا الى ان هذه الدولة ستستند الى «سيادة القانون وفصل السلطات والى اقتصاد ليبرالي فاعل يخدم بأفضل طريقة مصالح الشعب» الفلسطيني.

فيما اعلن مسؤولون اوروبيون وأمريكيون امس ان اعضاء اللجنة الرباعية حول الشرق الأوسط ينوون ارسال فريق خبراء في مجال المخابرات من دول عدة من اجل مساعدة الفلسطينيين على اصلاح نظامهم الأمني.

وسيتشكل هذا الفريق من خبراء أمريكيين ومصريين وأردنيين وسعوديين وسيكون بقيادة وكالة المخابرات المركزية الأمريكية «سي آي ايه».

وأوضح الممثل الاعلى للسياسة الخارجية في الاتحاد الاوروبي خافيير سولانا للصحافيين ان خبراء «سي آي ايه» سيكونون على الأرض خلال اسبوعين مباشرة بعد وصول زملائهم المصريين والأردنيين والسعوديين.

ولكن مسؤولا أمريكيا كبيرا اوضح ان الجدول الزمني الذي تكلم عنه سولانا متفائل للغاية وان المحادثات مع إسرائيل والفلسطينيين هي امر ضروري قبل التمكن من ارسال هذا الفريق.

ومع ذلك، اكد هذا المسؤول الذي فضل عدم الكشف عن هويته ان مدير السي آي ايه جورج تينيت وفريقه قدما «مشروعا مفصلا».

وأضاف «وصلنا في هذا المجال الى مرحلة البدء بمحادثات مع الطرفين» مشيرا الى ان مهلة الاسبوعين قصيرة جدا من اجل ارسال الفريق.
وكانت السلطة الفلسطينية قد أشادت بالموقف الأوروبي وموقف الأمم المتحدة في عدم تأييدهما للسياسة الأمريكية في تنحية عرفات.
وقال ابوردينة بعد ان اعلن عنان ووزراء روسيا والاتحاد الأوروبي انهم مازالوا يعترفون بعرفات «انه بيان مشجع ومتوازن».
في غضون ذلك، اعلن الرئيس الفلسطيني ترشيح نفسه للانتخابات الرئاسية المقررة في يناير المقبل.

Text (26)

Oman, Thursday, July18, 2002

حالة استنفار فى اسرائيل

غزة فى 18 يوليو/العمانية/ نشرت الشرطة الاسرائيلية قوات اضافية فى مدينة تل ابيب اليوم واتخذت اجراءات امنية فى اعقاب العملية التى نفذها شابان فلسطينيان فى المحطة المركزية فى تل ابيب0

ودعا وزير الامن الداخلى الاسرائيلى الى العمل على انهيار السلطة الفلسطينية وجمع اسلحة الفصائل الفلسطينية وقال انه لايمكن وقف العمليات مئة بالمئة 0

واعلنت مصادر اسرائيلية ان قوات الاحتلال الاسرائيلية اعتقلت سبعة فلسطينيين فى معظم انحاء الضفة الغربية الليلة الماضية0

واضافت المصادر ان قوات الاحتلال في جنين لاتزال تحتجز جثمان شهيدين من حركة فتح قتلهما الجيش الاسرائيلي الليلة الماضية كما اعتقلت فلسطينيان اخران وادعت انها عثرت على وسائل قتالية ومتفجرات لديهما

Text (27)

Akhbar Al-Khalij, Thursday, July 18, 2002

سبعة قتلى وعشرات الجرحى في عملية استشهادية في تل أبيب

طائرات العدو تشن سلسلة غارات على قطاع غزة

العدد 8882 الخميس 8 جمادى الأولى 1423 هـ 18 يوليو 2002 م

قتل سبعة أشخاص وجرح ثلاثون في عملية استشهادية وقعت مساء أمس. وأوضح المتحدث باسم الجيش الاسرائيلي اللفتنانت كولونيل اوليفييه رافويتش والاذاعة الاسرائيلية العامة ان انفجارا أو انفجارين وقعا في حي قريب من محطة الباصات القديمة في تل أبيب. وقال رافويتش "ربما يتعلق الأمر بعملية انتحارية مزدوجة أوقعت ما لا يقل عن سبعة قتلى". ونقلت الاذاعة الاسرائيلية عن مسعفين قولهم ان خمسة من الجرحى هم بحالة الخطر وستة جروحهم متوسطة و17 جروحهم طفيفة.

وقد تبنى شخص مجهول باسم حركة الجهاد الاسلامي في اتصال هاتفي مع وكالة فرانس برس العملية الاستشهادية التي وقعت مساء أمس في تل أبيب وأسفرت عن سقوط سبعة قتلى وثلاثين جريحا. ومن ناحية أخرى، قالت الشرطة الاسرائيلية ان اثنين من الفلسطينيين فجرا نفسيهما في تل أبيب مساء أمس في الهجوم. وأضافت ان التحقيقات الأولية التي تقوم بها الشرطة في مكان الحادث، تشير الى ان عملية استشهادية نفذها اثنان من الاستشهاديين وراء الحادث. وأشارت الى أن قوات الشرطة عزلت منطقة الانفجار وقامت بتمشيط المكان تحسبا لوجود عبوات ناسفة في المكان. ومن جانب آخر، أعلنت مصادر أمنية فلسطينية ان ثلاثة فلسطينيين بينهم طفل استشهدوا في انفجار عنيف هز مخيم الامعري للاجئين الفلسطينيين في رام الله مساء أمس من دون ان يعرف مصدره. وقتل أسد حمدان اهيلو (ستة أعوام) وأبوعاشور العجل (21 عاما) وامرأة متقدمة في السن في الانفجار الذي جرح فيه عدد غير معروف حتى الآن من الأشخاص. وقالت المصادر نفسها لوكالة فرانس برس ان أسباب الانفجار لم تعرف. وهاجمت الطائرات الحربية الاسرائيلية من طراز اف/16 مخيم المغازي للاجئين الفلسطينيين في غزة مساء أمس. وأصيب فلسطينيان جراء القصف الاسرائيلي الهمجي على محيط مخيم المغازي وسط قطاع غزة.

وكانت طائرات اسرائيلية من طراز اف/16 قد قصفت محلا مدنيا كائنا بجوار مقر شركة الاتصالات في محيط مخيم المغازي مما ألحق أضرارا فادحة بالمحل المستهدف والمنازل والمنشآت المدنية المجاورة. وأفادت وكالة الانباء الفلسطينية ان دوي القصف الارهابي الاسرائيلي سمع في مختلف أرجاء المخيم في الوقت الذي تطاير فيه زجاج النوافذ في كافة الاتجاهات. وأدى القصف الاحتلالي الهمجي الى انقطاع التيار الكهربائي عن جميع أرجاء المنطقة التي سادها الظلام الدامس. وأثار القصف الاحتلالي حالة من الذعر والخوف الشديدين بين المواطنين، وخاصة الاطفال منهم. وأفاد مصدر أمني وشهود فلسطينيون امس ان طائرة حربية اسرائيلية اطلقت صاروخا على الأقل تجاه بناية فلسطينية في مخيم النصيرات للاجئين الفلسطينيين وسط قطاع غزة. وقالت المصادر نفسها لوكالة فرانس برس ان "طائرة من طراز (اف/16) أطلقت صاروخا على الأقل باتجاه مبنى فلسطيني يضم ورشة لأعمال

الحدادة في وسط مخيم النصيرات". وأشار الى ان "المبنى دمر بالكامل". وقال شاهد عيان ان "قوات الامن والشرطة وطواقم الدفاع المدني الفلسطيني توجهت الى المكان الذي استهدفه القصف الاسرائيلي". وأعلنت مصادر في حركة المقاومة الاسلامية (حماس) ان الجيش الاسرائيلي اعتقل أمس في رام الله في الضفة الغربية المسئول السياسي في الحركة في الخليل جنوب الاراضي الفلسطينية محمود النتشه. ولم يدل الجيش الاسرائيلي بأي تعليق حول النبأ.

Text (28)

Al-Quds, Thursday, July 18, 2002

السلطة دانت العملية واسرائيل حملتها مسؤوليتها

مقتل ٣ اسرائيليين واصابة اكثر من ٤٠ في عملية تفجيرية في تل ابيب

قتل ثلاثة اسرائيليين واصيب اكثر من اربعين جراح ستة منهم خطيرة جدا عندما فجر فلسطينيان نفسيهما وسط حشد من الناس فقد دوى انفجاران الواحد تلو الاخر حوالي العاشرة والنصف من ليلة امس في شارعي نفيه شعنا و«سلمون» في محطة الحافلات القديمة في تل ابيب قرب مطعم good time.

وفور وقوع الانفجاران هرعت الى المكان سيارات الاسعاف والاطفاء. وقامت الشرطة باغلاق المنطقة وتفتيشها تحسبا من وجود عبوات ناسفة وقد نقل الجرحى الى مستشفيات شيبا وفولفسوف وايخلوف وفيلسنون بتل ابيب.

وقالت الشرطة ان منفذا العملية استشهدا وكان كل واحد منهما يحمل حزاما ناسفا بزن خمسة كيلو غرامات.

والمنطقة التي وقع فيها الانفجاران مكتظة بالعمال الاجانب ويبدو ان معظم المصابين من بين اولئك العمال.

وقال شاهد عيان كنت جالسا مع خالي داخل المطعم نحتسي الشراب وهممنا بمغادرته الا أن خالي قرر البقاء وبعد ان خرجت سمعت دوي انفجارين قويين ولا أعلم ماذا حدث لخالي وما مصيره.

وقد وقع قبل عام بالضبط انفجار مماثل في نفس المكان حيث اخفيت عبوة ناسفة صغيرة داخل سلة قمامة بلاستيكية ولكن لم تقع اصابات ولا اضرار.

يذكر ان هذا هو الهجوم التفجيري الاول داخل اسرائيل منذ عملية اعادة احتلال الضفة الغربية التي اطلقت عليها تل ابيب اسم "الطريق الحازم"

حركة الجهاد الاسلامي تتبنى العملية

وتبنى شخص مجهول باسم حركة الجهاد الاسلامي في اتصال هاتفي مع وكالة فرانس برس العملية وقال هذا الشخص المجهول «اتصل باسم الجهاد الاسلامي. نحن نتبنى مسؤولية العملية التي وقعت في تل ابيب».

السلطة تدين العملية واسرائيل تحملها مسؤوليتها

وحمّل رعنان جيسين أحد مستشاري رئيس الوزراء الاسرائيلي أريئيل شارون السلطة الفلسطينية المسؤولية عن هذا الهجوم.

ونقلت قناة الجزيرة القطرية عن أحمد عبد الرحمن المتحدث باسم السلطة الفلسطينية إدانته للهجوم وقوله أن عمليات التفجير الانتحارية ضد المدنيين من شأنها فحسب أن تزيد حياة الفلسطينيين سوءا.

Text (29)

Al-Qabas, Thursday, July 18, 2002

٦ قتلى و٣٧ جريحا بعملية تل أبيب

استقرت حصيلة العملية الاستشهادية المزدوجة التي هزت شارع نيفي شانان، قرب محطة الباصات القديمة في تل ابيب عن مصرع ستة اسرائيليين وجرح العشرات (٣٧ جريحا).
واوضح المتحدث باسم الجيش الاسرائيلي اوليفييه رافوتيتش ان انفجارا او انفجارين نفذهما استشهاديان في حي قريب من محطة الباصات.
واعلنت حركة الجهاد الاسلامي مسؤوليتها عن العملية، فيما شنت قوات الشرطة الاسرائيلية حملة مطاردة وتفتيش عمّن يشتبه بنقله ثلاثة قتلى. وفي رام الله اعلنت مصادر امنية فلسطينية ان ثلاثة فلسطينيين بينهم طفل استشهدوا في انفجار عنيف هز مخيم الامعري للاجئين، من دون ان يعرف مصدره. فقد استشهد كل من اسد حمدان اهيلو (ستة اعوام) وابو عاشور العجل (٢١ عاما) وامرأة متقدمة في السن في الانفجار الذي جرح فيه عدد من الاشخاص.

Text (30)

Indiatimes, Thursday, July18, 2002

Five killed in suicide attack in Tel Aviv

PTI [THURSDAY, JULY 18, 2002 9:30:18 AM]

TEL AVIV: Two suicide bombers blew themselves up in south Tel Aviv, killing three bystanders and injuring 40 others in the second attack in two days, police said on Thursday.

The attack took place on Wednesday night in the old central bus station area in Tel Aviv where many foreign workers live. Most of those injured were foreign workers, police said.

The suicide bombers blew themselves up at a distance of 15-20 meters apart on the busy street, they said.

Police were searching for more bombs in the area, an Israeli spokesman said.

The explosion was horrible and there was blood everywhere, an eyewitness told Israel television.

The attack came a day after three Palestinian gunmen ambushed a bus at a Jewish settlement near Nablus killing eight people and wounding fifteen.

David Baker, an official in Prime Minister's office placed the blame for the attack squarely on the Palestinian Authority saying the Authority was doing nothing to stop the attacks.

"This attack in Tel Aviv proves that Palestinian terrorists are determined to murder, maim and terrorize as many Israelis as they can, thinking that by doing so they can pressure Israel into concessions," Baker said.

Israeli government spokesman Ra'anan Gissin told CNN that the incitement continued unabated and "this is the responsibility of the leadership of the Palestinian people to decide what they want. Do they want a continuous war of terrorism, which eventually is going to bring about the destruction of Palestinian society."

Meanwhile, an Israeli defence ministry statement said Israel is to freeze new measures to free up trade and industry restrictions on Palestians in the wake of the attack.

The Palestinian authority denounced the latest attack, but cautioned Israel to share the blame.

"We condemn this operation. This will not help the Palestinian people. But Israel bears part of the responsibility because of its continuing occupation of our territories and towns," Ahmed Abdelrahman, the cabinet secretary of Palestinain Authority, said in a statement.

US officials in Washington said they were monitoring the situation and described the latest attack as a "despicable act of terrorism."

The attack was the deadliest one against since Israeli troops pushed into Palestinian-ruled territories across the West Bank after two suicide bombings in Jerusalem killed 26 Israelis last month.

Thirty two people were injured in a suicide bomb explosion in the same area of Tel Aviv on January 25 earlier this year.

Text (31)

Newsday, Thursday, July18, 2002

Deadly Suicide Duo

Pair of bombers claim three bystanders' lives in Tel Aviv

By Joshua Mitnick
SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT
July 18, 2002

Tel Aviv -- Two Palestinian suicide bombers detonated a pair of explosives in the middle of a crowded cafe in a blue-collar area of southern Tel Aviv yesterday, killing themselves and three others and ending Israel's monthlong respite from suicide attacks.

The bombs went off seconds apart at 10:10 p.m. as laborers from Romania and China sipped beers in the steamy evening. Two of the victims were foreign workers; the third was Israeli, local media said. About 40 people were hurt in the attack, six of them critically.

The suicide bombings, the first in Tel Aviv since March, were fresh evidence that Israel's reoccupation of Palestinian-controlled West Bank cities has not fully protected Israelis. Just 30 hours earlier, a trio of Palestinian gunmen had killed eight in an ambush of a commuter bus outside the Israeli settlement of Emmanuel in the West Bank.

The attackers triggered the bombs about 10 feet from each other, witnesses said, leaving black plastic chairs overturned and bottles scattered across the sidewalk. Police chief Yossi Sedbon said the bombs were relatively small, and they left no physical damage to a nearby kiosk and neighboring sex shop.

Pavel Kolshevoy, treated at Tel Aviv's Ichilov hospital for shrapnel wounds, was drinking a beer with a friend on the pedestrian mall when the bombs exploded. "The

place was full of people," said Kolshevoy, 22, who emigrated from Turkmenistan four years ago. "I wanted to go home because I had a bad feeling. There were so many people in one place ... I always think about it."

The bombers targeted Neve Shanan Street, a neighborhood of dilapidated apartment buildings near what used to be the central bus station. In the last 10 years, about 200,000 people have come to Israel seeking jobs in agriculture and construction, work done by Palestinians before the military slapped closures on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

Despite being rundown, the street bustles in the evenings. Vendors there cater to the foreign workers, offering pork skins or long-distance calling advertisements translated into Chinese.

Kwame Darkwa, 42, a native of Ghana who lives across the street from the bombing site, said he passed it on his way home from work. He had barely turned on the lights in his apartment when he heard the first boom. "At first I thought it was a gas explosion. When I heard the second, I thought a war had broken out," he said. "One guy was kneeling on the ground vomiting blood. I couldn't believe what I was seeing."

The militant Islamic Jihad claimed responsibility for the attacks, which the Palestinian Authority condemned.

The two days of attacks came as Israel prepared to ease curfews in Palestinian cities, although the carnage strengthened calls by hawkish ministers to keep military pressure on the Palestinian population. Israeli Defense Minister Benjamin Ben-Eliezer ordered a freeze on measures to ease conditions for Palestinians, a statement from his office said last night.

"We had another atrocity," Public Security Minister Uzi Landau said. "It leaves us no other way but to simply get in there and clear the place of Palestinian terrorist infrastructure."

A manhunt continued after dark yesterday for the Palestinians behind the bus ambush. An Israeli army officer and a Palestinian thought to be one of the militants were killed in an exchange of gunfire. Backed by helicopters, troops spread across West Bank hills in search of the other attackers.

Meanwhile, Israelis buried five of Tuesday's victims. Palestinians had set off a bomb, stopping an armored bus, and then opened fire on the passengers. Among the dead were an 8-month-old baby, her father and grandmother.

In addition, a woman on the bus who was eight months pregnant lost her baby after being shot seven times in the abdomen and legs. Doctors desperately tried to save Yehudit Weinberg's baby, delivering it by Caesarean section, but the baby died a few hours later.

The bombings coincided with a meeting in New York of Secretary of State Colin Powell and representatives of Russia, the European Union and the United Nations. It convened Tuesday to discuss how to resolve the 22 months of Israeli-Palestinian bloodshed.

How to handle Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat was one of the major points of contention, as it has been in recent months between the Bush administration and its Arab and European allies. While the Bush administration refuses to talk directly with Arafat, allies like Russia consider him an elected leader who must be dealt with.

Palestinian cabinet Minister Nabil Shaath said yesterday that Arafat was considering

appointing a prime minister to take over daily affairs, a way of responding to U.S. demands that he be replaced. Shaath said that might occur after Palestinian elections next year and after a Palestinian state is created.

Tuesday's talks pick up again today in Washington, where Bush and Powell will meet with foreign ministers from Egypt, Jordan and Saudi Arabia.

Despite the disagreements that surfaced at the UN over Arafat's role, White House spokesman Ari Fleischer insisted the meetings had been constructive. "There are just positive, interesting, quiet developments taking place," he said, speaking before the new attack. "The president is encouraged to start seeing some of the quiet, hopeful signs of progress behind the scenes."

When pushed for specifics, Fleischer said, "There are likely to be advances in the Middle East, likely to be setbacks in the Middle East, but the president is pleased at what's been happening."

William Douglas of the Washington bureau contributed to this story.

Text (32)

Jerusalem Post, Thursday, July 18, 2002

3 killed in Tel Aviv double suicide bombing

At least three people were killed and over 30 wounded in a double suicide bombing in the heart of Tel Aviv last night, just a day after the murderous attack on a bus near Emmanuel that killed eight.

Police said two Palestinian terrorists blew themselves up between a cafe and a cinema in an area near the former central bus station that has become a center of night life mainly for foreign workers.

The attack occurred at the junction of Neveh Sha'anan and Solomon streets, an area that is known for its shoe shops and other cut-price stores, as well as sidewalk cafes. Many of the places were open illegally despite the Tisha Be'av fast.

The extremist Islamic Jihad organization claimed responsibility for the attack in a statement that was broadcast on Hizbullah's Al Manar television station in Lebanon.

Tel Aviv police chief Cmdr. Yossi Sedbon said the attack had been carried out by two suicide bombers who blew themselves up one after the other.

Each of them was reported to have been equipped with an explosive belt composed of some five kilograms of explosives and packed with nails and other sharp metal objects to maximize casualties.

There had not been any early warnings about a pending strike in the Tel Aviv metropolitan area, where there have been some 20 terror attacks since the outbreak of the so-called Al Aksa intifada nearly two years ago.

Tel Aviv Police Insp.-Gen. Shlomo Aharonishky said at the scene late last night that the attack occurred about 10:25 p.m. and that the two terrorists had detonated their devices when they were a relatively short distance from one another.

He said that because of the Tisha Be'av fast most places in Tel Aviv had been closed, but this area remained open primarily because it is patronized by foreign workers.

Aharonishky stressed that, despite the intensive efforts of the IDF and the security forces, which had resulted in the thwarting of numerous suicide bombing attempts and other terror attacks, it is impossible to guarantee absolute security.

Aharonishky and Sedbon said at least one of those killed and many of the wounded appeared to be foreign workers.

The scene of the attack was sealed-off by police as sappers combed the area in case of any additional explosive devices or bombers.

The wounded were treated at the site by Magen David Adom paramedics, who arrived in a fleet of ambulances and mobile intensive care units within minutes of the alarm being raised.

The casualties were immediately evacuated to four nearby hospitals: Ichilov, Beilinson, Sheba, and Wolfson. MDA spokesperson Yeroham Mandola said nearly 30 wounded had been evacuated to the hospitals in the first stage - five of them in serious condition, six moderately wounded, and 17 in good condition.

One of the seriously wounded was reported to have been dead on arrival at Ichilov Hospital and at least one other was said to be in a critical state.

All of the more seriously and moderately wounded were reported to be suffering from shrapnel-type wounds, as well as trauma wounds caused by the explosion itself.

Tel Aviv-Jaffa Mayor Ron Huldai also went to the scene and praised the work of the security forces and the emergency services in dealing with the situation.

He said that, despite ongoing attacks, foreign workers were remaining in the area in order to be able to support themselves and their families in their countries of origin.

The attack Wednesday night occurred around the same time that IDF troops thwarted what appears to have been an attempt by two Palestinian terrorists to infiltrate Israel near Kibbutz Nir Eliahu.

The soldiers opened fire, killing one of the terrorists and wounding the other. The two were equipped with rifles, ammunition, and other weapons and it was believed they had intended to attack a Border Police headquarters in the Eyal area.

In the attack on a bus near Emmanuel on Tuesday afternoon, seven people were killed; although a premature baby whose mother was badly hurt in the attack and underwent an emergency cesarean section died afterwards, raising the fatality toll to eight.

An IDF officer was killed Wednesday morning and three other soldiers were wounded, one of them seriously, in a clash with terrorists believed to have been involved in the Emmanuel attack. One of the terrorists was killed.

The attack near Emmanuel broke a 26-day cessation in terror attacks since the beginning of Operation Determined Path, during which the IDF and security forces have managed to thwart numerous potential attacks, including car and suicide bombings.

Internal Security Minister Uzi Landau said the proper response to the attack would be to "destroy the Palestinian Authority."

"We need to escalate the war on terror into the Palestinian hills and destroy the PA and its terrorist infrastructure," Landau told Israel Radio. "Our bloodthirsty enemies are engaging in war crimes and wholesale slaughter and we have to put a stop to it."

Prime Minister Ariel Sharon's spokesman, Ra'anan Gissin, said the IDF would "strike with impunity" against the perpetrators of the attacks in Tel Aviv and Emmanuel."

After the Emmanuel attack, Sharon decided to keep the response low-key, out of fear of harming American efforts to encourage Palestinian reform at the meeting in New York of representatives of the Quartet (the US, UN, EU, and Russia). But Gissin said that this time Israel will feel no such limitations.

"We can't rely on the Quartet playing with the issue of reforms and we definitely can't rely on [Palestinian Authority Chairman Yasser] Arafat, who has an interest in inflaming the situation," Gissin said. "The fact that this attack targeted foreign workers further proves that the Palestinian leadership is so infected by corruption and terrorism that they have no compunction on who they kill."

Sharon met prior to the attack with Foreign Minister Shimon Peres, Defense Minister Binyamin Ben-Eliezer, and Finance Minister Silvan Shalom, and decided to continue with plans to eventually ease restrictions on Palestinians.

"When there are attacks and warnings of more, it's difficult to ease restrictions, due to security considerations," Sharon said. "But even though it's hard, we are determined to find a way to ease the conditions of the Palestinian population."

Also before the Tel Aviv attack, US Ambassador Daniel Kurtzer told Israel's Channel 2 television that the US understands Israel must remain in the territories in order to fight terror, even if it takes time.

"President [George W.] Bush has said, and we mean, that Israel has the right to defend itself and to take the steps necessary to assure that its citizens are free, as much as possible, from the threat of terrorism," Kurtzer said, "and I think this is now being thrust upon Israel. It's not something Israel is doing by choice. We certainly believe that Israel would like to have a situation in which the PA would exercise its responsibilities to

combat terrorism, take down the terrorism infrastructure, and that would permit Israel to withdraw."

"We condemn this despicable act of terrorism in the strongest possible terms," Sean McCormack, a White House spokesman, said.

jerusalempost

Text (33)

Washington Post, Thursday, July18, 2002

Israel Suspends Plans to Ease Crackdown

24 Hour Curfew on Palestinians Remains in Effect

Compiled from Wire Reports

Thursday, July 18, 2002; 8:40 AM

TEL AVIV—Israel on Thursday suspended plans to ease a military crackdown in the West Bank and pursue talks with moderate Palestinians after a double suicide bombing killed three people in Tel Aviv.

The almost simultaneous Palestinian attacks on Wednesday night followed a bus ambush that killed seven Israelis near a Jewish settlement in the West Bank on Tuesday, ending a month of relative calm and undermining hopes of reviving peacemaking.

Defense Minister Binyamin Ben-Eliezer's office said plans had been drawn up to relax restrictions imposed on Palestinian civilians after the army reoccupied seven West Bank cities last month, but that they had now been frozen.

"Israel is striving to ease the conditions as much as possible for the broader Palestinian population but Palestinian terror is continuing to perpetuate the suffering (of the population)," it said in a statement.

After suicide bombings killed 26 people in Jerusalem on June 18-19, the army swept into all but one of the West Bank's main Palestinian cities with the stated aim of keeping bombers out of Israel. But the latest killings show they are still capable of evading the Israeli troops and entering Israel.

Israel lifted the curfew for several hours Thursday in a number of West Bank cities, in keeping with its ongoing policy of temporarily removing the curfew for a few hours every third or fourth day to allow Palestinian residents to stock up on food.

Israel had been extending the hours that the curfew was lifted in some areas that were seen as relatively calm.

Suicide attacks and shooting ambushes have characterized a 21-month-old Palestinian uprising for an independent state in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, lands Israel took in the 1967 Middle East war and sprinkled with Jewish settlements.

A government spokesman said the plans for talks with moderate Palestinians remained on hold after the new bloodshed. The meetings were meant to build on talks held last week—the first high-level contacts between the sides in four months

"Right now the talks are suspended. How can you have talks when you are burying your dead?" said Ra'anan Gissin, an adviser to Israeli Prime Minister Ariel Sharon.

Referring to the decision not to scale back the curfews and closures in force in the West Bank, he added: "You cannot ease restrictions on travel when there are attack alerts."

Israel again blamed the Palestinian Authority for the attacks. But the Authority, whose rule over West Bank cities in force since 1994-95 interim peace deals has been rolled back by the army reoccupation, again denied responsibility.

"The delay in the meetings means Israel wants to delay any action to alleviate the suffering of the Palestinian people and to increase oppression, destruction and economic pressure and occupation that breeds attacks, explosions and an escalation in violence," said Palestinian cabinet minister Nabil Shaath.

FIRST ATTACKS IN ISRAEL IN A MONTH

The attacks in Tel Aviv were the first Palestinian suicide bombings in Israel for a month. The two bombers blew themselves up less than a minute apart in a foreign workers' neighborhood near a cafe and a cinema.

Police said two foreign workers were among the three people killed by the bombers, but did not say where they were from. Ten of the 25 victims still in hospital on Thursday were foreigners.

The attacks dispelled hope among Israelis that the military crackdown had snuffed out such violence and made it possible that the army would toughen rather than ease its measures.

International efforts to refloat peacemaking after 21 months of conflict have made little headway since demands were raised for deep reforms to the Palestinian Authority and Palestinian presidential and parliamentary elections, now set for January.

The Lebanese Hizbollah group's al-Manar television station said the Palestinian militant group Islamic Jihad had claimed responsibility for the Tel Aviv blasts in a telephone call.

Islamic Jihad officials in the Gaza Strip did not confirm the group carried out the attack but said it showed resistance to Israeli occupation would not be broken.

The army said it had arrested a leader of Islamic Jihad in a raid early on Thursday but gave no details.

In Washington, President Bush condemned the suicide bombing in a written statement and said peace could not be built on a "platform of violence against innocents."

"These terrorist acts are also attacks on our efforts to restore hope to the Palestinian people."

At least 1,447 Palestinians and 558 Israelis have been killed since Palestinians began their revolt after negotiations for a final peace treaty envisaging a Palestinian state stalled.

Text (34)

Independent, Thursday, July 18, 2002

Tel Aviv suicide attacks kill five

By Eric Silver in Jerusalem and Leyla Linton

18 July 2002

Internal links

Tel Aviv suicide attacks kill five

City attack shatters the illusion of security

Two dead after gun battle near Israeli bus attack site

At least five people including two bombers were killed, and more than 40 injured, in two suicide attacks in Tel Aviv last night.

There were two explosions in quick succession in an area crowded with street stalls and small shops. Police said they believed the attacks were carried out by two Palestinian suicide bombers working together

Islamic Jihad later claimed responsibility for the bombings.

The bombers struck in a part of the city where many foreign workers live. Police said two of the dead were foreign workersmany of the 40 wounded were labourers from Romania.

Karen Timbo, 21, a worker from Johannesburg, said she was puzzled by the attack. Past Palestinian bombing attacks have targeted Israeli civilians.

"We are not doing any harm," she said. "We just come here to work."

About 300,000 foreigners work in Israel, mostly replacing the Palestinian labourers who have been barred from entering since the outbreak of fighting.

The attack came only a day after an ambush on a bus left eight settlers dead, and will deal a painful blow to the claim that Ariel Sharon's policy of reoccupying West Bank towns and putting a million Palestinian civilians under 24-hour curfew has stopped the militants being able to carry out attacks.

A rescue service worker said wounded people had been evacuated from the scene between a café and a cinema near the city's old central bus station.

Tel Aviv's police chief, Yossi Sedbon, said: "There were two suicide bombers and they are dead. They carried bags that they detonated. They blew up 15 metres from each other."

Witness Yossi Cohen said: "There were two explosions within about half a minute. In the first blast I saw a man fly through the air. I hid and then there was a second explosion. I saw about five or six or seven people lying there, their bodies torn apart."

Minutes after the suicide attack, two Palestinians were reported killed in an explosion in the al-Amari refugee camp in Ramallah, Palestinian medical sources said. Earlier in the day an Israeli officer and a Palestinian man were killed in a fierce gunfight as troops hunted three attackers who ambushed the bus, killing eight Israelis, near the West Bank settlement of Emmanuel on Tuesday.

In Gaza yesterday, an Israeli warplane bombed a metal factory at the Mughazi refugee camp, which the military said was used to manufacture mortar shells and rockets for Hamas.

Text (35)

USA Today, Thursday, July 18, 2002

3 killed in Tel Aviv bombing

By Matthew Kalman and Gregg Zoroya, USA TODAY

JERUSALEM — At least three people were killed and more than 40 wounded late Wednesday in a double suicide-bomb attack in the heart of Tel Aviv. The two bombers also died in the first attack inside Israel in nearly a month. The bombing took place at the city's old bus station, where hundreds of foreign workers congregate every evening. About 300,000 foreigners work here. They are replacements for Palestinian laborers barred from entering Israel since the conflict began two years ago.

Police said the bombers detonated their explosives on a crowded corner between a cafe and a cinema. Tel Aviv Police Chief Yossi Sedboim said police were investigating how the bombers got into the city despite Israel's four-week military occupation of much of the West Bank. The occupation is intended to stop such attacks.

Until Tuesday, when gunmen fired on a bus in the West Bank and killed eight people, there had been no successful attacks on Israeli civilians since June 19.

If Israel's occupation of West Bank cities fails to stop suicide bombings, Israeli strategic analyst Barry Reuben said the next step may be to expel Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat. Israel blames Arafat for the continuing attacks. Reuben also suggested that Israel:

- Tighten its curfew in the seven West Bank cities it controls.

- Enter Gaza and impose similar controls on the strip of land where Palestinian extremists have taken refuge. Reuben says Israel could launch an invasion if it turns out the bombers came from Gaza.

-

Earlier, Israeli helicopters destroyed what officials said was a bomb factory of the Hamas militant group in a Gaza refugee camp.

The violence came as Arafat considered appointing a prime minister to take over daily affairs, a Palestinian Cabinet minister said. The option is a possible response to Israeli and U.S. demands that Arafat be replaced

USAtoday

-Appendix (3)-

1- Analysis of Passivization & Activization in the First Item "Gaza Strike":

1-a Analysis of First item in Arab Newspapers

مبني للمعلوم		مبني للمجهول	الإتحاد
قذائف المقاومة تدمر منزلا في مستوطنة	1	استشهد بجراح أصيب بها قبل يومين برصاص الاحتلال.	1
الطائرات الإسرائيلية تدمر مبنيين في غزة	2	خمسة فلسطينيين أصيبوا على الأقل نتيجة القصف الإسرائيلي	2
استشهاد فلسطيني حاول طعن جندي	3	وأضاف أن عددا من المنازل المجاورة أصيب بأضرار جسيمة نتيجة قوة القصف	3
قصفت طائرة حربية إسرائيلية من نوع أف-16 ظهر أمس بناية سكنية في مدينة خان	4	حيث أصيب فلسطيني جراء إطلاق النار الكثيف باتجاه منازل الأهالي.	4
قصفت طائرة حربية إسرائيلية من نوع أف-16 ظهر أمس بناية سكنية في مدينة خان	5	وقد اعتقل الفلسطيني (22 عاما من منطقة نابلس)، بعد تبادل إطلاق نار مع دورية إسرائيلية	5
المروحيات والطيران الحربي الإسرائيلي قصفا ظهر أمس بالصواريخ مبنى	6	أحد أفراد كتائب القسام الذي قتل خلال عملية عسكرية	6
فاجأتهم طائرة أباتشي إسرائيلية وأطلقت صاروخين باتجاههم فقتلوا.	7		
توغلت فجرا القوات الإسرائيلية في خان يونس	8		
أن قوات الاحتلال أطلقت النار وقنابل غاز مسيل للدموع	9		
و كانت القوات اقتحمت الليلة قبل الماضية أجزاء جنوب مدينة غزة	10		
الجيش أحبط مساء السبت محاولة تنفيذ هجوم انتحاري	11		
ذلك سلم العسكريين زنارا من المتفجرات وبزة عسكرية للجيش الإسرائيلي كان يخفيها.	12		
أطلق فلسطينيون ليل السبت ـ الاحد ست قذائف هاون على مجمع مستوطنات غوش قطيف بجنوب	13		
وأعادت قوات الاحتلال فرض حظر التجول على نابلس لعدة ساعات	14		
ودفعت بآلياتها العسكرية إلى وسط المدينة	15		
فتحت الدبابات نيران رشاشاتها الثقيلة بشكل مكثف	16		
واصلت فرض حظر التجول على بلدة باقة الشرقية	17		
واطلقت الآليات والدبابات الأعيرة النارية صوب الاهال	18		
واطلق أهالي مدينة نابلس، نداء استغاثة	19		
وناشد الاهالى المؤسسات الصحية العالمية ومؤسسات حقوق الإنسان، والعالم اجمع التدخل	20		
كما تواصل القوات فرض حظر التجول، على اهالي مدينة طولكرم والقرى والبلدات المحيطة بها، وتمنعهم من التحرك حتى داخلها وتقوم بتسيير دورياتها الراجلة والمحمولة في شوارعها وفي الحقول والسهول المحيطة بها، وتمنع المزارعين من الوصول إلى مزارعهم	21		
دمرت قوات الاحتلال فجر أمس مزرعة للدواجن	22		
وأوضح الاهالى ان القوات السرائيلية دفنت	23		

			الدواجن وهي حية تحت التراب واقتلعت كذلك 300 شجرة زيتون وبرتقال
الوحدة	مبني للمجهول		مبني للمعلوم
7	فلسطينيا متهما "بالتعاون" مع إسرائيل قتل برصاص فلسطينيين أثناء عملية الإخلاء	24	إن مروحيات ومقاتلات صهيونية أطلقت صاروخين على مبنيين أحدهما سكني والآخر يضم منشآت أمنية فلسطينية
8	وقد اعتقل الشاب جهاد قبلان (22 عاما) وهو من نشطاء حركة الجهاد الإسلامي	25	إن مقاتلة من طراز إف 16 أمريكية الصنع ألقت صاروخا على مبنى سكني من ثلاثة طوابق مجاور لمبنى الشرطة
		26	وتقطنه أسرة أحد كوادر كتائب عز الدين القسام الجناح العسكري
		27	الوقت قامت مروحيتا أباتشي بإطلاق صاروخين على مبنى الشرطة
		28	ناشطين فلسطينيين أطلقوا خمس قذائف هاون على مستعمرة كفار داروم دون
		29	أطلق مسلح النار عليه أثناء إخلاء O:P</O:P>
		30	حركة حماس اعتقلت الصبابي ثم سلمته لأجهزة الأمن الفلسطينية.
		31	وضعت تل أبيب قواتها في حالة تأهب قصوى
			تلقت معلومات استخباراتية تقول إن عمليات فدائية فلسطينية يجري الإعداد لها
		32	وقد نصبت حواجز تفتيش على الطرق ونشرت الجنود
		33	وكانت قوات الاحتلال قد اعتقلت فلسطينيا فجر أمس زاعمة أنه كان في طريقه لتنفيذ عملية فدائية داخل الخط الأخضر
		34	أن فلسطينيا أطلق النار على سيارات جيب عسكرية كانت تسير على مشارف
السفير			
9	وأصيب عدد آخر من الفلسطينيين برصاص قوات الاحتلال	35	قصفت طائرات إسرائيلية منزله في قطاع غزة
10	وأصيب ما لا يقل عن خمسة أشخاص في الهجوم	36	وأصيب عدد آخر من الفلسطينيين برصاص قوات الاحتلال التي واصلت عمليات الدهم والاعتقال في مدن وبلدات الضفة الغربية.
11	ودمّر المنزل تماما وأصيبت أربعة مبان مجاورة بأضرار	37	أن مقاتلة من طراز (أف 16) هاجمت منزل مسئول بارز في حركة حماس في غزة ولم يمسه سوء
12	قتل فلسطيني أمس	38	مسلحين فلسطينيين أطلقوا النار على فلسطيني متهم
13	قتل برصاصة أصابته في رأسه أطلقها الجيش الإسرائيلي>>.	39	قام مسلحون بإطلاق الرصاص على المتهم عبد الحي صبابة وأردوه
14	وأصيب فتى فلسطيني بجروح طفيفة أمس الأول برصاص قوات الاحتلال في قرية سيلة الظهر	40	قواتها أسرت فلسطينيا كان في طريقه لتنفيذ هجوم انتحاري
		41	الارهابي اطلق النار على سيارات جيب للجيش خارج قرية عانين ولكن الجنود سيطروا عليه واستجوبوه.
		42	قادهم الى حزام ناسف خبأه في مكان قريب ونعتقد انه كان ينوي تفجيره في وقت لاحق في إسرائيل>>.
		43	حاول طعن جندي إسرائيلي كان على متن سيارة جيب في

		44	أعاد ليل السبت الأحد فرض حظر التجول في سبع مدن فلسطينية
		45	أن نشطين أطلقوا خمس قذائف هاون على مستوطنة دون إصابة احد
		46	ودخل رتل من المدرعات الإسرائيلية بلدة دير البلح الفلسطينية القريبة فيما بعد لإجراء تفتيش.
		47	أن فلسطينيا سقط برصاص قوات الاحتلال قرب مستوطنة في شمالي قطاع
		48	وتوغّل جنود إسرائيليون في قرية بلعة قرب طولكرم وحاصروا ثلاثة مساجد وأمروا السكان بالخروج مع خلع البعض من ثيابهم .
العرب			
15	وأصيب ما لا يقل عن خمسة أشخاص في الهجوم	49	هاجمت طائرتان حربيتان من طراز (أف 16) وثلاث طائرات هليوكبتر حربية هاجمت منزل مسئول بارز في حركة حماس ومبان للشرطة الفلسطينية
		50	حين يشدد الجيش الاسرائيلى حصاره للضفة الغربية وحظر التجول المفروض
		51	استهدف منزل يوسف عبدالوهاب زعيم حركة حماس في جنوب قطاع غزة.
		52	قالت إسرائيل أن قواتها أسرت فلسطينيا كان في طريقه لتنفيذ هجوم بتفجير نفسه
		53	إسرائيل تحتل سبع مدن بالضفة الغربية
		54	حين أرجأت إسرائيل لأجل غير مسمى اجتماعا بين فريق اسرائيلى بقيادة وزير الخارجية شمعون بيريز ووزراء فلسطينيين
الشرق الأوسط			
		55	فلسطيني يقتل متعاونا أثناء محاكمته بتهم المساعدة
		56	أعادت فيه قوات الاحتلال الإسرائيلي حظر التجول
		57	استخدمت أمش ولأول مرة منذ بضعة أشهر ،مقاتلات من طراز أف 16 وطائرات هليكوبتر من طراز أباتشي ، في قصف عمارة سكنية في خانيونس جنوب قاع غزة.
		58	زعمت بأن كتائب عز الدين القسام ، الجناح العسكري لحركة حماس ، تستخدمها كمختبر لتحضير المتفجرات
		59	القصف الإسرائيلي استهدف عمارة سكنية يقطنها أحد قادة كتائب عز الدين القسام في المدينة
		60	قوات الاحتلال اغتالت قبل 5 أشهر أحمد عبد الوهاب ويأتي العدوان الإسرائيلي الجديد بعد حوالي 12 ساعة على تعرض مستوطنة وسط قطاع غزة إلى قصف بخمس قذائف هاون
		61	وقتلت قوات الاحتلال الشاب الفلسطيني غازي أبو عبية (20 سنة
		62	قوات الاحتلال فتحت نيران أسلحتها باتجاه عدد من المواطنين
		63	قتل فلسطيني فلسطينيا آخر يحاكم بتهمة التعامل مع سلطات الاحتلال
		64	أنصار حماس طالبوا قيها بإعدام الصبا بي

وفي القدس المحتلة زعمت إسرائيل بأن قوات الاحتلال أسرت فلسطينيا كان في طريقه لتنفيذ عملية فدائية. واستخدمت هذه الذريعة للتأكيد على بقاء الجيش الإسرائيلي في مناطق السلطة الفلسطينية التي أعاد احتلالها منذ أكثر من 5 أسابيع	65		
"الإرهابي أطلق النار على سيارات جيب للجيش وقادهم إلى حزام ناسف خبأه في مكان قريب ونعتقد أنه كان ينوي تفجيره في وقت لاحق في إسرائيل " .	66		
أعادت حظر التجول وصعدت من الإجراءات الأمنية	67		

1-b Analysis of First Item in Non-Arab Newspapers:

Indiatimes	Passive		active
	Two explosions were heard	1	Israeli aircraft fired missiles and destroyed a building in the southern Gaza Strip on Sunday, injuring about 10 Palestinians
		2	but the flying debris injured about 10 people
		3	The air strike followed Palestinian mortar attacks
		4	Palestinian militants have carried out periodic shooting and mortar attacks against Jewish settlers in Gaza.
		5	Israeli air strike targets Gaza Strip
Newsday	**Passive**		**active**
	Two explosions were heard	6	-- Israeli aircraft fired missiles and destroyed a building
1	He left only moments before Sunday's strike and was not harmed	7	The flying debris injured about 10 people
		8	The air strike followed Palestinian mortar attacks
		9	Palestinian militants have carried out periodic shooting and mortar attacks against Jewish settlers.
USA today	**passive**		**active**
2	a Palestinian man on trial for allegedly collaborating with Israel to kill Palestinians was shot and killed by militants	10	Israel deployed military aircraft over the southern Gaza Strip
3	a 24-year-old Palestinian, Gazi Abu Obieh, was killed in the Balata refugee camp	11	and fired missiles at a building, destroying it and injuring about 10 Palestinians
		12	Israeli troops killed a 24-year-old Palestinian who had tried to stab soldiers in their jeep, witnesses and the army said
		13	The flying debris injured about 10 people and destroyed the building.
		14	The air strike followed Palestinian mortar attacks Saturday
		15	Palestinian militants have carried out periodic

			shooting and mortar attacks against Jewish settlers
		16	Members of the militant group Hamas shot and killed a Palestinian man who was on trial for allegedly collaborating with Israel in the killing of five Hamas members in southern Gaza last month, the court judge said.
		17	the Israeli aircraft fired the missiles
		18	some members of Hamas broke into the detention room and fatally shot Sababi, Wadi said.
		19	a 24-year-old Palestinian, Gazi Abu Obieh, was killed in the Balata refugee camp near Nablus after he tried to attack an Israeli jeep with a knife,
		20	after he tried to attack an Israeli jeep with a knife
		21	The army said troops fired after the man first threw a petrol bomb in their direction, then rushed the jeep with a knife
		22	Israeli forces had reimposed the curfew on Nablus which had been lifted for a few hours Sunday.
		23	Israeli officials postponed the third round of talks Saturday night
		24	The United States has said it won't deal with Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat and has demanded a host of reforms in the Palestinian financial, security, judicial and political apparatus
		25	Sharon said he and his government still support the idea of allowing religious and ethnic groups to have their own communities
Houstonc hronicle	**Passive**		**active**
4	At least five people were wounded	**26**	An Israeli F-16 warplane attacked the home of a senior Palestinian militant in the Gaza
5	The home was destroyed and four nearby buildings were damaged	**28**	Hamas has carried out dozens of suicide attacks in Israel and its members have been targeted by Israeli forces during the 21-month-old Palestinian uprising against occupation
6	Hamas has carried out dozens of suicide attacks in Israel and its members have been targeted by Israeli forces during the 21-month-old Palestinian uprising against occupation	**29**	Israel said it had seized a Palestinian on his way out of the West Bank to commit a suicide bombing
7	a 19-year-old Palestinian man was shot dead by Israeli troops when they entered the Balata refugee camp, a militant bastion, to enforce a curfew in the Nablus area	**30**	The terrorist fired at army jeeps outside Anin village but the soldiers subdued and interrogated him," an army spokeswoman said.
8	They were confronted by a stone-throwing crowd, witnesses said	**31**	"He led them to a bomb belt he had hidden close by

		32	Israel reoccupied seven West Bank cities three-and-a-half weeks ago after two suicide bombings in as many days killed 26 Israelis
		33	Sharon suspended the dialogue upon learning that a close Arafat ally had joined one session
		34	that Arafat must leave the political stage
		35	The United States has also ostracised Arafat in recent weeks
Washing ton post	**passive**		**active**
		36	Israeli aircraft fired missiles and destroyed a building in the southern Gaza Strip on Sunday, injuring about 10 Palestinians
		37	the flying debris injured about 10 people
		38	The air strike followed Palestinian mortar attacks
		39	Palestinian militants have carried out periodic shooting and mortar attacks against Jewish settlers in Gaza

2- Analysis of the Second Item “Tel Aviv Attack”:

2-a Analysis of the Second Item in Arab Newspapers:

مبني للمعلوم		مبني للمجهول	عمان
نشرت الشرطة الإسرائيلية قوات إضافية في مدينة تل أبيب	1		
واتخذت إجراءات أمنية في أعقاب العملية التي نفذها شابان فلسطينيان في المحطة المركزية في تل أبيب	2		
أن قوات الاحتلال الإسرائيلية اعتقلت سبعة فلسطينيين	3		
قوات الاحتلال في جنين لا تزال تحتجز جثمان شهيدين من حركة فتح قتلهما الجيش الإسرائيلي	4		
كما اعتقلت فلسطينيان آخران وادعت أنها عثرت على وسائل قتالية ومتفجرات لديهما	5		
			القدس
إسرائيل أعطت الضوء الأخضر للرد عليها	6		
فجر فلسطينيان نفسيهما	7		
السلطة تدين العملية	8		
عمليات التفجير تزيد حياة الفلسطينيين سوءا"	9		
			القبس
نفذهما إستشهاديان	10		
		3 فلسطينيين استشهدوا في انفجار عنيف	1
			الوطن
أن «انتحاريين فلسطينيين» نفذاها في شارع نيفي شانا	11		
		وكان جندي إسرائيلي قتل في وقت سابق أمس واصيب ثلاثة آخرون في اشتباك مع مسلحين فلسطينيين قرب قلقيلية.	2
		قتل ثلاثة فلسطينيين وأصيب 9 آخرون في انفجار صاروخ إسرائيلي	3
والرباعية باشرت خطة <<إصلاحه>	12		السفير

استشهاديان ينفذان معا عمليتين في تل أبيب	13		
نفذ استشهاديان من حركة الجهاد الإسلامي، تفجيرين أسفرا عن مقتل خمسة إسرائيليين	14	فلسطينيين على الأقل قتلا وجرح تسعة آخرون احدهم بحالة خطرة في انفجار ضخم	4
إسرائيل التي تفرض سيطرة كاملة على الضفة الغربية	15		
أعادت خلالها القوات الإسرائيلية احتلال معظم مناطق الضفة الغربية	16		
تأتي بعد يوم واحد على عملية فدائية متقنة نفذت قرب مستوطنة	17		
العمليات الانتحارية تزيد حياة الفلسطينيين سوءا	18		
أطلقت اللجنة الرباعية حول الشرق الأوسط عملية الإصلاحات في السلطة الفلسطينية	19		
أن طائرة حربية إسرائيلية أطلقت صاروخا على الأقل باتجاه مبنى فلسطيني في مخيم النصيرات	20		
			أخبار الخليج
طائرات العدو تشن سلسلة غارات على قطاع غزة	21	قتل سبعة أشخاص وجرح ثلاثون في عملية استشهادي	5
أن اثنين من الفلسطينيين فجرا نفسيهما في تل أبيب	22	وقتل أسد حمدان اهيلو (ستة أعوام) وأبو عاشور العجل (21 عاما) وامرأة متقدمة في السن في الانفجار الذي جرح فيه عدد غير معروف	6
نفذها اثنان من الاستشهاد بين وراء الحادث	23	وأصيب فلسطينيان جراء القصف الإسرائيلي الهمجي على محيط مخيم المغازي ووسط قطاع غزة.	7
أعلنت مصادر أمنية فلسطينية أن ثلاثة فلسطينيين بينهم طفل استشهدوا في انفجار عنيف	24		
. وهاجمت الطائرات الحربية الإسرائيلية من طراز أف/16 مخيم المغازي للاجئين الفلسطينيين في غزة مساء أمس. وأصيب فلسطينيان جراء القصف الإسرائيلي الهمجي على محيط مخيم المغازي ووسط قطاع غزة.	25		
وكانت طائرات إسرائيلية من طراز أف/16 قد قصفت محلا مدنيا	26		
أن طائرة حربية إسرائيلية أطلقت صاروخا على الأقل تجاه بناية فلسطينية في مخيم النصيرات للاجئين الفلسطينيين	27		
) أطلقت صاروخا على الأقل باتجاه مبنى فلسطيني يضم ورشة لأعمال الحدادة	28		
الجيش الإسرائيلي اعتقل أمس في رام الله في الضفة الغربية المسئول السياسي	29		

2-b Analysis of the Second item in Non-Arab Newspapers:

Indiatimes	Passive		Active
1	Five killed in suicide attack	1	Two suicide bombers blew themselves up in south Tel Aviv, killing three bystanders and injuring 40
2	Thirty two people were injured in a suicide bomb explosion in the same area of Tel Aviv	2	The suicide bombers blew themselves up
		3	three Palestinian gunmen ambushed a bus at a Jewish settlement near

			Nablus killing eight people and wounding fifteen.
		4	said Israel is to freeze new measures to free up trade and industry restrictions on Palestinians in the wake of the attack.
		5	The Palestinian authority denounced the latest attack
		6	Israeli troops pushed into Palestinian-ruled territories across the West Bank after two suicide bombings in Jerusalem killed 26 Israelis last month
Newsday			
3	40 people were hurt in the attack	7	Two Palestinian suicide bombers detonated a pair of explosives
4	An Israeli army officer and a Palestinian thought to be one of the militants were killed in an exchange of gunfire	8	a trio of Palestinian gunmen had killed eight in an ambush of a commuter bus outside the Israeli settlement of Emmanuel in the West Bank.
		9	The attackers triggered the bombs about 10 feet from each other
		10	The bombers targeted Neve Shanan Street
		11	Israel prepared to ease curfews in Palestinian cities
		12	Ben-Eliezer ordered a freeze on measures to ease conditions for Palestinians
		13	Palestinians had set off a bomb, stopping an armored bus, and then opened fire on the passenger
		14	a woman on the bus who was eight months pregnant lost her baby after being shot seven times in the abdomen and legs.
W .post			
5	foreign workers were among the three people killed by the bombers	15	a double suicide bombing killed three people in Tel Aviv
		16	Palestinian attacks on Wednesday night followed a bus ambush that killed seven Israelis near a Jewish settlement
		17	After suicide bombings killed 26 people in Jerusalem
		18	Israel lifted the curfew for several hours
		19	Israel had been extending the hours that the curfew was lifted
		20	The two bombers blew themselves up less than a minute apart in a foreign workers' neighborhood near a cafe and a cinema.
		21	At least 1,447 Palestinians and 558 Israelis have been killed since

			Palestinians began their revolt
USA today			
7	3 killed in Tel Aviv bombing	22	The two bombers also died in the first attack
		23	Police said the bombers detonated their explosives on a crowded corner
		24	gunmen fired on a bus in the West Bank and killed eight people
		25	Israel Tighten its curfew in the seven West Bank cities it controls.
		26	Enter Gaza and impose similar controls
		27	Israel could launch an invasion if it turns out the bombers came from Gaza.
		28	Israeli helicopters destroyed what officials said was a bomb factory of the Hamas militant group in a Gaza refugee camp.
J post			
8	3 killed in Tel Aviv double suicide bombing	29	the murderous attack on a bus near Emmanuel that killed eight
9	the attack had been carried out by two suicide bombers who blew themselves up one after the other.	30	two Palestinian terrorists blew themselves up between a cafe and a cinema
10	IDF troops thwarted what appears to have been an attempt by two Palestinian terrorists to infiltrate Israel	31	the two terrorists had detonated their devices
11	An IDF officer was killed Wednesday morning and three other soldiers were wounded, in a clash with terrorists.	32	IDF troops thwarted what appears to have been an attempt by two Palestinian terrorists to infiltrate Israel
		33	The soldiers opened fire, killing one of the terrorists and wounding the other.
		34	A premature baby whose mother was badly hurt in the attack and underwent an emergency cesarean section died afterwards, raising the fatality toll to eight.
		35	this attack targeted foreign workers
Independent			
12	At least five people including two bombers were killed	36	Tel Aviv suicide attacks kill five
13	they believed the attacks were carried out by two Palestinian suicide bombers working together	37	Past Palestinian bombing attacks have targeted Israeli civilians.

14	two Palestinians were reported killed in an explosion in the al-Amari refugee camp in Ramallah,(con)	38	an ambush on a bus left eight settlers dead
15	an Israeli officer and a Palestinian man were killed in a fierce gunfight	39	They carried bags that they detonated.
		40	blast I saw a man fly through the air
		41	troops hunted three attackers who ambushed the bus, killing eight Israelis, near the West Bank
		42	an Israeli warplane bombed a metal factory which the military said was used to manufacture rockets for Hamas

3-Analysis of Third Item:

3-a Analysis of the Third Item in Arab Newspapers

مبني للمعلوم		مبني للمجهول	الوطن
إسرائيل تعتقل 50 فلسطينيا إثر عملية الجامعة العبرية	1	اكتشفت ورشة إنتاج قنابل بمبنى للتشريعي	1
نددت السلطة الفلسطينية بالعملية التفجيرية	2		
اعتقلت الشرطة الإسرائيلية أكثر من 50 فلسطينيا	3		
أعلن الجيش الإسرائيلي أنه اكتشف ودمر ورشة لإنتاج القنابل في مبنى التشريعي الفلسطيني	4		
أن الجيش دمر الورشة والمواد المضبوطة	5		
			القدس:
		قتلت امرأة أمريكية في الانفجار	2
			الأيام
هناك طلبة يؤدون امتحانات نهائية	6	انتقاما لأشلاء الشهداء التي أريقت من قبل عصابة شارون في الغارة التي أوقعت 15 شهيدا	3
فجر استشهادي نفسه أول أمس في مطعم	7		
قتل نفسه وأصاب آخرين	8		
الإسرائيليين يهاجمون المدنيين	9		
تأتي ردا على الغارة الجوية على غزة	10		الأنوار
واتهمت إسرائيل الرئيس الفلسطيني عرفات	11		
وكانت القيادة الفلسطينية استنكرت تفجير العبوة	12		
تم اعتقال أكثر من 50 فلسطينيا	13		
الهجوم الذي أدانته السلطة أدى إلى مقتل سبعة أشخاص	14		اخبار الخليج
رأى مفجرا استشهاديا ي	15		
الإسرائيليين يدفعون اليوم ثمن جرائم قادتهم الذين غرروا به	16		
وعدم القيام بأي عمل عنيف داخل إسرائيل لأنه لا يخدم المصلحة الوطنية الفلسطينية	17		
			الشرق

			الأوسط
والتي يؤمها طلبة عرب ويهود وأجانب	1 8	طلبة روسا اصيبوا في الانفجار	4
وتأكد موت أمير كية	1 9		
وأدانت السلطة الفلسطينية التفجير وكل مساس بالمدنيين، وحملت حكومة اريل شارون المسؤولية	2 0		
وألغى القس جيمي جاكسون زعيم الحقوق المدنية الاميركي لقاء كان مقررا مع الشيخ احمد ياسين مؤسس حركة «حماس» بعد أن تبنت الحركة التفجير.	2 1		

3-b Analysis of the Third Item in Non-Arab Newspapers:

Washington Post	Passive		Active
1	Five US citizens were confirmed dead.		
W. Post 2	Americans Killed in Jerusalem Bombing	1	Bombing at University Leaves 7 Dead
3	-- Three U.S. citizens were among seven people killed	2	bomb exploded here today in a busy cafeteria at Hebrew
4	A fourth U.S. citizen was missing and presumed dead	3	an Israeli bombing raid that killed its military leader.
5	four U.S. citizens were among the more than 60 people wounded	4	The explosion left pools of blood
6	. One of the Americans killed had just arrived for studies	5	Shoes and blood-drenched clothing littered the area.
7	Two of the Americans killed were women.	6	It organized the blast to avenge the July 22 killing of its leader, Salah Shehada.
8	Coulter had been expected to return to New York at the end of the week.	7	Israel bombed a house where he was spending the night with his family in a crowded Gaza City neighborhood
		8	Several thousand Palestinians participated in a march organized by Hamas to celebrate the bombing
		9	Israel is fighting a pitched battle against terror
		10	Those attacks led Sharon to launch a massive crackdown in the West Bank, reoccupying seven of the eight Palestinian cities
		11	Sharon's cabinet to deport to the Gaza Strip

			any family members linked to terrorists,
		12	the security cabinet recommended cutting off government assistance to families of alleged terrorists
		13	The bloody cycle of bombings and other killings has left more than 1,600 Palestinians and about 570 Israelis dead
		14	Attackers detonated a bomb inside a building rather than recruiting a suicide bomber.
		15	they included the four Americans, a French tourist, an Italian man, two people from East Asia
		16	The bombing at one of Israel's oldest and most prestigious universities, attended by Jews and Arabs, shattered what students and university officials said was the illusion
		17	They attended classes, ate meals and strolled across the campus, which has strict security checks at all entrances.
		18	A 17-year-old from the Bethlehem area blew himself up at a popular falafel stand, injuring five Israelis.
		19	The attack strengthened their resolve to stay at the university.
Independent 9	a Jewish enclave surrounded by Palestinian neighbourhoods	20	University suicide bomb kills six
		21	A bomb exploded in a crowded cafeteria killing at least seven people and injuring more than 70
		22	The broad-based student body, which includes Jews, Arabs and foreign students, were taking exams.

		23	A suicide bomber carried out the attack, or someone placed the bomb in the cafeteria.
		24	Mr Goldrein, who has been taking Jewish studies at the university
		25	a Palestinian suicide bomber blew himself at a fast–food stand in Jerusalem, killing himself and wounding several Israelis
Independent 10	or more Americans - and more than 70 were injured in what was a devastating attack	26	we reached the students' cafeteria at Jerusalem's
11	The Hebrew University lies on Mount Scopus, a Jewish island in the Arab east surrounded by Palestinian districts.	27	someone had jotted a few notes in English handwriting
12	Students told us their bags were searched by two armed guards at the entrance to the university, b	28	I saw bodies without feet
13	Israel ordered the relative of an alleged Palestinian militant to be deported to the Gaza Strip yesterday.	29	the attack was revenge for Israel's air strike on Gaza, which killed its military leader and nine Palestinian children
		30	Israel bombs a civilian building full of women and children
		31	Why is somebody targeting students sitting down to their lunch
		32	I carried out one girl who was obviously of Arab extraction
		33	The group wanted to expel all the Palestinians from Israel and the occupied territories.
		34	Many young Palestinians attend the university
		35	The people here say Israel has to give the territories back to the Palestinians.
V Jerusalem 14	Three of the Americans killed were identified	36	A bomb exploded in the main cafetaria at the Hebrew University killing seven people and wounding 97
15	The victim with French citizenship was identified as David Gritz, 24.	37	Five of the seven killed held American citizenship
16	They suspected that the terrorist who placed the bomb had been assisted either by an Arab student	38	They suspected that the terrorist who placed the

	or an Arab worker on the campus		bomb had been assisted either by an Arab student or an Arab worker on the campus
		39	Ben-Eliezer approved a rapid IDF retaliation against Hamas target
		40	Yasser Arafat condemned the bombing
		41	Israel would exploit the bombing to expel the Palestinian leader to Gaza or out of the country
		42	The bomber left the bomb in a bag in the cafeteria
		43	when the terrorist walked in with the innocent-looking bag, put it on a table, and then left, the bomb exploded
USA today 17	Five Americans were killed	44	a bomb detonated by a cell phone exploded in a university cafeteria in Jerusalem, killing seven people -five of them Americans
18	The bomb was detonated remotely by a cellular phone,	45	The blast shattered the cafeteria
19	an Israeli man, his hands and feet bound, was found dead in his factory office near the Palestinian town of Tulkarem	46	The 80 wounded included four Americans, three South Koreans, as well as Israeli Jews and Arabs.
20	the man had been killed by Palestinians taking advantage of the lifted curfew in Tulkarem	47	Police detained a number of Arab university employees on suspicion of having aided the bomber
		48	the newspaper's scenario envisioned the bomber crossing the bridge onto campus
		49	Israeli police put officers on active duty in Jerusalem and elsewhere
		50	Israeli troops moved into the city center of Nablus
		51	Residents who had defied the army stayed in their houses.
		52	Two Palestinian universities sent their

			condolences to the families of victims of Wednesday's bombing
		53	Arafat condemns the attack
		54	Security Cabinet considered ways to stop or at least hinder suicide bombers
		55	Israeli military destroyed the family house of Hazem Yusuf, who carried out a suicide bombing attack
		56	Israeli troops demolished the home of an Islamic Jihad activist
		57	Israeli troops control seven of the Palestinian centers

Text (1)

(Al-Quds Al-Arabi, May 22, 2004)

الفلسطينيون أفاقوا علي إعصار ضرب رفح: أشلاء ودماء.. منازل مهدمة.. أحياء اختفت عن الأرض

جريدة القدس العربي

22/05/2004

حقوقيون يطالبون المجتمع الدولي الخروج عن صمته وإعلانها منطقة كوارث

رفح ـ من عبد الغني الشامي:

لم يهرع المواطنون الفلسطينيون في حي تل السلطان برفح بعد إعلان الانسحاب الجزئي لقوات الاحتلال من الحي المحاصر لتفقد منازلهم وممتلكاتهم التي دمرها الجيش الإسرائيلي، ولكنهم تدفقوا على الماء من أجل أن يرووا عطشهم بعد أن ظلوا فترة طويلة دون ماء، جراء تقطيع قوات الاحتلال لخطوط الماء والكهرباء عنهم.

كثير من المواطنين في حي تل السلطان الذي تعرض لحصار مشدد لمدة ثلاثة أيام لم يكونوا يتوقعون أن يبقوا علي قيد الحياة بعد أن ضاقت بهم الأمور جراء العدوان الكبير والحصار المشدد الذي تعرضوا له خلال هذه الأيام، حيث ذاقوا كافة صنوف العذابات في ظل حرمانهم من ابسط مقومات الحياة.

وجوه حزينة ترتسم عليها ملامح البؤس والقهر خرجت إلي الشوارع لا تصدق ما تراه حولها من هول الفاجعة التي حلت بالأحياء التي اجتاحتها قوات الاحتلال، لا سيما حي تل السلطان، وهم يطلبون جرعة من الماء لتروي عطشهم أو حليبا لأطفالهم، وفي الوقت ذاته يبحثون عن أولادهم أو أبنائهم أو قاربهم وجيرانهم بعد أن شردهم العدوان ولا يعرفون عنهم شيئا. وبدت معالم الأحياء التي اجتاحتها قوات الاحتلال قد تغيرت بالكامل بعد أن شقت قوات الاحتلال طرقا وسط المنازل من خلال تدميرها بجرافاتها بعد أن فاجأت سكانها وهم في داخلها، حيث هدمت عشرات المنازل ودمرت كافة الشوارع والبنية التحتية وتركت هذه الأحياء وكأن زلزلا كبيرا قد ضربها، أو إعصارا قد أصابها.

وقالت اعتماد عوض إنها كانت في منزلها هي ووالدتها وأخواتها ووالدها حينما فوجئت بجرافات الاحتلال تدهم منزل جيرانهم وتدخل عليهم.

وأضـافت بدأنا بالصراخ، ولكن الجرافة لم تتوقف عن الهدم، وظلت فـي طريقهـا، حيث جرفت منزلنـا وأكملت طريقها في تجريف بقية المنازل علي نفس السطر .
وتابعت بعد ذلك توجهنا إلي منزل جيراننا في الطرف الآخر، إلا أن قوات الاحتلال كذلك قامت بتجريف بيت الجيران الذي احتمينا فيه، حيث شردنا بعد ذلك في الشارع إلي أن تمكنا من اللجوء إلي منزل آخر.

وأوضحت انه بعد أن سمعنا عن انسحاب قوات لاحتلال خرجنا من أجل البحث عن أشقائي الشبان، وحتي الآن لا نعرف مصيرهم إن كانوا أحياء أو أمواتا أو معتقلين.
ولم يكن حال المواطن أكرم أبو محسن من حي تل السلطان أفضل من حالة المواطنة اعتماد عوض، فهو يروي نفس التفاصيل بأماكن وأزمنة تختلف، ولكن بنفس الأدوات بعد أن جرفت قوات الاحتلال منزله الذي كان يؤوي 13 فردا ودمرت كل مقومات الحياة في المنطقة.
لا تزال قوات الاحتلال تتمركز في الكثير من منازل الفلسطينيين في المخيم الغربي في رفح وبعض المناطق، ولكنها انسحبت من داخل تلك الأحياء مخلفة وراءها دمارا وخرابا كبيرين جدا، حيث استشهد خلال هذه الهجمة علي المخيم قرابة أربعين فلسطينيا، وأصيب نحو 120 آخرين، عدد منهم في حالة الخطر، كما اعتقلت قوات الاحتلال حوالي 60 آخرين ودمرت مئات المنازل.
وتحدث السكان عن قصص رهيبة ومخيفة تمت أثناء الحصار إثر نقص المياه وعدم تمكن سيارات الإسعاف من الوصول إلي الجرحي والمرضي وحالات الولادة والحالات المزمنة، أمثال مرضي القلب والسكري الذين كانوا يستغيثون عبر الهواتف والإذاعات المحلية بحاجة إلي العلاج.

وأعلنت قوات الاحتلال أنها ستسمح صباح اليوم للمواطنين في المخيم الغربي بالتزود بالغذاء المساء لمدة ساعتين، إلا انه وحينما تحرك المواطنون لجلب بعض الغذاء والماء فتحت قوات الاحتلال من مواقعها العسكري نيران رشاشتها تجاههم.
ووصف المواطن أكرم عيد من المخيم الغربي ممارسات جنود الاحتلال الذين اقتحموا منزله بأنها تفوق ممارسات عصابات المافيا، مشيرا إلي أنهم سرقوا مصاغ زوجته ومبالغ من المال وعاثوا في منزله فسادا قبل أن يدمروه ويدمروا سيارته كذلك.
وأوضح أنهم استخدموا شبانا من جيرانه دروعا بشرية وطلبوا منهم تحت تهديد السلاح بهدم منزلهم بأيدهم.
وقال أسامة الأخرس صاحب أحد المنازل المدمرة إنه لم يتصور أي شخص من هذا العالم هذه الهمجية فوجئنا بالدبابات تتمركز خارج المنزل وتقصف المنزل المكون من خمس طوابق، حيث تمكنا نحن من الخروج من المنزل وبقي الأطفال في داخله.
وأضاف بعد إجراء اتصالات مع الصليب الأحمر تمكنا بصعوبة من إخراج الأطفال من دخل المنزل، حيث ظلت قوات الاحتلال تقصف به لمدة ثلاثة أيام حتى دمرته بالكامل.

وتابع حضرنا اليوم إلي المنزل المدمر، وفوجئنا بشيء فظيع جدا، قتلي ودماء في الشوارع وهدم للشجر والحجر والمنازل والمساجد.

وقال المواطن زياد حسان في حي البرازيل انه بينما باشرت قوات الاحتلال بهدم منزلي خرجت وأنا أرفع الرايات البيضاء، وطلبت من تلك القوات السماح لي ولعائلتي بالخروج.

وأضاف وافقت لي قوات الاحتلال علي ذلك، وأثناء خروجي أنا وزوجتي وأطفالي الثلاثة من المنزل، أطلقت الدبابات النار باتجاهنا، فأصيبت زوجتي وأطفالي الثلاثة بجراح، وهرع جميعهم إلي المنزل الذي دمرت قوات الاحتلال سوره الخارجي.

وأضاف أن سيارة إسعاف تابعة لوزارة الصحة وصلت لإسعافنا، فحاصرتها الدبابات الإسرائيلية، وأخذت بإلقاء الأتربة وركام المنازل المدمرة فوقها، وظلت السيارة وبداخلها السائق واثنان من المسعفين محاصرة قرابة ساعتين، حيث سمح لها ولطاقمها بالمغادرة بعد أن رفع جنود الاحتلال الركام عنها، ولكن لم يسمح لهم بنقل المصابين.. زوجتي وأطفالي علوا ينزفون حتى تمكن الجيران بالاتصال في الصليب الأحمر من أجل إخراجنا.

وندد المركز الفلسطيني لحقوق الإنسان بجرائم الاحتلال، مذكرا المجتمع الدولي بانتهاك قوات الاحتلال لقواعد اتفاقية جنيف الرابعة لعام 1949، بشأن حماية المدنيين في وقت الحرب، وخاصة للمادة الثالثة والثلاثين التي تحظر العقاب الجماعي، وللمادة (147) التي تعتبر تدمير واغتصاب الممتلكات علي نحو لا تبرره ضرورات حربية وعلي نطاق كبير بطريقة غير مشروعة وتعسفية من الانتهاكات الجسيمة التي ترتقي لجرائم الحرب وفق البند الخامس من المادة الخامسة والثمانين من البروتوكول الأول الإضافي إلي اتفاقيات جنيف.

وأشار المركز إلي بشاعة جرائم الحرب التي اقترفتها ولا تزال قوات الاحتلال في مدينة رفح ومخيمها، والتي تتم تحت بصر وسمع المجتمع الدولي، بكل ما تحمله من معاناة إنسانية مركبة.

ودعا المركز الحقوقي الأمم المتحدة عبر آلياتها المختلفة بالتوجه إلي المنطقة علي وجه السرعة للوقوف علي جرائم الاحتلال الإسرائيلي لوقفها ومنع تكرارها.

وطالب المجتمع الدولي بالخروج عن صمته والمبادرة والمشاركة في جهود إيواء العائلات الفلسطينية التي أصبحت بلا مأوي جراء تدمير منازلها، والتضامن مع إعلان رفح ومخيمها منطقة كوارث. (ق. ب)

Text (2)

(Al-Quds Al-Arabi, May 22, 2004)

المعارك تشتد في النجف وكربلاء ومقتدي الصدر يدعو أنصاره لمواصلة القتال

22/05/2004

ساحة الفردوس ببغداد تشهد مسيرة مؤيدة للجلبي وأخرى لتشييع شهيد قناة الجزيرة

بغداد ـ القدس العربي ـ من هاني عاشور:

فيما شهدت ساحة الفردوس وسط بغداد يوم الجمعة مظاهرة نظمها عراقيون بدعوة من المؤتمر الوطني العراقي ردا علي قيام القوات الأمريكية والشرطة العراقية باقتحام منزل الجلبي زعيم المؤتمر ومقر حزبه وشارك فيها أكثر من 200 شخص، شهدت الساحة نفسها وبعد ساعات من المظاهرة مراسم تشييع شهيد قناة الجزيرة المصور رشيد حميد ليكون الضحية الـ 18 في مسلسل مقتل الصحافيين العراقيين والعرب والأجانب في العراق خلال عام من الاحتلال، حيث سقط الشهيد رشيد في مدينة كربلاء برصاص القوات الأمريكية صباح الجمعة بينما قال شهود العيان أن مجموعة من قناصي قوات البيشمركة الكردية العراقية الذين يشاركون في القتال الي جانب القوات الأمريكية في كربلاء قد استهدفوا الشهيد رشيد.

وفي وقت تشهد فيه كربلاء والنجف معارك مستمرة بين أنصار الصدر والقوات الأمريكية تشير الساحة العراقية بكل مشاهدها إلى أنها مقبلة علي مرحلة من التدهور الخطير اعترف به الرئيس الأمريكي بوش قبل غيره.

فمشكلة الجلبي مع الإدارة الأمريكية علي ما يبدو آخذة بالتأزم بعد أن قدمت القوات الأمريكية قائمة من الاتهامات ضده، يبدو أنها طرحتها في وقت مناسب لها مع اقتراب نقل السلطة في العراق ولكنه غير مناسب للجلبي بكل الأحوال، ومع أن مشاعر العراقيين انقسمت حول اقتحام بيت الجلبي بوصفه شخصية سياسية عراقية معروفة ترتبط بالإدارة الأمريكية بعلاقات جيدة حيث ابدي البعض استغرابهم من مصارعة الحليف السابق للبيت الأبيض، فيما تصور آخرون يؤمنون بنظرية المؤامرة بان العملية لا تتجاوز أن تكون محاولة أمريكية تكتيكية، إلا أن ردود الدكتور الجلبي في مؤتمره الصحافي في بغداد علي هذه الحملة وإنذاره الإدارة الأمريكية بضرورة الاعتذار، وموقف بعض أعضاء مجلس الحكم المساند له والتهديد بتقديم الاستقالة يشير الي أن الوضع بين الجلبي والإدارة الأمريكية مقبل علي تدهور خطير خاصة بعد أن بدات أصوات أمريكية تعبر ومن خلال الإعلام علي تقديم تبريرات لهذه العملية ضد الجلبي بعد أن كان من ابرز الشخصيات العراقية المعارضة التي أقنعت الإدارة الأمريكية بشن حرب علي العراق وإسقاط نظام صدام، غير أن الكثير من العراقيين يرون أن ثمة شيئا مسكوتا عنه في هذه المحاولات والصراع الذي بدا جديا بعد أن كان في تصور البعض مجرد محاولات لتركيز الضوء علي الجلبي مع قدوم موعد نقل السلطة.

وإذا كانت قضية الجلبي قد استأثرت باهتمامات العراقيين فان مصرع الشهيد رشيد حميد من قناة الجزيرة استأثر

باهتمام الإعلاميين العراقيين والعرب والأجانب العاملين في العراق لتغطية الأحداث، خاصة التي تجري في منطقة النجف وكربلاء، حيث سبق مقتل الشهيد رشيد بيومين مقتل صحافي آخر من شبكة أخبار العراق للجميع هو بسام العزاوي الذي قتل في كربلاء أيضا وبرصاص الجنود الأمريكان، بينما اعتقلت القوات الأمريكية فريقا تابعا لقناة الشرقية العراقية الفضائية وهو يقوم بتغطية بعض الأحداث في العراق ما يشير إلى أن القوات الأمريكية بدأت تتكتم علي ما يجري في كربلاء والنجف وتغطي على أعمالها التي يذهب ضحيتها يوميا العشرات من المدنيين العراقيين والتي تصر قوات الاحتلال على أن تعلن أنهم من أتباع مقتدي الصدر من جيش آلمه هذا التصعيد علي الجبهات السياسية والإعلامية يرافقه تصعيد عسكري خطير في كربلاء والنجف علي الرغم من إعلان قوات الاحتلال من أنها ستتفاوض مع مقتدي الصدر، إلا أن مقتدي الصدر وخلال خطبته يوم الجمعة في مسجد الكوفة لم يشر الي فكرة التفاوض بل طالب أنصاره بالقتال ضد القوات الأمريكية حتى لو تم قتله أو اعتقاله، ما يعني أن الطرق السالكة التي كانت منفتحة لتهدئة الوضع في العراق قد أصبحت مسدودة ولم يبق إلا القتال طريقا لإثبات الموقف، بعد أن تراجع جميع أصحاب الوساطات وامنوا أن القوات الأمريكية لا تعتزم تهدئة الوضع وأنها تمضي في تدمير المدينتين كربلاء والنجف. بينما تشير سجلات المستشفيات الي أن بينهم نساء وأطفالا وشيوخا.

Text (3)

(Al-Quds Al-Arabi, May 22, 2004)

صحيفة يونانية: مخيم رفح جورنيكا 2 الآلاف يهتفون في أثينا: أغلقوا سفارة القتلة

القدس العربي

22/05/2004

أثينا ـ القدس العربي ـ من محمود خزام:

وسط جو مشحون بالغضب والاحتجاج تجمع مساء الخميس، أكثر من ثلاثة آلاف مواطن يوناني وفلسطيني وعربي، إمام السفارة الأمريكية في وسط العاصمة اليونانية أثينا، تضامنا مع الشعبين الفلسطيني والعراقي، واحتجاجاً واستنكارا لما تقترفه قوات الاحتلال الإسرائيلي والأمريكي من جرائم فاقت في بشاعتها ودمويتها ما اقترفته النازية بحق شعوب أوروبا والعالم علي حد تعبير احدي الشابات اليونانيات اليافعات المشاركات في التظاهرة والتي كانت تتكلم والدموع تنهمر من عينيها المحمرتين.

ورفع المشاركون في التظاهرة التي نظمها ودعا إليها الجبهة العمالية المكافحة ـ بامه الأعلام الفلسطينية والعراقية والكوبية، وأناروا الشموع والمشاعل حدادا علي أرواح الضحايا الأبرياء الذين يسقطون يوميا علي أيدي القوات الإسرائيلية والأمريكية، إضافة إلى يافطات كبيرة كتب عليها: بوش نازي قاتل، و شارون سفاح دموي و عاشت الانتفاضة والحرية والاستقلال لفلسطين كما قام عدد من الشباب المشاركين بتغطية رؤوسهم بأكياس سوداء، شبيهة بالأكياس التي يضعها الجنود الأمريكيون فوق رؤوس المعتقلين والأسري في السجون العراقية، في إشارة إلى الممارسات والانتهاكات والفظاعات التي تجري في تلك السجون للمعتقلين العراقيين والعرب.
والقي سكرتير الجبهة العمالية المكافحة والتي تضم في عضويتها عدداً من المنظمات العمالية اليسارية المستقلة، كلمة أدان فيها بشدة جرائم الحرب التي تقوم بها القوات الإسرائيلية ضد أبناء الشعب الفلسطيني وآخرها مذبحة رفح وجرائم الحرب التي تقوم بها قوات الاحتلال الأمريكية في العراق وآخرها جريمة العرس في مدينة القائم علي الحدود العراقية ـ السورية

وأضاف أن شعلة السلام التي تحملها اليوم، هي عنوان التضامن والتكافل مع الانتفاضة المقدسة في فلسطين، والمقاومة البطولية في العراق، وفي إشارة الي موقف الحكومة اليونانية والاتحاد الأوروبي قال: إننا ندين هذا الموقف الخجول الذي أصبح موقفا ذيليا للموقف الأمريكي، وقال: أننا باسم الجميع نطالب بإغلاق سفارة القتلة هذه وهو يشير بيده باتجاه السفارة الأمريكية. ثم ألقيت كلمات تضامن باسم تنظيمات تركية وكردية وكلمة باسم الاتحاد العام لعمال فلسطين فرع اليونان.

علي صعيد آخر عبرت الصحافة اليونانية عن إدانتها شبه الكاملة للجريمة النكراء التي ارتكبتها القوات الإسرائيلية في مدينة ومخيم رفح، وجاء التعبير الأبرز عن تلك الإدانة في صحيفة الاليزوتوبيا واسعة الانتشار. وجاء المانشيت الرئيسي في صفحتها الاولي مع الصورة التي تصدرت صفحات الجرائد وشاشات التلفزيون لفلسطيني يصرخ اثناء

نقله جثمان صبي صغير كان بين شهداء مسيرة التلاميذ السلمية: رفح ـ جورنيكا 2 في اشارة للوحة الفنان الشهير بيكاسو جورنيكا التي رسمها إبان الحرب الأهلية في أسبانيا وترمز للوحشية.

وتحت عنوان: من هو عدو السامية؟ قالت الصحيفة في افتتاحيتها: حملة ابادة جماعية قامت بها حكومة شارون، هو تفسير المذبحة التي جرت في مخيم رفح للاجئين الفلسطينيين، الذي يقع علي بعد أمتار من الحدود المصرية ـ الإسرائيلية. نيران من الجو والبر تعرض لها آلاف الفلسطينيين من الشباب والأطفال والنساء العزل، الذين كانوا يتظاهرون، رافعين مطلبا واحدا، بان يوقف الإسرائيليون هدم بيوتهم، بالدم صبغت الإعلام البيضاء، والاحتجاجات انقلبت الي مذبحة عندما قامت طائرات الهليكوبتر والمدرعات الإسرائيلية بإطلاق النار، نتج عنها سقوط أطفال قتلى، والعشرات يواجهون الموت في المستشفيات.

وبريطانيا، في حين أن جورج بوش نصح الإسرائيليين والفلسطينيين بضبط النفس. شارون يواصل خط رئيس ما وراء الأطلسي ويقول هذه محاولاتنا للدفاع عن النفس ؟! ويصرح بان عمليات هدم المنازل ستستمر، لربما حكومة إسرائيل ستسارع للقول مرة ثانية عن وجود معاداة السامية نتيجة ردود الأفعال العالمية على أعمالها بطرد الفلسطينيين وقتلهم، لأنهم فقط يحتجون؟!

والسؤال من هو الذي يقوم بخلق أجواء معاداة السامية، ومن هم حقيقة أعداء السامية؟! المعادون للسامية هم شارون وكل من يؤيدوه ويقف وراءه، داخل وخارج إسرائيل. وذلك نتيجة لممارساتهم التي لا يمكن وصفها وتسميتها، وهم بذلك يدمرون كل المعاني الأخلاقية والإنسانية. عدو السامية هو جورج بوش الذي بمواقفه وسياساته يشجع شارون علي المضي في سياساته الإجرامية. عدو السامية هم وزراء وجنرالات شارون، الذين يخضعون ويدعمون سياسته ويسمونها سياسة الدفاع عن النفس . عدو السامية هو الذي يسيء الي صورة إسرائيل، ومن يسيء إليها أكثر هما شارون وبوش، عندما يحاولان من خلال مقولة الدفاع عن النفس أن يوجدا الذرائع لعمليات الأجرام ضد الإنسانية، كعملية الأمن في مخيم رفح. وأنهت الصحيفة افتتاحيتها بالقول لو كان بيكاسو علي قيد الحياة، لكان باستطاعته أن يرسم عملا فنيا جديدا يدين الوحشية وسيكون اسمها جورنيكا 2 ولو سأله شارون أنت رسمت ذلك؟! لأجابه الرسام العظيم كما أجاب القائد العسكري الأسباني أبان الحرب الأهلية: لا.. لا.. انتم من رسمه!! ردود فعل عالمية كبيرة برزت ردا علي المذبحة، من الاتحاد الأوروبي وأسبانيا وايرلندا وفرنسا

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Glossary

- **Arab media writers:** This term is used to refer to the Arab writers of the texts presented in the study such as the writers of *Al-Ittihad, al-Qabas, Al-Watan*, etc.

- **Discourse:** Modes of speaking and writing which involve participants in adopting a particular attitude towards areas of socio-cultural activity (e. g.,: racist discourse).

- **Dysphemism:** Exaggerating the bad qualities of one's opponent as in opting for the term "terrorist" instead of "resistance forces".

- **Euphemism:** downplaying one's anger or aggression through language choice.

- **Evaluativeness:** the comparison or assessment of concepts, belief systems, etc. It is the determining factor in distinguishing argumentation from exposition.

- **Expository text:** the text type in which concepts, objects or events are presented in a non-evaluative manner.

- **Ideology:** A body of ideas which reflects the beliefs and interests of an individual or a group of individuals, and which ultimately finds expression in language.

- **Intentionality:** a feature of human language which determines the appropriateness of the linguistic form to the achievement of the pragmatic purpose.

- **Lexical choice:** the choice of one expression among many for certain ideological perspectives.
- **Managing:** steering the situation towards the writer's goals.
- **Monitoring:** Expounding in a non-evaluative manner.
- **Mystification:** The use of jargon to conceal certain activities as in using the term "defoliate" instead of the term "bombing a countryside".
- **"My" Viewpoint reporting:** biased reporting.
- **Nominalization:** Referring to the whole processes by encapsulating them in a single noun. It is a grammatical resource for ideology.
- **Passivization:** Changing an active structure to its passive counterpart.
- **Scheme:** A story scheme, for example, may consist of a setting and a number of episodes, each of which would include events & reactions. Scheme here meets with thematic structure.
- **Staging:** the linearization of discourse fragments to give voice to certain attitudinal stands toward the subject matter.
- **Text structure:** the compositional plan of a text. For example, a counter argument has the following structure: thesis-opposition-conclusion.

- **Thematic structure:** A mode of organizing the text which elicits the topic area and the structuring of topic entities from specific to general or from event to consequence.

- **Topic area:** the main topic of the whole text; that is, what the text is about.

- **Topic entity (abbreviated as T.E):** The topic of some but not all of the sentences in the text. It can be the name of a person as Mary.

- **Non-Arab writers:** This term is used in the present study to include all the newspapers or magazines written and published in English to Non-Arabs (American, British, Indian, Israeli, etc).

جامعة النجاح الوطنية

كلية الدراسات العليا

دور الإعلام في محاربة الخصم:

تسلسل الخبر الإعلامي و موضوعيته في الخطاب الإعلامي العربي و الغربي.

إعداد

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إشراف

الدكتورة رقية حرز الله

قدمت هذه الأطروحة استكمالا لمتطلبات درجة الماجستير في الترجمة و التطبيقات اللغوية بكلية الدراسات العليا في جامعة النجاح الوطنية في نابلس، فلسطين.

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الملخص

هدفت الدراسة الحالية لتقييم طريقة كتابة الخبر الصحفي في الإعلام العربي والغربي وذلك لمعرفة مدى فعالية ومقروئية الخبر وأثره على ردة فعل القراء. كما وهدفت الدراسة أيضاً إلى معرفة مدى الحرية التي يتمتع بها المترجم عند ترجمة خبر صحفي متحيز أو خبر صحفي يعكس وجهة نظر متناقضة.

تم جمع نشرات إخبارية في الفترة ما بين 2000-2004 م، حيث شملت ست جرائد عربية وأخرى غربية تناولت كل منها ثلاثة مواضيع إخبارية و" قصف غزة "، "عملية تل أبيب"، "عملية الجامعة العبرية "، بالإضافة إلى أمثلة أخرى مقتبسة من جرائد عربية مترجمة بكلا نسختيها العربية والإنجليزية.

تم تحليل المادة الإخبارية بناءً على نظريات تحليل الخطاب التي اقترحها براون و يول " 1983"، بوجراند و دريسلر (1981). فقد تطرقوا إلى دراسة تسلسل كتابة المقالة staging ودورها في التأثير على وجهة نظر القارئ. فتسلسل الخطاب staging يعني طريقة ترتيب العنوان والجمل الإخبارية بتسلسل معين بحيث يؤثر على كيفية تفسير تسلسل الحدث من حدث إلى سبب أو من سبب إلى نتيجة، ويضم تسلسل الحدث staging ما يلي: العنوان، تسلسل الجمل والأفكار الفرعية والفقرات، المبني للمجهول، المبني للمعلوم، واختيار الألفاظ.

بينت النتائج أن الإعلام العربي يخاطب وجهتي نظر متناقضتين. الأولى تؤيد الرأي العام العربي وتتمثل في اختيار الألفاظ، ولكن وجد أن معظم الجرائد العربية ــ باستثناء " القدس العربي " تعكس وجهة نظر متناقضة فيما يخص اختيار الألفاظ، والثانية تعكس الرأي العام الإسرائيلي وتتمثل في طريقة تسلسل وكتابة الأفكار الرئيسية والفرعية للخبر الصحفي.

ووجد أن الإعلام الغربي يخاطب وجهة نظر واحدة تؤثر في الرأي العام بحيث تقنع الرأي العام بوجهة نظر تحارب الرأي العام الفلسطيني. ووجد أن هناك تناغم وثيق الإعلاميين العرب والغربيين في طريقة كتابة الخبر وبالأخص في تسلسل الجمل، وبالتالي فإن المترجم من العربية إلى الإنجليزية بالأخص يجد صعوبة في ترجمة القطعة التي تعكس وجهتي نظر متناقضتين. وبالتالي فإنه يحق للمترجم من العربية إلى الإنجليزية أن يعيد صياغة النص واختيار الألفاظ.

أما بالنسبة الغربية فلا يجد المترجم مشكلة في الترجمة وإنما يترجم بكل موضوعية وذلك لأن الخطاب الإعلامي الغربي يخاطب وجهة نظر واحدة وثابتة غير متناقضة تؤيد الرأي العام الإسرائيلي، فعلى المترجم ألا يتصرف بالترجمة.

و وجد أن الجرائد العربية التي تصدر باللغة الإنجليزية كجريدة نيوزويك *Newsweek,* and *The Jerusalem Times* لا تعكس الرأي العام العربي وإنما تتناقض معه، ووجد أن بعض الوكالات الإخبارية كالجزيرة والجرائد العالمية كالقدس العربي تعكس الرأي العام العربي والفلسطيني، ولكنها أقلية مقارنة بغيرها من الجرائد العربية.

فتركز توصيات الدراسة على أهمية دور المترجم في نقل الصورة الصحيحة التي تخدم الرأي العام العربي عند كتابة خبر صحفي باللغة العربية، وذلك بناءً على تحليل النشرات الإخبارية الغربية باللغة الإنجليزية والتي تعكس رأياً معادياً للفلسطينيين، فنجد بأنه يحق للمترجم العربي أن يعيد صياغة الخبر قبل ترجمته فقط. و يحدد المترجم هدف الكاتب والأفكار الرئيسية قبل الترجمة، وإذا وجد أن القطعة تعكس رأيين متناقضين ولا تعكس رأياً ثابتاً واحداً، فيحق للمترجم في هذه الحالة فقط أن يعيد صياغة الخبر الصحفي بما يجاري هدف الكاتب.